

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/



•











MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE THIRD SESSION

OF THE

FORTIETH CONGRESS,

WITH THE

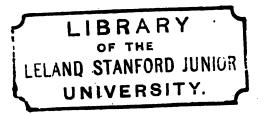
REPORTS OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

AND

SELECTIONS FROM ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

BEN: PERLEY POORE,
CLERK OF PRINTING RECORDS.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1869.



A. 8070

Prepared in accordance with the following provisions of "An act to expedite and regulate the printing of public documents, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, instead of furnishing manuscript copies of the documents usually accompanying their annual reports to each house of Congress, the heads of the several departments of government shall transmit them, on or before the first day of November in each year, to the Superintendent of Public Printing, who shall cause to be printed the usual number, and, in addition thereto, one thousand copies for the use of the Senate and two thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives. And that it shall be the duty of the Joint Committee on Printing to appoint some competent person, who shall edit and select such portions of the documents so placed in their hands as shall, in the judgment of the committee, be desirable for popular distribution, and to prepare an alphabetical index to the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the heads of the several departments of government to furnish the Superintendent of Public Printing with copies of their respective reports on or before the third Monday in November in each year.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing to print the President's message, the reports of the heads of departments, and the abridgment of accompanying documents prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, suitably bound; and that, in addition to the number now required by law, and unless otherwise ordered by either house of Congress, it shall be his duty to print ten thousand copies of the same for the use of the Senate, and twenty-five thousand copies for the use of the House, and to deliver the same to the proper officer of each house, respectively, on or before the third Wednesday in December following the assembling of Congress, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

MESSAGE

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Upon the reassembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction.

It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people.

Our own history—although embracing a period less than a century affords abundant proof that most if not all of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute-book. States to which the Constitution gurantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the Constitation requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are yet excluded from the two houses, and, contary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied partici-Pation in the recent election for a President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them; and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprise in the southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The federal Constitution—the magna charta of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earth—must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebelhion had spent its entire force; in the southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the executive department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened, and refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country further from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the "tenure of office bill." Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the executive department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the federal Constitution.

The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the army, and deny to States of the Union

the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution, that "a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history.

The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions—an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years.

The annual expenditures of the federal government in 1791 were four million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820, eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1850, forty-one millions; in 1860, sixty-three millions; in 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions; and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions.

By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated, with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure since the beginning of the government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again, the expenses of the government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions; while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions—an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period.

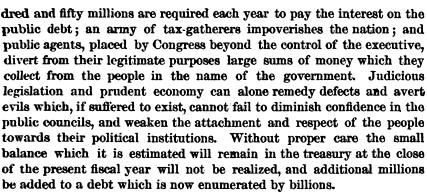
These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita; while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita.

It will be observed that all these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion.

In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount—about thirty-one millions; while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita.

From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes; Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions, and the territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced; and from the 1st of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people, now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional; one hun-



It is shown, by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were \$377,340,284, leaving in the treasury a surplus of \$28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be \$341,392,868, and the expenditures \$336,152,470, showing a small balance of \$5,240,398 in favor of the government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$327,000,000, and the expenditures to \$303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$24,000,000.

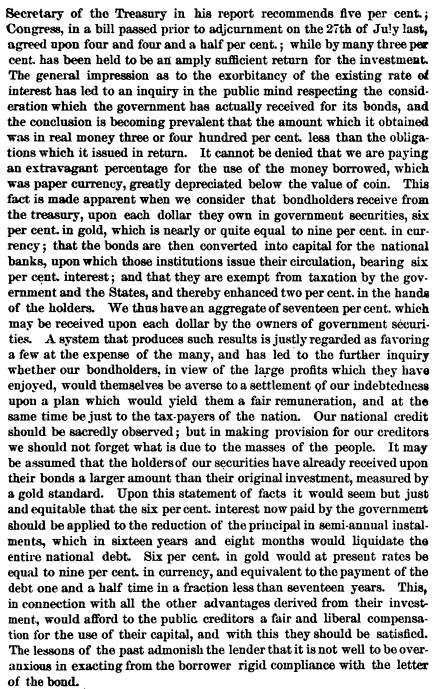
It becomes proper, in this connection, to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions.

In 1789, when the government commenced operations under the federal Constitution. it was burdened with an indebtedness of \$75,000,000, created during the war of the revolution. This amount had been reduced to \$45,000,000, when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of \$127,000,000. and economical legislation, however, enabled the government to pay the entire amount within a period of 20 years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the treasury, which was deposited for safe-keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849—the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico-we found ourselves involved in a debt of \$64,000,000; and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the immense sum of \$2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had

been reduced to \$2,491,504,450; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of \$35,625,102; for the debt on the 1st day of November last is stated to have been \$2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of \$11,000,000—making a total increase during 13 months of \$46,500,000.

In my message to Congress December 4, 1865, it was suggested that policy should be devised which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at \$850,000,000; citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt. if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to 4,000,000 of the colored race; it will then be our shame that 40,000,000 of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave-owners for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments, and, tending to monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric, and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The



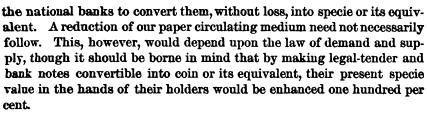
If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its

wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great maritime powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the south are becoming waste for want of means to till them. release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate, substantially, that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of national bank notes and those known as "legar tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in cir-Probably not more than half the amount of the latter-showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes and those of



Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

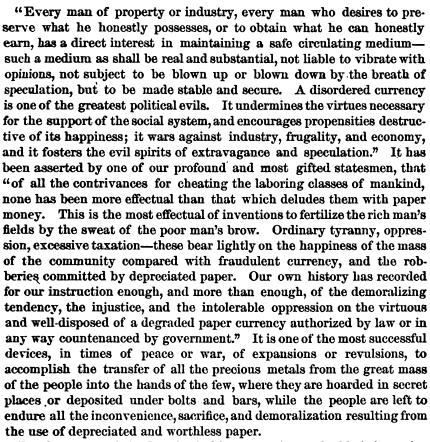
The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal-tender, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received, as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues, excepting imposts; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the national treasury. There is no reason, which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war-should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867 amounted to \$1,174,000,000, while, for the same period, the net exports of specie were \$741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of \$433,000,000. There are in the treasury \$103,407,985 in coin; in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about \$40,000,000, and a few millions in the national and other banks—in all less than \$160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849, and that produced since 1867, and we have more than \$300,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by returns of the treasury, and therefore most probably remaining in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money; that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. standing a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventyfour millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard.

Specie payments having been resumed by the government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad.



The Secretary of the Interior in his report gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, and Indian Bureau.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, six million six hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed.

of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were \$1,632,745, being greater by \$284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the homestead law cover two million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida.

On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-three names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, was \$24,010,982, being

\$5,391,025 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars; and, including reissues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success, whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instruction to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty-rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted, on the 5th instant, to \$44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of \$3,200,000.

The Secretary of the Interior, in August last, invited my attention to the report of a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction, and equipment of their road. I submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the commissioners appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of the case, he affirmed the right of the Executive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several bureaus of the War Department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was forty-eight thousand men, and it is computed that, by the 1st of January next, this number will be decreased to forty-three thousand. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that

within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country; and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment. and the absolute necessity of retrenchment wherever it can be applied. it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report While in 1860 sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation \$16,472,000, the sum of \$65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were, for 1867, \$33,814,461, and for 1868, \$25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, \$95,224,415 and \$123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last for the iscal year ending June 30, 1869, was \$77,124,707; the expenditures for the first quarter ending the 30th of September last, were \$27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives \$66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army-making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be \$175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

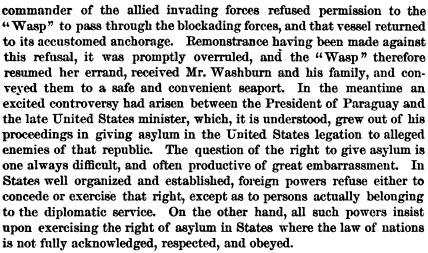
The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department of the navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels, carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States and four are used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninetysix guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of pavy-yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security. A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific ocean is advised in view of our recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the Far, amounts to \$14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the government by the Secretary, as trustee, to three per cent. instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. amendment of the pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were \$20,120,394, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$20,993,414.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit or the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary posta revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was \$16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appro priations have been made by Congress, amounted to \$22,730,592, show ing an excess of expenditures of \$6,437,991. Deducting from the expen ditures the sum of \$1,896,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was \$4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the treasury of \$3,800,000 the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is \$741,466. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of new service estab lished by acts of Congress, which amounted, within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles-equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal con ventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect Under their provisions important improvements have resulted in reduced rates of international postage, and enlarged mail facilities with European The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic ocean mail service since January 1, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions, a reduction of over one half having been effected under the new arrangements for ocean mail steamship service which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo, and Madagascar.

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those republics, and also to Brazil and Faraguay, for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the belligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result

Charles A. Washburn, late United States minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the rear admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron was early directed to send a ship-of-war to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Braziliar



The President of Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. Washburn's proceedings the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States.

Mr. Washburn, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side, when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison, and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States minister. Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed, without delay, to Ascuncion, there to investigate the whole subject. The rear admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic squadron has been directed to attend the new minister with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United State and Brazil and Paraguay.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili, have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a

secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish American republics of the Pacific and Spain—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations. I communicate, for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry.

The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earth-quakes, of unparalleled severity, in the republics of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United States who were present in those countries at the time of those disasters furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss republic, whose government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution produced by recent devastating inundations.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican government has not yet acted upon the three treaties celebrated here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

All commercial nations, as well as all friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Colombia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous republic and our own.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session.

The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter republic.

Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress.

The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted. A provisional government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability, it has been formally recognized.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the republics of Hayti and St. Domingo is very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. attempt, however, to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchical pow-While the United States have, on all occasions, professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us, on the other hand, to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust, if not dread, a government which at will consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our federal Union, and, while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh, and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty.

Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully, and without any violation of national justice, faith, or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, or when incorporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power. Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion less support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon

:

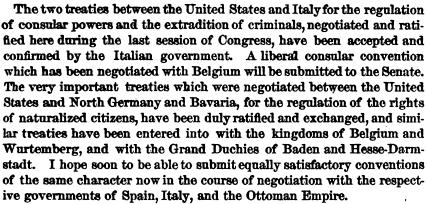
the plea of republican propagandism, or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful move ments clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting ou legislative action to the new circumstances of a decline of European monarchical power and influence, and the increase of American republican ideas, interests, and sympathies.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this governmen to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republic of the island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselve more distinctly than heretofore in the island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the island α St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations.

I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot success fully be applied to an area more extended than our continent; but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that, with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government, as embraced in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficien strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that government. The attitude of the United States towards these islands is not very different from that in which they stand towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian government ampeople that their government and institutions are feeble and precarious that the United States, being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the islands pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from other foreign powers A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenue of the United States, would be a guarantee of the good will and forbeat ance of all nations until the people of the islands shall of themselves at no distant day; voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade-marks in the interest of manufacturers and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing, now while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the water of the North Pacific ocean.



Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies in virtue of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 15, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted, under the direction of the joint international commission to which they were submitted for adjudication by treaty between the two governments of July 1, 1863, and will, it is expected, be concluded at an early day.

No practical regulation concerning colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question involving the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and mutual claims arising since the year 1853 of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate, for its consideration during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly-exciting and long-existing controversies.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long-isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany, and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordi-

nary unanimity and preservation of order, the provisional government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress dated the 18th July last—a copy of which accompanies this message—that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the federal Constitution that it shall provide—

1st. For an election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

2d. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President, in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation, or removal of both the President and Vice-President.

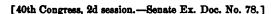
3d. For the election of senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the legislatures; and

4th. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of federal judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible remove all pretext for violations of the organic law, by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that "the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect, they wil hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states wer "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic train quillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, an secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." In Cor gress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves th responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws, as for ner lecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the want of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of or respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an all-wis Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve th federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperit and happiness to our whole people, and promote "on earth peace, goo will toward men."

ANDREW JOHNSON.



MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, RECOMMENDING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the framers of the federal Constitution. Under all the circumstances the result of their labors was as near an approximation to perfection as was compatible with the fallibility of man. Such being the estimation in which the Constitution is and has ever been held by our countrymen, it is not surprising that any proposition for its alteration or amendment should be received with reluctance and distrust. Whilst this sentiment deserves commendation and encouragement as a useful preventive of unnecessary attempts to change its provisions, it must be conceded that time has developed imperfections and omissions in the Constitution, the reformation of which has been demanded by the best interests of the country. Some of these have been remedied in the manner provided in the Constitution itself. There are others which, although heretofore brought to the attention of the people, have never been so presented as to enable the popular judgment to determine whether they should be corrected by means of additional amendments. My object, in this communication, is to suggest certain defects in the Constitution, which seem to me to require correction, and to recommend that the judgment of the people be taken on the amendments proposed.

The first of these defects, to which I desire to direct attention, is in that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice-President through the intervention of electors, and not by an immediate vote of the people. The importance of so amending this clause as to secure to the people the election of President and Vice-President by their direct votes, was urged with great earnestness and ability by President Jackson in his first annual message, and the recommendation was repeated in five of his subsequent communications to Congress, extending through the eight years of his administration.

In his message of 1829, he said: "To the people belong the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives." He then proceeded to state the objections to an election of President by the House of Representatives, the most important of which was that the choice of a clear majority of the people might be easily defeated. He closed the argument with the following recommendation:

I would, therefore, recommend such an amendment to the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice-President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election, and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connection with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

Although this recommendation was repeated with undiminished earnestness in several of his succeeding messages, yet the proposed amendment was never adopted and submitted to the people by Congress. The danger of a defeat of the people's choice in an election by the House of Representatives remains unprovided for in the Constitution, and would be greatly increased if the House of Representatives should assume the power arbitrarily to reject the votes of a State which might not be cast in conformity with the wishes of the majority in that body. But if President Jackson failed to secure the amendment to the Constitution which he urged so persistently, his arguments contributed largely to the formation of party organizations which have effectually avoided the contingency of an election by the House of Representatives. These organizations, first by a resort to the caucus system of nominating candidates, and afterwards to State and national conventions, have been successful in so

limiting the number of candidates as to escape the danger of an election by the House of Representatives.

It is clear, however, that in thus limiting the number of candidates the true ebject and spirit of the Constitution have been evaded and defeated. It is an essential feature in our republican system of government, that every citizen, possessing the constitutional qualifications, has a right to become a candidate for the office of President or Vice-President, and that every qualified elector has a right to cast his vote for any citizen whom he may regard as worthy of those offices. But under the party organisations which have prevailed for years, these essential rights of the people have been as effectually cut off and destroyed as if the Constitution itself had inhibited their exercise. The danger of a defeat of the popular choice in an election by the House of Representatives is no greater than in an election made nominally by the people themselves, when by the laws of party organizations and by the constitutional provision requiring the people to vote for electors instead of for the President or Vice-President, it is made impracticable for any citizen to be a candidate except through the process of a party nomination, and for any voter to cast his suffrage for any other person than one thus brought forward through the manipulations of a nominating convention. It is thus apparent, that by means of party organizations that provision of the Constitution which requires the election of President and Vice-President to be made through the electoral colleges has been made instrumental and potential in defeating the great object of conferring the choice of these officers upon the people. It may be conceded that party organizations are inseparable from republican government, and that, when formed and managed in subordination to the Constitution, they may be valuable safeguards of popular liberty; but when they are perverted to purposes of bad ambition they are liable to become the dangerous instruments of overthrowing the Constitution itself.

Strongly impressed with the truth of these views, I feel called upon by an imperative sense of duty to revive substantially the recommendation so often and so earnestly made by President Jackson, and to urge that the amendment to the Constitution herewith presented, or some similar proposition, may be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Recent events have shown the necessity of an amendment to the Constitution distinctly defining the persons who shall discharge the duties of President of the United States in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation, or removal of both the President and Vice-President. It is clear that this should be fixed by the Constitution, and not be left to repealable enactments of doubtful constitutionality. It occurs to me that in the event of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice-President, the duties of the office should devolve upon an officer of the executive department of the government, rather than upon one connected with either the legislative or judicial departments. The objections to designating either the President pretempore of the Senate, or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, especially in the event of a vacancy produced by removal, are so obvious and so unanswerable that they need not be stated in detail. It is enough to state that they are both interested in producing a vacancy, and, according to the provisions of the Constitution, are members of the tribunal by whose decree a vacancy may be produced. Under such circumstances the impropriety of designating either of these officers to succeed the President so removed is palpable. The framers of the Constitution, when they referred to Congress the settlement of the succession to the office of President in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President, did not, in my opinion, contemplate the designation of any other than an officer of the executive department on whom in such a contingency the powers and duties of the President should devolve. Until recently the contingency has been remote, and serious attention has not been called to the manifest incongruity between the provision of the Constitution on this subject and the act of Congress of 1792. Having, however, been brought almost face to face with this important question, it seems an eminently proper time for us to make the legislation conform to the language, intent, and theory of the Constitution, and thus place the executive department beyond the reach of usurpation, and remove from the legislative and judicial departments every temptation to combine for the absorption of all the powers of government-It has occurred to me that, in the event of such a vacancy, the duties of President would devolve most appropriately upon some one of the heads of the several executive departments, and, under this conviction, I present for your consideration an amendment to the Constitution on this subject, with the recommendation that it be submitted to the people for their action.

Experience seems to have established the necessity of an amendment of that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of senators to Congress by the legislatures of the several States. It would be more consistent with the genius of our form of government if the senators were chosen directly by the people of the several States. The objections to the election of senators by the legislatures are so palpable that I deem it unnecessary to do more than submit the proposition for such an amendment, with the recommendation that it be referred to the people for their judgment.

It is strongly impressed upon my mind that the tenure of office by the judiciary of the United States, during good behavior or for life, is incompatible with the spirit of republican government, and in this opinion I am fully sustained by the evidences of popular judgment upon this subject in the different States of the Union. I, therefore, deem it my duty to recommend an amendment to the Constitution by which the terms of the judicial officers would be limited to a period of years, and I herewith present it, in the hope that Congress will submit it to the people for their decision.

The foregoing views have long been entertained by me. In 1845, in the House of Representatives, and afterwards, in 1860, in the Senate of the United States, I submitted substantially the same propositions as those to which the attention of Congress is herein invited. Time, observation, and experience have confirmed these convictions, and, as a matter of public duty, and with a deep sense of my constitutional obligation "to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures" as I deem "necessary and expedient," I submit the accompanying propositions, and urge their adoption and submission to the judgment of the people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments thereto in the manner following, viz: "First, Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress: Provided, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate:" Therefore,

Bs it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring.) That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution:

That hereafter the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be chosen for the term of six years, by the people of the respective States, in the manner following: Each State shall be divided by the legislatures thereof in districts, equal in number to the whole number of senators and representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off, for the first time, immediately after the ratification of this amendment: that on the first Thursday in August, in the year eighteen hundred and ———, and

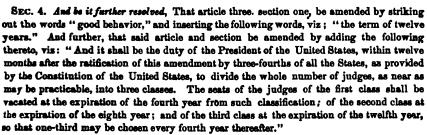
on the same day every sixth year thereafter, the citizens of each State, who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. shall meet within their respective districts, and vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, in each district, shall be holden to have received one vote, which fact shall be immediately certified by the governor of the State to each of the senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year eighteen hundred -, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number 'be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of December then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers for the office of President, which second election shall be conducted, the result certified, and the votes counted in the same manner as in the first, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President. But, if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and an equal number of votes at the record election, then the person who shall have received the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be President. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, at the first election, shall be Vice-President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority then a second election shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers, on the same day that the second election is held for President; and the person having the highest number of the votes for Vice-President shall be Vice-President. But if there should happen to be an equality of votes between the persons so voted for at the second election, then the person having the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be Vice-President. But when a second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice-President, and not necessary in the case of President, then the Senate shall choose a Vice-President from the persons having the two highest numbers in the first election, as now prescribed in the Constitution: Provided, That, after the ratification of this amendment to the Constitution the President and Vice-President shall hold their offices respectively for the term of six years; and that no President or Vice-President shall be eligible for re-election to a second term.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That article two, section one, paragraph six, of the Constitution of the United States, shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and in the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, the powers and duties of said office shall devolve on the Secretary of State for the time being, and after this officer, in case of vacancy in that or other department and in the order in which they are named, on the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Secretary of War, on the Secretary of the Navy, on the Secretary of the Interior, on the Postmaster General, and on the Attorney General; and such officer, on whom the powers and duties of President shall devolve in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall then act as President until the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected, as is or may be provided by law."

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That article one, section three, be amended by striking out the word "legislature," and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz: "Persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the legislature," so as to make the third section of said article, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, read as follows, to wit:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the persons qualified to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the tegislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote."



The article as amended will read as follows:

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress, from time to time, may ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during the term of twelve years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of judges, as near as may be practicable, into three classes. The seats of the judges of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class, at the expiration of the eighth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the twelfth year, so that one-third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

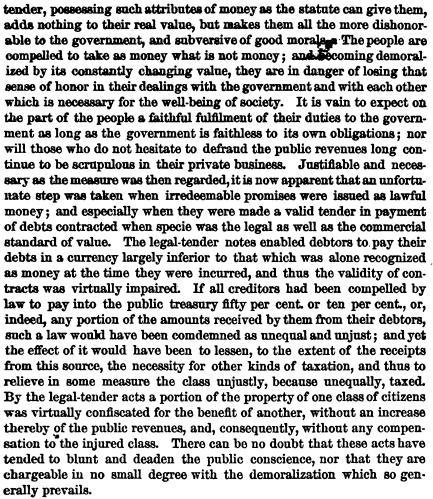
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 1, 1868.

In compliance with the requirements of law, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to make to Congress the following report:

In his former communications, the Secretary has expressed so fully his views upon the great subjects of the currency, the revenues, and the public debt, that it may be thought quite unnecessary for him again to press them upon the attention of Congress. These subjects, however, have lost none of their importance; on the contrary, the public mind during the past year has been turned to their consideration with more absorbing interest than at any former period. The Secretary will, therefore, he trusts, be pardoned for restating some of the views heretofore presented by him.

If there is any question in finance or political economy which can be pronounced settled by argument and trial, it is, that inconvertible and depreciated paper money is injurious to public and private interests, a positive political and financial evil, for which there can be but one justification or excuse, to wit: a temporary necessity arising from an unexpected and pressing emergency; and it follows, consequently, that such a circulation should only be tolerated until, without a financial shock, it can be withdrawn or made convertible into specie. If an irredeemable bank-note circulation is an evidence of bankrupt or badly managed banking institutions, which should be deprived of their franchises, or compelled to husband and make available their resources in order that they may be prepared at the earliest day practicable to take up their dishonored obligations, why should not an irredeemable government currency. be regarded as an evidence of bad management of the national finances, if not of national bankruptcy? And why should not such wise and equal revenue laws be enacted, and such economy in the use of the public moneys be enforced, as will enable the government either judiciously to fund or promptly to redeem its broken promises? The United States notes, although declared by law to be lawful money, are, nevertheless, a dishonored and disreputable currency. The fact that they are a legal



The economical objections to these notes as lawful money—stated at length in previous reports of the Secretary—may be thus briefly restated. They increased immensely the cost of the war, and they have added largely to the expenses of the government since the restoration of peace; they have caused instability in prices, unsteadiness in trade, and put a check upon judicious enterprises; they have driven specie from circulation and made it merchandise; they have sent to foreign countries the product of our mines, at the same time that our European debt has been steadily increasing, and has now reached such magnitude as to be a heavy drain upon the national resources and a serious obstacle in the way of a return to specie payments; they have shaken the public credit by raising dangerous questions in regard to the payment of the public debt; in connection with high taxes, (to the necessity for which they have largely contributed,) they are preventing ship-building, and thereby the restora-

tion of the commerce which was destroyed by the war; they are an excuse for (if indeed they do not necessitate) protective tariffs, and yet fail, by their fluctual lue, to protect the American manufacturer against his foreign compart; they are filling the coffers of the rich, but, by reason of the high prices which they create and sustain, they are almost intolerable to persons of limited incomes. The language of one of the greatest men of modern times, so often, but not too often, quoted, is none too strong in its descriptions of the injustice and the evils of an inconvertible currency:

Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralising tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well-disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized or in any way countenanced by government.

The experience of all nations that have tried the experiment of inconvertible paper money has proved the truth of the eloquent words of Mr. Webster. If our country is in a measure prosperous with such an incubus upon it, it is because it is so magnificent in extent, so diversified in climate, so rich in soil, so abundant in minerals, with a people so full of energy, that even a debased currency can only retard but not put a stop to its progress.

The Secretary still adheres to the opinion so frequently expressed by him, that a reduction of the paper circulation of the country until it appreciated to the specie standard was the true solution of our financial problem. But as this policy was emphatically condemned by Congress, and it is now too late to return to it, he recommends the following measures as the next best calculated to effect the desired result.

Agreements for the payment of coin seem to be the only ones, not contrary to good morals, the performance of which cannot be enforced in the courts. "Coin contracts" executed before the passage of the legaltender acts, as well as those executed since, are satisfied in all the States except California by the payment of the amounts called for, in depreciated notes. This shackle upon commerce, this check upon our national progress, this restriction upon individual rights, should no longer be continued. If it be admitted that the condition of the country during the war, and for a time after its close, created a necessity for laws and decisions making promissory notes (fluctuating in value according to the result of battles and of speculative combinations) the medium in which contracts should be discharged, this necessity no longer exists. Steps should now be taken to give stability to business and security to enterprise; and to this end, specific contracts to be executed in coin should at once be legalized. Perhaps no law could be passed which would be productive of better results, with so little private or public inconvenience. Such a law would simply enable the citizen to do what the government is doing in its receipts for customs, and in the payment of its bonded

debt; it would merely authorize the enforcement of contracts voluntarily entered into, according to their letter. The effect of such a law would betcheck the outflow of specie to other countries, by creating a necessity for the use of it at home; to encourage enterprise extending into the future. by removing all uncertainty in regard to the value of the currency with which they are to be carried on. Such a law would remove a formidable embarrassment in our foreign trade, would familiarize our people again with specie as the standard of value, and show how groundless is the apprehension so generally existing, that a withdrawal of depreciated notes, or the appreciation of these notes to par, would produce a scarcity of money, by proving that specie, expelled from the country by an infenor circulating medium, will return again when it is made the basis of contracts, and is needed in their performance. Business is now necessarily speculative because the basis is unreliable. Currency, by reason of its uncertain future value, although usually plentiful in the cities, and readily obtained there at low rates on short time, with ample collaterals, is comparatively scarce and dear in the agricultural districts, where longer loans on commercial paper are required. Prudent men hesitate both to lend or to borrow for any considerable period by reason of their inability to determine the value of the medium in which the loans are to be paid. With currency now worth 70 cents on the dollar, and which within six months may advance to 80, or decline to 60, is it strange that the flow is to the business centres, where it can be loaned "on call," leaving the interior without proper supplies, at reasonable rates, for moving the crops and conducting other legitimate business? Is it strange that, in such an unsettled condition of the currency, gambling is active while enterprise halts, trade stagnates, and distrust and apprehension exist in regard to the future? It is not supposed that such a measure as is recommended will cure the financial evils which now afflict the country, but it will be a decided movement in the right direction, and the Secretary indulges the hope that it will receive the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

The legal-tender acts were war measures. By reference to the debates upon their passage, it will be perceived that, by all who advocated them, they were expected to be temporary only. It was feared that irredeemable government notes, in the unfortunate condition of the country, could only be saved from great depreciation by being made a legal tender—the great fact not being sufficiently considered that, by possessing this character, their depreciation would not be prevented, but merely disguised. Hence it was declared that they should be "lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." They were issued in an emergency, for which it then seemed that no other provision could be made. They were, in fact, a forced loan, justified only by the condition of the country, and they were so recognized by Congress and the people. By no member of Congress and by no public

journal was the issue of these notes as lawful money advocated on any other ground than that of necessity; and the question arises, should they not now, or at an early day, be divested of the character which was conferred upon them in a condition of the country so different from the present? The Secretary believes that they should, and he therefore recommends, in addition to the enactment by which contracts for the payment of coin can be enforced, that it be declared, that after the first day of January, 1870, United States notes shall cease to be a legal tender in payment of all private debts subsequently contracted; and that after the first day of January, 1871, they shall cease to be a legal tender on any contract, or for any purpose whatever, except government dues, for which they are now receivable. The law should also authorize the conversion of these notes, at the pleasure of the holders, into bonds, bearing such rate of interest as may be authorized by Congress on the debt into which the present outstanding bonds may be funded. The period for which they would continue to be a legal tender would be sufficient to enable the people and the banks to prepare for the contemplated change, and the privilege of their conversion would save them from depreciation. What has been said by the Secretary in his previous reports on the pernicious effects upon business and the public morals of inconvertible legal-tender notes, and what is said in this report upon the advantages which would result from legalizing coin contracts, sustain this recommendation. It may not be improper, however, to suggest another reason for divesting these notes of their legal-tender character by legislative action. Although the decisions of the courts have been generally favorable to the constitutionality of the acts by which they were authorized, grave doubts are entertained by many of the ablest lawyers of the country as to the correctness of these decisions; and it is to be borne in mind that they have not yet been sustaind by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The illustrious lawyer and statesman, whose language upon the subject of irredeemable paper money has been quoted, in the Senate of the United States, on the 21st day of December, 1836, expressed the following opinion:

Most unquestionably there is no legal tender in this country, under the authority of this government or any other, but gold and silver, either the coinage of our own mints or foreign coins, at rates regulated by Congress. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain, and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts, and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet, as Congress has no power granted to it in this respect but to coin money and to regulate the value of foreign coins, it clearly has no power to substitute paper or anything else for coin as a tender in payment of debts and in discharge of contracts. Congress has exercised this power fully in both its branches. It has coined money, and still coins it; it has regulated the value of foreign coins, and still regulates their value. The legal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established, and cannot be overthrown. To overthrow it would shake the whole system.

It is by no means certain that the Supreme Court will differ from Mr. Webster upon this question, and no one can fail to perceive how important it is that the legislation recommended should precede a decision

(from which there can be no appeal) that United States notes are not, under the federal Constitution, a legal tender.

The receipts from customs for the last three years have been as follows:

While it appears from these figures that the customs receipts since the commencement of the fiscal year 1865 have been, in a revenue point of view, entirely satisfactory, the question naturally arises, what do these large receipts, under a high tariff, indicate in regard to our foreign trade and to our financial relations with foreign nations?

It is impossible to ascertain with precision the amount of our securities held in Europe, nor is there any perfectly reliable data for ascertaining even what amount has gone there annually since the first bonds were issued for the prosecution of the late war. In his report of 1866, the Secretary estimated the amount of United States securities of different kinds, including railroad and other stock, held in Europe, at \$600,000,000. He soon after became satisfied that this estimate was too low, by from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. It would be safe to put the amount so held at the present time, exclusive of stocks, at \$850,000,000, of which not less than \$600,000,000 are United States bonds, nearly all of which have left the United States within the last six years. The amount is formidable; and little satisfaction is derived from the consideration that these securities have been transferred in payment of interest and for foreign commodities; and just as little from the consideration that probably not over \$500,000,000 in gold values have been received for these \$850,000,000 of debt. In this estimate of our foreign indebtedness, railroad and other stocks are not included, as they are not a debt, but the evidence merely of the ownership of property in the United States. Fortunately, for some years past, individual credits have been curtailed, and our foreign and domestic trade, in this particular, has not been unsatisfactory. In addition, then, to the stocks referred to and the individual indebtedness, of the amount of which no accurate estimate can be made, Europe holds not less than \$850,000,000 of American securities, on nearly all of which interest, and on the greater part of which interest in gold, is being paid. Nor, under the present revenue systems, and with a depreciated paper currency, is the increase of our foreign debt likely to be stayed. With an abundant harvest and a large suplus of agricultural products of all descriptions, United States bonds are still creating, to no small extent, the exchange with which our fortign balances are being adjusted. We are even now increasing our debt to Europe at the rate of \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 per annum in the form of gold-bearing bonds.

The gold and silver product of California and the Territories, since 1848, has been upwards of \$1,300,000,000. Allowing that \$100,000,000

have oeen used in manufactures, and that the coin in the country has been increased to an equal amount, the balance of this immense sum, \$1,100,000,000, has gone to other countries in exchange for their productions. Within a period of twenty years, in addition to our agricultural products, and to our manufactures which have been exported in large quantities, we have parted with \$1,100,000,000 of the precious metals; and are, nevertheless, confronted with a foreign debt of some \$850,000,000, which is steadily increasing; and all this has occurred under tariffs in a good degree framed with the view of protecting American against foreign manufacturers. But this is not all. During the recent war, most of our vessels engaged in the foreign trade were either destroyed by rebel cruisers or transferred to foreigners. Our exports as well as our imports are now chiefly in foreign bottoms. The carrying trade between the United States and Europe is almost literally in the hands of Europeans. Were it not for the remnant of ships still employed in the China trade, and the stand we are making by the establishment of a line of steamers on the Pacific, the coastwise trade, which is retained by the exclusion of foreign competition, would seem to be about all that can, under existing legislation, be relied upon for the employment of American shipping.

There are many intelligent persons who entertain the opinion that the country has been benefited by the transfer of our bonds to Europe, on the ground that capital has been received in exchange for them, which has been profitably employed in the development of our national resources; and that it matters little whether the interest upon the debt is received by our own people or by the people of other countries. This opinion is the result of misapprehension of facts, and is unsound in principle. It is not to a large extent true that capital, which is being used in developing the national resources, has been received in exchange for the bonds which are held in Europe. While many articles, such as railroad iron, machinery and raw materials, used in manufacturingthe value of which to the country is acknowledged-have been so received, a large proportion of the receipts have been of a different description. Our bonds have been largely paid for in articles for which no nation can afford to run in debt-for articles which have neither stimulated industry nor increased the productive power of the country, which have, in fact, added nothing to the national wealth. A reference to the custom-house entries will substantiate the correctness of these statements. Two-thirds of the importations of the United States consist of articles which, in economical times, would be pronounced luxuries. The war and a redundant currency have brought about unexampled extravagance, which can only be satisfied by the most costly products of foreign countries. No exception could be taken to such importations if they were paid for in our own productions. This unfortunately is not the fact. They are annually swelling our foreign debt, without increasing our ability to pay it. How disastrous such a course of trade, if long continued, must be, it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict.

Nor is it an unimportant matter that the interest upon a large portion of our securities is received by citizens of other countries instead of our own. If the interest upon a public debt is paid out where the taxes to provide for it are collected, the debt, although a burden upon the mass of tax-payers who are not holders of securities, may be so managed as not to be a severe burden upon the nation. The money which goes into the treasury by means of taxes, will flow out again into the same community in the payment of interest; and were it not for the expenses attending it, the process would not, in a purely economical view, be an exhausting one. If the bonds of the United States were equally distributed among the people of the different States, there would be less complaint of the debt than is now heard. Anti-tax parties will attain strength only in those States in which few bonds are held. If the people of the west are more sensible of the burdens of federal taxation than are those of the eastern States, it is because they are not holders to the same extent of national securities. This inequality cannot of course be prevented by legal or artificial processes. The securities will be most largely held where capital is the most abundant; and they will be more equally distributed among the respective States—if not among the people—as the new States approach the older ones in wealth.

These manifest truths indicate how important it is that the debt of the United States should be a home debt, so that the money which is collected for taxes may be paid to our own people in the way of interest. . In fact, a large national debt to be tolerable, must of necessity be a home A nation that owes heavily must have its own people for creditors. If it does not, the debt will be a dead weight upon its industry, and will be quite likely to force it eventually into bankruptcy. The United States are not only able to pay the interest on their debt, but to set a good example to other nations by steadily and rapidly reducing that debt. What is now required, as has been already intimated, are measures which will tend only to prevent further exportation of our bonds, and in the regular course of trade to bring back to the country those that have been exported, but which will also tend to restore those important interests that are now languishing, as the result of the war and adverse legislation. The first and most important of these measures are those which shall bring about, without unnecessary delay, the restoration of the specie standard. The financial difficulties under which the country is laboring may be traced directly to the issue, and continuance in circulation, of irredeemable promises as lawful money. The country will not be really and reliably prosperous until there is a return to specie payments. The question of a solvent, convertible currency, underlies all other financial and economical questions. It is, in fact, a fundamental question; and until it is settled, and settled in accordance with the teachings of experience, all attempts at other financial and economical reforms will either fail absolutely or be but partially successful. currency is the life-blood of a commercial nation. If this is debased the

whole current of its commercial life must be disordered and irregular. The starting point in reformatory legislation must be here. Our debased currency must be retired or raised to the par of specie, or cease to be lawful money, before substantial progress can be made with other reforms.

Next in importance to the subject of the currency is that of the revenues. Taxes are indispensable for the support of the government, for the maintenance of the public credit, and the payment of the public debt. To tax heavily, not only without impoverishing the people, but without checking enterprise or putting shackles upon industry, requires the most careful study, not only of the resources of the country and its relations with other nations, but also of the character of the people as affected by the nature of their institutions. While much may be learned by the study of the revenue systems of European nations, which have been perfected by years of experience and the employment of the highest talent, it must be obvious that these systems must undergo very considerable modifications before they will be fitted to the political and physical condition of the United States. In a popular government like ours, where the people virtually assess the taxes, as well as pay them, the popular will, if not the popular prejudice, must be listened to in the preparation of revenue laws. Justice must, in some instances, yield to expediency; and some legitimate sources of revenue may be unavailable because a resort to them might be odious to a majority of tax-payers. The people of the United States are enterprising and self-reliant. Most of them are the "architects of their own fortunes;" few the inheritors of wealth. Engaged in various enterprises, with constantly varying results, and in sharp competition with each other, they submit reluctantly to inquisitions of tax-gatherers, which might not be obnoxious to people less independent and living under less liberal institutions. Then, too, the United States are a new country, of large extent and diversified interests; with great natural resources, in the early process of development. Not only may systems of revenue which are suited to England, or Germany, or France, be unsuited to this country, but careful and judicious observation and study are indispensable to the preparation of tax bills suited to the peculiar interests of its different sections. It was with a view of supplying Congress with such information as was needed to secure the passage of equal and wise excise and tariff laws, which would yield the largest revenue with the least oppression and inconvenience to the people, that a revenue commission was created in 1865. The creation of this commission was the first practical movement towards a careful examination of the business and resources of the country, with a view to the adoption of a judicious revenue system. The reports of this commission were interesting and valuable, and they exhibited so clearly the necessity for further and more complete investigations, that by the act of July 13, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint an officer in his department, to be styled the special commissioner of revenue, whose duty it should be to "inquire into all the sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the revenue; the relation of foreign trade to domestic industry; the mutual adjustment of the systems of taxation by customs and excise, with a view of insuring the requisite revenue with the least disturbance or inconvenience to the progress of industry, and the development of the resources of the country," &c. Under this act Mr. David A. Wells was appointed special commissioner of the revenue. With what energy and ability he has undertaken the very difficult duties devolved upon him has been manifested by the reports which he has already submitted to Congress. That which accompanies, or will soon follow this communication, will prove more fully than those which have preceded it have done the importance of the investigations in which he is engaged, and the judicious labor which he is bestowing upon them. The facts which he presents, and the recommendations based upon them, are entitled to the most careful consideration of These reports of the commissioner are so complete that they relieve the Secretary from discussing elaborately the questions of which His remaks, therefore, upon the internal revenues and the tariff will be general and brief.

The following is a statement of receipts from internal revenues for the last three fiscal years:

For the year ending June 30, 1866	\$309, 226, 813 42
For the year ending June 30, 1867	266, 027, 537 43
For the year ending June 30, 1868	191, 087, 589 41

It thus appears that the internal revenue receipts for the year ending June 30, 1867, fell below the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, \$43,199,275 99, and that the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1868, fell short of the receipts for 1867, \$74,939,948 02. The receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year were \$48,736,348 33. If the receipts for these months are an index of those for the remaining eight, the receipts for the present fiscal year will be \$146,209,044.

This large reduction of internal revenue receipts is attributable both to inefficient collections and to a reduction of taxes. It is quite obvious that the receipts from customs cannot be maintained without an increase of exports or of our foreign debt. If the receipts from customs should be diminished, even with a large reduction of the expenses of the government, our internal revenues must necessarily be increased. The first thing to be done is to introduce economy into all branches of the public service, not by reduced appropriations to be made good by "deficiency bills," but by putting a stop to all unnecessary demands upon the treasury. There is no department of the government which is conducted with proper economy. The habits formed during the war are still strong, and will only yield to the requirements of inexorable law. The average expenses of the next ten years for the civil service ought not to exceed \$40,000,000 per annum. Those of the War Department, after the boun-

ties are paid, should be brought down to \$35,000,000, and those of the Navy to \$20,000,000. The outlays for pensions and Indians cannot for some years be considerably reduced, but they can doubtless be brought within \$30,000,000. The interest on the public debt when the whole debt shall be funded, at an average rate of interest of five per cent, will amount to \$125,000,000, which will be reduced with the annual reduction of the principal.

When the internal revenue and tariff laws shall be revised so as to be made to harmonize with each other, it is supposed that \$300,000,000 can annually be realized from these sources without burdensome taxation. How much shall be raised from each, can be determined when the whole subject of revenue shall be thoroughly investigated by Congress, with the light shed upon it by Commissioner Wells in his exhaustive report of the present year. The Secretary does not doubt, however, that the best interests of the country will be subserved by a reduction of the tariff and an increase of excise duties.

According to this estimate the account would stand as follows:

Receipts from customs and internal revenues	\$300, 000, 00 0
Expenditures for the civil service	. \$40,000,000
Expenditures by the War Department	. 35,000,000
Expenditures by the Navy Department	. 20,000,000
Expenditures for pensions and Indians	. 30,000,000
Expenditures for interest on the public debt	. 125, 000, 000
Total	. 250, 000, 000

Leaving as an excess of receipts \$50,000,000 to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. If the growth of the country should make an increase of expenditures necessary, this increase will, by the same cause, be provided for by increased receipts under the same rate of taxation; and as it is to be hoped that the regular increase of the revenues, without an increase of taxation, resulting from the advance of the country in wealth and population, will be greater than the neces sary increase of expenses, there will be a constantly increasing amoun in addition to that arising from a decrease of interest, to be annually applied to the payment of the debt. If large additional expenditure should be unavoidable, they should at once be provided for by additiona taxes. What is required, then, at the present time, is a positive limits tion of the annual outlays to \$300,000,000, including \$50,000,000 to b applied to the payment of the principal of the debt, and such modifice tions of the revenue laws as will secure this amount, without unwis restrictions upon commerce, and with the least possible oppression an inconvenience to the tax-payers. In the foregoing estimates of resource miscellaneous receipts and receipts for sales of public lands are omittec The miscellaneous receipts heretofore have been derived from sales C

gold and of property purchased by the War and Navy Departments during the war, and no longer needed. On a return to specie payments there will be no premiums on coin; very little government property will hereafter be sold; and under the homestead law, and with liberal donations of the public domain, which are likely to be made as heretofore, no considerable amount can be expected from lands. Whatever may be received from these sources will doubtless be covered by miscellaneous expenses, of which no estimate can be made.

The act of March 31, 1868, exempting from taxes nearly all the manufactures of the country other than distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacco, was sudden and unexpected. It not only deprived the treasury of an immense revenue, but the reduction was so great as to leave an impression on the public mind that it would be only temporary, and that a tax in some degree equivalent to that which was removed would of necessity soon be resorted to. It is, perhaps, for this reason that this measure has failed to give relief to the public by a diminution of prices, and has benefited manufacturers rather than consumers. The frequent and important changes which have been made in the intermal revenue laws, the ease with which exemptions from taxation have been obtained, and the suddenness with which taxes have been greatly argmented or reduced, have constituted one of the greatest evils of the system. Sudden changes in the revenue laws are not only destructive of all business calculations, but they excite—not unreasonably—a feeling of discontent and a sense of injustice among the people most unfavorable to an efficient collection of taxes. While it is admitted that, in a new and growing country like ours, modifications of the taxes will be frequently necessary, some definite policy should at once be inaugurated in regard to our internal revenues, the general principles of which should be regarded as finally established.

Assuming that the receipts from customs will be reduced by a reduction of duties, or by the effects of a return to specie payments upon importations under the present tariff, and that, consequently, there must be an increase of internal taxes, there are three sources of revenue which are likely to be considered.

First. An increase of taxes upon distilled spirits.

The idea of deriving the bulk of the revenue from this article is a very popular one; and even our unfortunate experience has only partially convinced the public of its impossibility. The late exorbitant tax on distilled spirits, intended, perhaps, not merely as a revenue measure, but as an encouragement to temperance, proved to be the most demoralizing tax ever imposed by Congress, corrupting both the manufacturers and the revenue officers, and familiarizing the people with stupendous violations of the law. The restoration of it, or any considerable increase of the present tax, would lead to a repetition of the frauds which have brought the internal revenue system into such utter disgrace.

Second. A restoration of the tax on manufactures abolished in March last.

The objections to the restoration of this tax are, that it would indicate vacillation on the part of Congress, and that this tax, principally on account of numerous exemptions, was partial and unjust. It is also apparent that, if restored, it would fail to be permanent by reason of the persistent and united hostility of a class of citizens influential and powerful, and whose influence and power are rapidly increasing.

Third. An increased and uniform tax on sales; and this the Secretary respectfully recommends.

Under the present law wholesale and retail dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise of foreign or domestic production, wholesale and retail dealers in liquors, and dealers in tobacco, are subject to a similar but unequal tax on sales. This inequality should be removed, and a tax levied upon all sales sufficient, with the revenues from other sources, to meet the wants of the government. The reasons in favor of a tax upon sales are, that it could be levied generally throughout the country, and would not be liable to the imputation of class legislation; that it would be so equally distributed as not to bear so oppressively as other taxes upon individuals or sections; and that no depression of one branch of industry, which did not injuriously affect the business of the entire country, could greatly lessen its productiveness.

As has been already stated, the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were \$179,046,651 58; for the year ending June 30, 1867, \$176,417,810 88; and for the last fiscal year, \$164,464,599 56. These figures show that the tariff has produced large revenues, although it is in no just sense a revenue tariff. In this respect it has exceeded the expectations of its friends, if, indeed, it has not disappointed them. has not checked importations, and complaint is made that it has not given the anticipated protection to home manufactures, not because it was not skillfully framed to this end, but because an inflated currency the effect of which upon importations was not fully comprehended—has, in a measure, defeated its object. It has advanced the prices of dutiable articles, and, by adding to the cost of living, has been oppressive to consumers without being of decided benefit to those industries in whose interest it is regarded as having been prepared. In his last report, the Secretary recommended the extension of specific duties, but did not recommend a complete revision of the tariff, on the ground that this work could not be intelligently done as long as business was subject to constant derangement by an irredeemable currency. The same difficulty still exists, but as decided action upon the subject of the currency ought not to be longer postponed, the present may not be an unfavorable time for a thorough examination of the tariff. It is obvious that a revision of it is required, not only to relieve it of incongruities and obscurity, and to harmonize it with excise taxes and with our agricultural and commercial interests, but also to adapt it to the very decided change which must take place in the business of the country upon the restoration of the specie standard. Large revenues are now derived from customs.

mportations. If the currency were convertible, and business were regular and healthy, the tariff would be severely protective, if not in many instances prohibitory. Indeed, of some valuable articles it is prohibitory already.

There will be in the future, as there have been in the past, widely different opinions upon this long-vexed and very important subject, but the indications are decided that the more enlightened sentiment of the country demands that the tariff shall hereafter be a tariff for revenue and not for protection, and that the revenues to be derived from it shall be no larger than, in connection with those received from other sources, will be required for the economical administration of the government, the maintenance of the public faith, and the gradual extinguishment of the public debt. While the country is not at present, and may not be for many years to come, prepared for the abrogation of all restrictions upon foreign commerce, it is unquestionably prepared for a revenue tariff. The public debt is an incumbrance upon the property of the nation, and the taxes, the necessity for which it creates, by whatever mode and from whatever sources collected, are at last a charge upon the consumers. Taxes should not, therefore, be increased, nor will the tax-payers permit them to be permanently increased, for the benefit of any interest or section. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the question may be regarded from different standpoints, the necessities of the government will be such for many years, that large revenues must be derived from customs, so that a strictly revenue tariff must incidentally benefit our home manufactures. According to the estimate made by the Secretary, an annual revenue of three hundred millions will be required to meet the necessary demands upon the treasury, and for a satisfactory reduction of the public debt. How much of this amount shall be derived from customs it will be for Congress to determine. In examining this difficult question, the magnitude of our foreign debt, and the necessity not only of preventing its increase but of rapidly reducing it, must be kept steadily in view. It may be necessary that a large portion of our bonds now held in Europe be taken up with bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, payable in some European city, in order that they may be less likely to be returned to the United States at unpropitious times. Whether this is accomplished or not, it is of the last importance that our tax laws, and especially the tariff, should be so framed as to encourage exports and enlarge our commerce with foreign nations, so that balances may be in our favor, and the interest, and in due time the principal, of our foreign curencey be paid by our surplus productions. Many of the investigations of the revenue commissioner have been made with the view of funishing Congress with the data necessary for a thorough examination and a vise determination of this most important question, and it is fortunate that the subsidence of political excitement removes many of the difficulties heretofore in the way of an impartial consideration of it.

The public debt on the first day of November,	1867, amounted to
\$2,491,504,450, and consisted of the following items:	
Debt bearing coin interest	\$1,778,110,991 80
Debt bearing currency interest	426, 768, 640 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	18, 237, 538 83
Debt bearing no interest	402, 385, 677 39
Total	2, 625, 502, 848 02
Cash in the treasury	133, 998, 398 02
Amount of debt less cash in the treasury	2, 491, 504, 450 00
On the first day of November, 1868, it amounted to	\$2,527,129,552 82,
On the first day of November, 1868, it amounted to and consisted of the following items:	\$2,527,129,552 82,
	. , , .
and consisted of the following items:	. , , .
and consisted of the following items: Debt bearing coin interest	\$ 2, 107, 577, 950 00
and consisted of the following items: Debt bearing coin interest Debt bearing currency interest	\$2,107,577,950 00 114,519,000 00
and consisted of the following items: Debt bearing coin interest Debt bearing currency interest Matured debt not presented for payment	\$2, 107, 577, 950 00 114, 519, 000 00 9, 753, 723 64
and consisted of the following items: Debt bearing coin interest Debt bearing currency interest Matured debt not presented for payment Debt bearing no interest	\$2, 107, 577, 950 00 114, 519, 000 00 9, 753, 723 64 409, 151, 898 42
and consisted of the following items: Debt bearing coin interest	\$2, 107, 577, 950 00 114, 519, 000 00 9, 753, 723 64 409, 151, 898 42 2, 641, 002, 572 06

By a comparison of these statements it appears that the debt, between the first day of November, 1857, and the first day of November, 1868, increased \$35,625,102 82. Of this increase \$24,152,000 is chargeable to the Pacific railroads, and \$7,200,000 to the purchase of Russian America. Within the same period, there was paid for bounties \$44,060,515, and at least \$4,000,000 for interest, on compound and seven three-tenth notes, which had accrued prior to the first of November, 1867. If these extraordinary advances and payments had not been made, the receipts would have exceeded the expenditures \$43,787,412 18. Considering the heavy reduction of internal taxes, made at the last session of Congress, and the large expenditures which have attended the military operations against the Indians on the frontier, and the maintenance of large forces at expensive points in the southern States, this statement of the amount of the debt cannot be regarded an unsatisfactory one. The bounties will, it is expected, be entirely paid within the next three months, and very little interest, except that which accrues upon the funded debt, is hereafter to be provided for. Should there be henceforth no extraordinary expenditures, and no further donations of public moneys in the form of bounties or of additional subsidies to railroad companies, with proper economy in the administration of the general government, and with judicious amendments of the revenue laws, and proper enforcement thereof, the public debt, without oppressive taxation, can be rapidly diminished and easily extinguished within the period heretofore named by the Secretary.

The ability of the United States to maintain their integrity against insurrection as well as against a foreign enemy can no longer be doubted. The question of their ability, under democratic institutions, to sustain a large national debt, is still to be decided. That this question should be affirmatively settled, it is, in the opinion of the Secretary, of the highest importance that the tax-paying voters should be encouraged by the fact that the debt is in the progress of rapid extinguishment, and is not to be a permanent burden upon them and their posterity. If it be understood that this debt is to be a perpetual incumbrance upon the property and industry of the nation, it is certainly to be feared that the collection of taxes necessary to pay the interest upon it may require the exercise of power by the central government, inconsistent with republicanism, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The debt must be paid. Direct repudiation is an impossibility; indirect repudiation, by further issues of legal-tender notes, would be madness. To insure its payment without a change in the essential character of the government, every year should witness a reduction of its amount and a The Secretary is confident that he expressed diminution of its burdens. the sentiments of the intelligent tax-payers of the country when he said in his report of 1865:

The debt is large, but if kept at home, as it is desirable it should be, with a judicious system of taxation, it need not be oppressive. It is, however, a debt. While it is capital to the holders of the securities, it is still a national debt, and an encumbrance upon the national estate. Neither its advantages nor its burdens are or can be shared or borne equally by the people. Its influences are anti-republican. It adds to the power of the Executive by increasing federal patronage; it must be distasteful to the people, because it fills the country with informers and tax-gatherers. It is dangerous to the public virtue, because it involves the collection and disbursement of vast sums of money, and genders rigid national economy almost impracticable. It is, in a word, a national burden, and the work of removing it, no matter how desirable it may be for individual investment, should not long be postponed.

As all true men desire to leave to their heirs unincumbered estates, so should it be the ambition of the people of the United States to relieve their descendants of this national mortgage. We need not be anxious that future generations shall share the burden with us. Wars are not at an end, and posterity will have enough to do to take care of the debts of their own creation.

The Secretary respectfully suggests that on this subject the expression of Congress should be decided and emphatic. It is of the greatest importance in the management of a matter of so surpassing interest that the right start should be made. Nothing but revenue will sustain the national credit, and nothing less than a fixed policy for the reduction of the public debt will be likely to prevent its increase.

And in his report of 1867, when he remarked:

Old debts are hard debts to pay; the longer they are continued the more odious they become. If the present generation should throw the burden of this debt upon the next, it will be quite likely to be handed down from one generation to another, a perpetual if not a constantly increasing burden upon the people. Our country is full of enterprise and resources. The debt will be lightened every year with great rapidity by the increase of wealth and population. With a proper reduction in the expenses of the government, and with a revenue system adapted to the industry of the country, and not oppressing it, the debt may be paid before the expiration of the present century. The wisdom of a policy which shall bring about such a result is vindicated, in advance, by the history of nations whose people are burdened with inherited debts and with no prospect of relief for themselves or their posterity.

In his last report the Secretary referred to the condition of the treasury at the close of the war, and at some subsequent periods, alluding especially to the emergency in the spring of 1865, arising from the very large requisitions which were waiting for payment, and the still larger requisitions that were to be provided for, to enable the War Department to pay arrearages due to the army, and other expenses which had already been incurred in the suppression of the rebellion. In briefly reviewing the administration of the treasury from April, 1865, he did not think it necessary to state how much of the large revenue receipts had been expended in the payment of debts incurred during the war; and he would not undertake to do it now did not misapprehension exist in the public mind in regard to the expenditures of the government since the conclusion of hostilities, prejudicial to both the law-making and law-executing branches of the government.

The war was virtually closed in April, 1865. On the first day of that month the public debt amounted, according to the books and accounts of the department, to \$2,366,955,077 34. On the first day of September following it amounted to \$2,757,689,571 43, having increased in four months \$390,734,494 09. From that period it continued to decline until November 1, 1867, when it had fallen to \$2,491,504,450. first day of November last, it had risen to \$2,527,129,552 82. statement it appears that between the first day of April, 1865, and the first day of September of the same year the debt increased \$390,734,494 09, and that between the first day of September, 1865, and the first day of November, 1868, it decreased \$230,560,018 61; and that on the last day mentioned it was \$160,174,475 48 larger than it was on the first day of Since then the Treasurer's receipts from all sources of April, 1865. revenue have been as follows: \$83 510 164 13

For April, May, and June, 1809	ಕಾರಾ,	ota,	104	
For the year ending June 30, 1866	558,	032,	620	06
For the year ending June 30, 1867	490,	634,	010	27
For the year ending June 30, 1868	405,	638,	083	32
T 00 to N 1 1000	104	652,	101	
June 30 to November 1, 1868	ويكشد	ω.,	104	42
June 30 to November 1, 1808	14,	002,	104	42 —
Total of receipts				
,				
Total of receipts				
Total of receipts	, 662,	476,	062	20

1, 822, 650, 537 68

This exhibit shows that the large sum of \$1,822,650,537 68 was expended in the payment of the interest and of other demands upon the treasury in three years and seven months, being an average annual expenditure of \$508,646,661 68.

If the statement of the public debt on the first day of April, 1865, had included all debts due at that time, and \$1,822,650,537.68 had really been expended in payment of the interest on the public debt, and the current expenses of the government between that day and the first day of November last, there would have been a profligacy and a recklessness in the expenditures of the public moneys discreditable to the government and disheartening to tax-payers. nately this is not the fact. That statement, (as is true of all other monthly statements of the treasury,) exhibited only the adjusted debt, according to the books of the treasury, and did not, and could not, include the large sums due to the soldiers of the great Union army (numbering at that time little less than a million of men) for "pay" and for "bounties," or on claims of various kinds which must of necessity have been unsettled. For the purpose of putting this matter right, the Secretary has endeavored to ascertain from the War and Navy Departments how much of their respective disbursements, since the close of the war, has been in payment of debts properly chargeable to the expenses The following is the result of his inquiries:

It has been impossible to obtain an exact statement of the amount of such debts paid by the Navy Department, but sufficient information has been received to justify the Secretary in estimating it in round numbers at thirty-five millions, which is probably an under rather than over-estimate. The expenditures of the War Department have been furnished in detail, and are believed to be substantially correct.

Pacific roads	42, 194, 000 00
Amount paid for Alaska	7, 200, 000 00

679, 825, 125 90

Deducting this sum from the amount of the revenues, \$1,662,476,062 20, and \$160,174,475 48, the increase of the public debt—the remainder, \$1,142,825,411 78, or an average of \$318,928,021 89 per annum, is the amount actually expended in the payment of current expenses and interest.

It is thus shown that within a period of three years and seven months, the revenues or the receipts from all sources of revenue reached the enormous sum of \$1,662,496,062 20, and that \$630,431,125 90 were paid on debts which were actually due at the close of the war, and for bounties which, like the pay of the army, were a part of the expenses of the war. Adding the amount thus paid to the debt as exhibited by the

books of the treasury on the first day of April, 1865, it appears that the debt of the United States at that time was \$2,997,386,203 24, and that the actual reduction has been \$470,256,650 42; and but for the advances to the Pacific roads, and the amount paid for Alaska, would have been \$519,650,650 42.

Nothing can better exhibit the greatness of the resources of this young nation than this statement, or show more clearly its ability to make "short work" of the extinguishment of the public debt. It will be borne in mind that these immense revenues have been collected while one-third part of the country was in a state of great destitution, resulting from its terrible struggle to separate itself from the Union, with its political condition unsettled, and its industry in a great degree paralyzed; and while also the other two-thirds were slowly recovering from the drain upon their productive labor and resources—a necessary accompaniment of a gigantic and protracted war.

The Secretary has noticed with deep regret indications of a growing sentiment in Congress—not with standing the favorable exhibits which have been from time to time made of the debt-paying power of the countryin favor of a postponement of the payment of any part of the principal of the debt, until the national resources shall be so increased as to make the payment of it more easy. If this sentiment shall so prevail as to give direction to the action of the government, he would feel that a very great error had been committed, which could hardly fail to be a severe misfortune to the country. The people of the United States will never be so willing to be taxed for the purpose of reducing the debt as at the present time. Now, the necessity for its creation is better understood and appreciated than it can be at a future day. Now, it is regarded by a large majority of tax-payers as a part of the great price paid for the maintenance of the government, and, therefore, a sacred debt. longer the reduction of it is postponed the greater will be the difficulties in the way of accomplishing it, and the more intolerable will seem to be the burden of taxation. The Secretary, therefore, renews the recommendations made in his first report, that a certain definite sum be annually applied to the payment of the interest and the principal of the debt. The amount suggested was two hundred millions of dollars. the debt is considerably smaller than its maximum was estimated at, the amount to be so applied annually might now safely be fixed at one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, according to the estimate already made in this report.

The subject of the currency in which the five-twenty bonds may be paid—agitated for some time past—was freely discussed during the recent political canvass, and made a question upon which parties, to some extent, were divided. The premature and unfortunate agitation and discussion of this question have been damaging to the credit of the government, both at home and abroad, by exciting apprehensions that the good faith of the nation might not be maintained, and have thus prevented our bonds from advancing in price, as they otherwise would

have advanced, after it was perceived that the maximum of the debt had been reached, and have rendered funding at a low rate of interest too unpromising to be undertaken. In his report in 1865, the Secretary used the following language:

Before concluding his remarks upon the national debt, the Secretary would suggest that the credit of the five-twenty bonds, issued under the acts of February 25, 1862, and June 30, 1864, would be improved in Europe, and consequently their market value advanced at home, if Congress should declare that the principal as well as the interest of these bonds is to be paid in coin. The policy of the government in regard to its funded debt is well understood in the United States, but the absence of a provision in these acts that the principal of the bonds issued under them should be paid in coin, while such a provision is contained in the act under which the ten-forties were issued, has created some apprehension in Europe that the five-twenty bonds might be called in at the expiration of five years, and paid in United States notes. Although it is not desirable that our securities should be held out of the United States, it is desirable that they should be of good credit in foreign markets on account of the influence which these markets exert upon our own. It is, therefore, important that all misapprehension on these points should be removed by an explicit declaration of Congress, that these bonds are to be paid in coin.

Without intending to criticise the inaction of Congress in regard to a matter of so great importance, the Secretary does not hesitate to say that, if his recommendations had been adopted, that the public debt would have been much less than it is; and that the reduction of the rate of interest would ere this have been in rapid progress. The Secretary does not think it necessary to discuss the question in this report. His opinions upon it are well known to Congress and the people. They were definitely presented in his report for 1867, and they remain unchanged. begs leave merely to suggest, as he has substantially done before, that alleviation of the burden of the public debt is to be obtained—not in a decrial of the national credit—not in threats of repudiation—not in a further issue of irredeemable notes—not in arguments addressed to the fears of the bondholders—but in a clear and explicit declaration by Congress, that the national faith, in letter and spirit, shall be inviolably maintained, that the bonds of the United States, intended to be negotiated abroad as well as at home, are to be paid, when the time of payment arrives, in that currency which is alone recognized as money in the dealings of nation with nation. Let Congress say this promptly, and there can be but little doubt that the credit of the government will so advance that within the next two years the interest on the larger portion of the debt can be reduced to a satisfactory rate. He therefore earnestly recommends that it be declared, without delay, by joint resolution, that the principal of all bonds of the United States is to be paid in coin.

It is also recommended that the Secretary be authorized to issue \$500,000,000 of bonds, \$50,000,000 of which shall mature annually; the first \$50,000,000 to be payable, principal and interest, in lawful money—the principal and interest of the rest in coin; and also such further amount of bonds as may be necessary to take up the outstanding six per cents. and the non-interest bearing debt, payable in coin thirty years after date, and redeemable at any time after ten years at the pleasure of the government, the interest to be paid semi-annually in coin. and in no case

to exceed the rate of five per cent.; provided that the Secretary may, in his discretion, make the principal and interest of \$500,000,000 of these bonds payable at such city or cities in Europe as he may deem best.

The fact that, according to the recommendation, \$50,000,000 of the bonds to be issued are to become due each year for ten consecutive years (at the expiration of which time all of the bonds would be under the control of the government) would insure an annual reduction of \$50,000,000 of the public debt, and impart a credit to the other bonds which would insure the negotiation of them on favorable terms.

Of the expediency of an issue of bonds corresponding, to some extent, in amount with those held in Europe, the interest and principal of which shall be paid in the countries where they are to be negotiated, there can be but little doubt. On this point the Secretary used the following language in his report of 1866:

The question now to be considered is not how shall our bonds be prevented from going abroad, for a large amount has already gone, and others will follow as long as our credit is good and we continue to buy more than we can pay for in any other way, but how shall they be prevented from being thrown upon the home market, to thwart our efforts in restoring the specie standard? The Secretary sees no practicable method of doing this at an early day, but by substituting for them bonds which, being payable principal and interest in Europe, will be less likely to be returned when their return is the least to be desired. The holders of our securities in Europe are now subject to great inconvenience and not a little expense in collecting their coupons; and it is supposed that five per cent., or, perhaps, four and a half per cent. bonds, payable in London or Frankfort, could be substituted for our six per cents, without any other expense to the United States than the trifling commissions to the agents through whom the exchanges might be made. The saving of interest to be thus effected would be no inconsiderable item; and the advantages of having our bonds in Europe placed in the hands of actual investors, is too important to be disregarded.

The Secretary has nothing further to say on this point than that careful reflection has only strengthened his convictions of the correctness of the views expressed in the foregoing extract

In recommending the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, to be exchanged for the outstanding six per cents., the Secretary must not be understood as having changed his opinion in regard to the expediency or the wisdom of the recommendation in his last report—

That the act of March 3, 1865, be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States, having 20 years to run, and redeemable, if it may be thought advisable, at an earlier day, to be exchanged at parfor any and all other obligations of the government, one-sixth part of the interest on which, in lieu of all other taxes, at each semi-annual payment, shall be reserved by the government, and paid over to the States according to population.

He refers to what he then said in advocacy of that recommendation as an expression of his well-considered opinions at the present time, and he is only prevented from repeating the recommendation, by the fact that it met with little approval at the last session, and has not grown into favor since. He sincerely hopes that the future history of the debt will vindicate the wisdom of those who are unable to approve the proposition.

..... \$405, 638, 083 32



The following is a statement of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1868:

The following is a statement of the public	c dept of the	180 01 9 1113, 1000.
DEBT BEARING COIN IN	TEREST.	
5 per cent. bonds	\$221,588,400	00
6 per cent. bonds of 1967 and 1968	6, 893, 441	30
6 per cent. bonds, 1881	283, 677, 200	00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,557,844,600	00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000	•
		- \$2,083,003,641 80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY	Interest.	
6 per cent. bonds:	\$29,089,000	00
3-year compound interest notes	21,604,890	
3-year 7.30 notes	25, 534, 900	
3 per cent. certificates	50,000,000	
o per come commence		— 126, 228, 790 00
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTE	D FOR PAYMENT	
		· ·
3-year 7.30 notes, due August 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	\$10 100 MEA	00
•	\$12, 182, 750	UV
Compound-interest notes, matured June 10, July 15,		
August 15, October 15, and December 15, 1867, and		00
May 15, 1868	6, 556, 920	
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000	
Treasury notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	155, 111,	
Bends, April 15, 1842	6,000	
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	555, 492	00
Temporary loan	797, 029	00
Certificates of indebtedness	18,000	
		20,527,302 64
DEBT BEARING NO IN		
United States notes		
Fractional currency		
Gold certificates of deposit	17, 678, 640	00
		— 406, 447, 314 75
Total debt		2,636,207,049 19
Amount in treasury, coin		
Amount in treasury, currency		
zimoune in siculary, currency		131,006,532 25
Amount of debt less cash in treasury		2,505,200,516 94
Amount of debt less cush in deastify		2,000,200,010 94
The following is a statement of receipts	s and expend	itures for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1868:		
Receipts from customs	n	\$164, 464, 599 56
Receipts from lands		
Receipts from direct tax		
Receipts from internal revenue		191, 087, 589 41
Receipts from miscellaneous sources (of which amount	ant there was re-	ceived
for premium on bonds sold to redeem treasu	ry notes the s	ım of
\$7,078, 203 42)	.,, , , , , , ,	46, 949, 033 09

Total receipts, exclusive of loans.....

Expenditures for the civil service, (of which amount there was paid for	
premium on purchase of treasury notes prior to maturity, \$7,001,151 04)	\$60,011,018 71
Expenditures for pensions and Indians	27, 883, 069 10
Expenditures by War Department	123, 246, 648 62
Expenditures by Navy Department	25, 775, 502 73
Expenditures for interest on the public debt	140, 424, 045 71
Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of public debt	\$377, 340, 284 86
The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures ter ending September 30, 1868:	for the quar-
The receipts from customs	\$ 49, 676, 594 <i>6</i> 7
The receipts from lands	714, 895 03
The receipts from direct tax	15,536 02
The receipts from internal revenue	38,735,863 08
received from premium on bonds sold to redeem Treasury notes the sum	
of \$587,725 12	6, 249, 979 97
Total receipts, exclusive of loans	95, 392, 868 77
Expenditures for the civil service, (of which amount there was paid as pre-	
mium on purchase of treasury notes prior to maturity \$300,000,)	\$21, 227, 106 33
Expenditures for pensions and Indian	12, 358, 647 70
Expenditures for War Department	27, 219, 117 02
Expenditures for Navy Department	5, 604, 785 33
Expenditures for interest on public dobt	38, 742, 814 37
Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of public debt	105, 152, 470 75
The Secretary estimates that, under existing laws, the	receipts and
expenditures for the three quarters ending June 30, 180 follows:	
From customs	\$125,000,000 00
From lands	1,000,000 00
From internal revenue	100,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	20,000,000 0 0
Receipts	246, 000, 000 00
And that the expenditures for the same period, if there	be no reduc-
tion of the army, will be-	
For the civil service	\$ 40 000,000 00
For pensions and Indians	18,000,000 00
For War Department, including \$6,000,000 bounties	66,000,000 00
For Navy Department	16,000,000 00
For interest on public debt	91,000,000 00
Expenditures	231,000,000 00

The receipts and expenditures under existing laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are estimated as follows:

From customs	\$160,000,000 00
From internal revenue	140,000,000 00
From lands	2,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000 00
Receipts	327, 000, 000 00

The expenditures for the same period, if the expenses of the army should be kept up to about the present average, will be as follows:

because of more to about the propert average, se as	
For the civil service.	\$50,000,000 00
For pensions and Indians	30,000,000 00
For War Department	75, 000, 000 00
For Navy Department	20,000,000 00
For interest on public debt	128,000,000 00
•	
Expenditures	303, 000, 000, 00

The accompanying report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the necessary information in regard to the bureau, and contains many very judicious recommendations and suggestions which are worthy the careful consideration of Congress.

The internal branch of the revenue service is the one in which the people feel the deepest interest. The customs duties are collected at a few points, and although paid eventually by the consumers, they are felt only by the great mass of the people in the increased cost of the articles consumed. Not so with the internal taxes. These are collected in every part of the Union; and their burdens fall, to a large extent, directly upon the tax-payers. Assessors, collectors, inspectors, detectivesnecessary instruments in the collection of the revenues—are found in every part of the country. There is no village or rural district where their faces are not seen, and where collections are not made. The eyes of the whole people are therefore directed to this system, and it is of the greatest importance that its administration should be such as to entitle it to pubic respect. Unfortunately this is not the case. Its demoralization is admitted; and the question arises, where is the remedy? The Secretary is of the opinion that it is to be found in such amendments to the act as will equalize the burdens of taxation, and in an elevation of the standard of qualification for revenue offices.

Upon the subject of internal taxes the Secretary has already spoken. In regard to the character of the revenue officers he has only to say, that there must be a decided change for the better in this respect if the system is to be rescued from its demoralized condition. After careful reflection, the Secretary has come to the conclusion that this change would follow the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Jencks, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, on the 14th of May last, enti-

tled "A bill to regulate the civil service and promote the efficiency thereof." The Secretary gives to this bill his hearty approval, and refer to the speech which was made, upon its introduction, by the gentleman who reported it, for an able and lucid exposition of its provisions, and for a truthful and graphic description of the evils of the present system of appointments to office.

On the 5th day of October last, the day for their regular quarterly reports, the number of national banks was 1,644, 17 of which were in voluntary liquidation. Their capital was \$420,634,511; their discounts, \$655,875,277 35; their circulation, \$295,684,244; and their deposits, \$601,830,278 40.

In no other country was so large a capital ever invested in banking. under a single system, as is now invested in the national banks; never • before were the interests of a people so interwoven with a system of banking, as are the interests of the people of the United States with their national banking system. It is not strange, therefore, that the condition and management of the national banks should be, to them and to the representatives, a matter of the deepest concern. That the national banking system is a perfect one is not asserted by its friends; that it is a very decided improvement, as far as circulation is regarded, upon the systems which it has superseded, must be admitted by its opponenta-Before it was established, the several States, whether in conformity with the Constitution or not-jointly with the general government, during the existence of the charter of the United States Bank, and solely after the expiration of that charter—excercised the power of issuing bills of credit in the form of bank notes, through institutions of their own creation and thus controlled the paper money, and thereby, in no small degree, the business and commerce of the country. In May, 1863, when the National Currency Bureau was established in Washington, some 1,50 banks organized under State laws, furnished the people of the United States with a bank-note currency. In some of the States, banks were compelled to protect—partially at least—the holders of the notes against loss, by deposits of securities with the proper authorities In other States, the capital of the banks (that capital being wholly under the control of their managers) was the only security for the redemption of their notes. In some States there was no limit to the amount of notes that might be issued, if secured according to the requirements of their statutes, nor any necessary relation of circulation to capital. In others, while notes could be issued only in certain proportions to capital, there was no restriction upon the number of banks that might be organized The notes of a few banks, being payable or redeemable at commercial centres, were current in most of the States, while the notes of other banks (perhaps just as solvent) were uncurrent beyond the limits of the States by whose authority they were issued. How valueless were the notes of many of the State banks is still keenly remembered by the thousands who suffered by their insolvency. The direct losses sustained by the people by an unsecured bank-note circulation, and the indirect losses to the country resulting from the deranged exchanges, caused by a local currency constantly subject to the manipulations of money changers, and from the utter unsuitableness of such a currency to the circumstances of the country, can be counted by millions. It is only necessary to compare the circulation of the State banks with that furnished by the national banks, to vindicate the superiority of the present system. Under the national banking system, the government which authorizes the issue of bank notes, and compels the people to receive them as money, assumes its just responsibility and guarantees their payment. This is the feature which especially distinguishes it from others and gives to it its greatest value.

The object of the Secretary, however, in referring to the national banks is not to extol them, but to call the attention of Congress to the accompanying instructive report of the Comptroller of the Currency, especially to that part of it which exhibits the condition and management of the banks in the commercial metropolis, and to the amendments proposed by him to the act.

On the 5th day of October last, the loans or discounts of the banks in the city of New York amounted to \$163,634,070 23, only \$90,000,000 of which consisted of commercial paper, the balance being chiefly made up of what are known as loans on call, that is to say, of loans on collaterals, subject to be called in at the pleasure of the banks. Merchants or manufacturers cannot, of course, borrow on such terms, and it is understood that these loans are confined mainly to persons dealing, or rather speculating, in stocks or coin. This statement shows to what extent the business of the banks in New York has been diverted from legitimate channels, and how deeply involved the banks have become in the uncertain and dangerous speculations of the street.

The deposits of these institutions on the day mentioned amounted to \$226,645,655 80, and of their assets \$113,332,689 20 consisted of certain cash items which were in fact mainly certified checks, which had been passed to the credit of depositors, and constituted a part of the \$226,645,655 80 of deposits, although the banks always deduct such checks from their deposits in making up their statement for the payment of interest, and their estimates for reserves. It is understood to be the practice of a number of the banks (perhaps the practice exists to a limited extent in all) to certify the checks of their customers in advance of the deposits out of which they are expected to be paid; in other words, to certify checks to be good, under an agreement between the banks and the drawers that the money to protect them shall be deposited during the day, or at least before the checks, which go through the clearinghouse, can be presented for payment. The Secretary has learned with great surprise that a number of banks-generally regarded as being under judicious management—certify in a single day the checks of stock and gold brokers to many times the amount of their capitals, with no money actually on deposit for the protection of the checks at the time of their certification. A more dangerous practice, or one more

inconsistent with prudent, not to say honest banking, cannot be conceived. It is unauthorized by the act, and should be prohibited by severe penalties. Aside from the risk incurred by this reckless method of banking, the effect of such practices is to foster speculation by creating infla-It is, in fact, part and parcel of that fictitious credit which is so injurious to the regular business of the city, and to the business of all parts of the country, which feel and are affected by the pulsation of the commercial centre. It is this very dangerous practice, combined with the more general practice of making loans "on call," which leads to unsafe extensions of credits, and makes many of the banks in New York helpless when the money market is stringent. Can anything be more discreditable to the banks of the great emporium of the country, or afford more conclusive evidence of their imprudent management, than the fact, that with a capital-including their surplus and their undivided profits—of one hundred millions of dollars, the withdrawal from circulation of ten or fifteen millions of legal-tender notes, by combinations for speculative purposes, can create a money stringency, by which not only the stock market is broken down, but the entire business of the city, and to some extent the business of the country is injuriously affected. If the banks were no more extended than they ought to be, or had proper control over their customers, no such combinations would be likely to be formed, or if formed, they would utterly fail of their object.

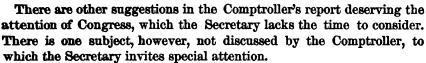
These remarks do not, of course, apply to all of the banks in New York, for some of them are strictly commercial institutions, and are under the control of men who are distinguished alike for their talents and their conservatism. They are, however, applicable to them as a class, and they undoubtedly apply in some measure to many banks in other cities.

The recommendation of the Comptroller that all national banks be prohibited by law from certifying checks which are not drawn upon deposits actually existing at the time the checks are certified to be good, is heartly concurred in.

The Secretary has long entertained the opinion that the practice of paying interest on deposits—tending, as it does, to keep the banks constantly extended in their discounts—is injudicious and unsafe. He therefore approves of the recommendation of the Comptroller that national banks be prohibited from paying interest on bank or individual balances.

The Secretary also agrees with the Comptroller in his recommendation that authority be given to him to call upon the banks for reports on days to be fixed by himself. If a reserve is necessary, it should be kept constantly on hand, and the business of the country ought not to be disturbed by the preparation of the banks for the quarterly reports.

The views of the Secretary in regard to the necessity of a central redeeming agency for the national banks have been frequently presented, and it is not necessary for him to repeat them.



Although the national banking system should be relieved from the limitation now imposed upon the aggregate amount of notes that may be issued, this cannot safely be done as long as the suspension of specie payments continues. Nevertheless, measures should at once be adopted to remedy, as far as practicable, the inequality which exists in the distribution of the circulation. As the government has, by the tax upon the notes of State banks, deprived the States of the power of furnishing facilities to their citizens, it is obviously just that those States which are thus deprived of these facilities, or which do not share equally with other States in the benefits of the national banking system, should be supplied with both banks and notes. There are two modes by which this may be accomplished: One by reducing the circulation of the banks of large capital only; the other by limiting the amount of notes to be furnished to all the banks—say to 70 per cent. of their respective capitals. The latter mode is preferable, as by it no discrimination would be made between the banks, and all would be strengthened by a reduction of their liabilities, and by a release of a part of their means now deposited with the Treasurer, which would be of material service to them in the preparation they must make for a return to specie payments. If a redeeming agency should be established, the reduction of the circulation of the existing banks could be effected as rapidly as new banks can be organized in the western and southern States where they are needed.

The new Territory of Alaska has been the object of much attention during the past year, but its distance and the uncertainty and infrequency of communication with it, and our imperfect knowledge of its condition, have somewhat embarrassed the department in organizing therein a satisfactory revenue system.

Under the authority of the act of the last session, the administration, by special agency, (which, in the absence of the regular machinery, was of necessity resorted to,) has been superseded by the appointment of a collector, to reside at Sitka, who left for his post in September last, and has probably, ere this, entered upon the discharge of his duties.

A gentleman from this department accompanied him to assist in establishing the collection service on a proper foundation, and in perfecting arrangements for the prevention of smuggling.

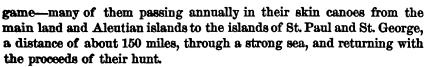
Recognizing also the vast importance of reliable information on matters not immediately connected with these objects, but having nevertheless a most important bearing upon them more or less direct, another agent, long familiar with that country, was, at the same time, despatched with directions to apply himself to the ascertainment of its natural resources, the inducements and probable channels of trade, and the needs

of commerce in the way of lights and other aids to navigation. He was also particularly intrusted with a supervision of the fur interests, and the enforcement of the law prohibiting the killing of the most valuable fur-bearing animals.

The existence of coal at numerous points has been known for years, and some of the beds were worked by the Russians, with indifferent success; none, however, has been hitherto procured on the North American Pacific coast equal to that from the Nanaimo mines, on Vancouver's island; and this, though raised from a considerable depth, is not of superior quality. The officers of the cutters were therefore instructed to explore the coast as far as practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining the supply and the quality of coal in the Territory. A number of localities producing coal were visited, including the abandoned Russian mines, but at none did the outcroppings exhibit any flattering promise except on the coast of Cook's inlet. There, near Fort Kenay, about 700 miles from Sitka, were found upon the cliffs numerous parallel veins extending many miles along the shore. Some of the coal taken from them proved to be superior to that taken from the Nanaimo mines. The indications are that the supply is abundant and the quality fair.

The protection of the fur-bearing animals is a matter of importance hardly to be overrated. In consequence of information received last spring, the captain of the "Wayanda" was directed to visit, as early in the season as practicable, the islands in Behring's sea, where the fur seal chiefly abounds. On his arrival at St. Paul's and St. George's islands, he found there several large parties engaged in hunting the animals indiscriminately, and in traffic with the natives in ardent spirits and other forbidden articles. Quarrels had arisen, and the natives complained that the reckless and unskilful movements of the new hunters had already driven the animals from some of their usual haunts. The captain of the cutter instituted such measures as he felt authorized to institute for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of the animals from indiscriminate slaughter.

The preservation of these animals, by the observance of strict regulations in hunting them, is not only a matter of the highest importance in an economical view, but a matter of life or death to the natives. Hitherto, seals have been hunted under the supervision of the Russian company, and exclusively by the natives, who are trained from children to that occupation, and derive from it their clothing and subsistence. They have been governed by exact and stringent rules as to the time of hunting, and the number and kind of seals to be taken. It is recommended that these rules be continued by legal enactment, and that the existing law prohibiting absolutely the killing of the fur seal and sea otter be repealed, as starvation of the people would result from its strict enforcement. The natives (with the exception of the Indians in the southerm part of the Territory, who are flerce and warlike) are a gentle, harmless race, easy to govern, but of great enterprise and daring in the pursuit of



The seals are extremely timid and cautious. They approach their accustomed grounds each year with the greatest circumspection, sending advance parties to reconnoitre, and at once forsaking places where they are alarmed by unusual or unwelcome visitors. They have been in this way driven from point to point, and have taken refuge in these remote islands, whence, if they are now driven, they must resort to the Asiatic coast. There can be no doubt that, without proper regulations for hunting, these valuable animals, and the more valuable but less numerous sea otters, a very profitable trade will very soon be entirely destroyed.

The United States cannot of course administer such a trade as a government monopoly, and the only alternative seems to be to grant the exclusive privilege of taking these animals to a responsible company for a series of years, limiting the number of skins to be taken annually by stringent provisions. A royalty or tax might be imposed upon each skin taken, and a revenue be thus secured sufficient to pay a large part of the expenses of the Territory.

Our relations with the Hudson Bay Company, and the regulation of the transit of merchandise between their interior trading posts and the sea-coast, by way of Stikine river, will doubtless require early attention, but at present the Secretary is not sufficiently advised to offer any recommendations upon the subject.

The recent political changes in Spain, and the indications of a more liberal commercial policy on her part, before the revolution took place, add force to the remarks and recommendation of the Secretary in his last report, in regard to our commercial relations with that country. He again strongly recommends the repeal of the acts of July 13, 1832, and June 30, 1834, so that Spanish vessels may be subject to our general laws, which are ample to afford protection against unfriendly Spanish legislation, and are free from the innumerable difficulties of administration which exist under these special enactments.

The Secretary asks attention to the necessity of more exact and stringent laws respecting the carriage of passengers, and also of such legislation as shall settle, so far as they can be settled in this manner, some of the vexed questions arising under steamboat laws.

It is necessary merely to repeat what has been at other times stated, in regard to the insufficiency of the tax fund to meet the necessary expenses of the marine hospitals, notwithstanding the economy which, during the past year, has reduced the expenditures more than \$12,000. It is impossible to ignore the fact that these hospitals are and must be, unless the rate of the tax is largely increased, a constant drain upon the treasury.

The revenue cutter service now comprises 25 steamers, and 17 sailing

vessels. Of the six steamers on the lakes, all but one are at present, agreeably to the views of Congress, out of commission, the "Sherman" alone being in active service.

Five of the steamers on the sea-coast are small tugs, from 40 to 60 tons burden, the utility and efficiency of which at the leading ports—as substitutes for ordinary row-boats on the one hand, and for the light cutters on the other, both in the harbor duties of inspection and police, and in the prevention and detection of smuggling-have been so thoroughly tested by experience, that it is thought they should be employed still more extensively than they now are. Upon the lakes, in particular, they would be of the greatest value, and they should be substituted for the large steamers now there, which should, with one exception, be sold, as they are depreciating in value and are a useless expense. The exception is the "S. P. Chase," which is of such dimensions that she might be brought to the sea-coast, where she could be used to advantage. This would probably be preferable to a sale of her where she lies. schooner "Black," being old and not fit for further service, has been sold. The "Morris" also is about to be disposed of for the same reason. steamer "Nemaha," stationed at Norfolk, has been destroyed by accidental fire.

On the Pacific coast are the "Wayanda" in Alaska, and the "Lincoln" at San Francisco, both in excellent condition; the schooner "Reliance," recently ordered to Sitka, is also in good order. The schooner "Lane," at Puget sound, is old and unfit for the requirements of that station.

The addition of several thousand miles of sea-coast, by the purchase of Alaska, renders the cutter force in the Pacific inadequate for even the ordinary duties pertaining to the service, without regard to the additional demands upon it for the protection of the fur-bearing animals. The recommendation heretofore made that two first-class steamers be built or purchased for the western coast is therefore renewed. A steam cutter is also needed for Charleston, and one for the coast of Texas.

In his report for the year 1866, the Secretary called the attention of Congress especially to the condition of the shipping interest of the United States. In his report of last year he again referred to it in the following language:

The shipping interest of the United States, to a great degree prostrated by the war, has not revived during the past year. Our ship-yards are, with rare exceptions, inactive. Our surplus products are being chiefly transported to foreign countries in foreign vessels. The Secretary is still forced to admit, in the language of his last report, "that with unequalled facilities for obtaining the materials, and with acknowledged skill in ship-building, with thousands of miles of sea-coast, indented with the finest harbors in the world, with surplus products that require in their transportation a large and increasing tonnage, we can neither profitably build ships nor successfully compete with English ships in the transportation of our own productions.

No change for the better has taken place since that report was made. On the contrary, the indications are that the great ship-building interest of the eastern and middle States has been steadily declining, and that consequently the United States is gradually ceasing to be a great maritime power. A return to specie payments will do much, but will not be sufficient

to avert this declension and give activity to our ship-yards. The materials which enter into the construction of vessels should be relieved from taxation by means of drawbacks; or if this may be regarded as impracticable, subsidies might be allowed as an offset to taxation. If subsidies are objectionable, then it is recommended that all restrictions upon the registration of foreign-built vessels be removed, so that the people of the United States, who cannot profitably build vessels, may be permitted to purchase them in the cheapest market. It is certainly unwise to retain upon the statute-books a law restrictive upon commerce when it no longer accomplishes the object for which it was enacte

What was said by the Secretary in 1866 and 1867, upon this subject, is true at the present time, and he therefore feels it to be his duty to repeat his recommendations. The shipping interest was not only prostrated by the war, but its continued depression is attributable to the financial legislation, and the high taxes consequent upon the war. The honor and the welfare of the country demand its restoration.

Accompanying this report there is a very accurate and instructive chart, prepared by Mr. J. Nimmo, jr., a clerk in this department, which presents, in a condensed form, the progress of ship-building in the United States from 1817 to 1868.

Since the abrogation of the treaty of June 4, 1854, between the United States and Canada, no favorable opportunity for a reconsideration of the commercial relations of the two countries has been presented. Canada has yet to consolidate a political confederation with the other English colonies and possessions on this continent, and until the hostility of Nova Scotia to that measure is removed, and the concurrence of Northwest British America is secured, the authorities at Ottawa are in no situation to make an adequate proposition to the United States, in exchange for the great concession of an exceptional tariff, on our northern frontier, in favor of the leading Canadian staples. On the other hand, until the United States shall have fully matured a satisfactory system of duties, external as well as internal, the Secretary would be indisposed to favor any special arrangement which would remove any material branch of the revenue system from legislative control. Meanwhile, a Canadian policy for the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to dimensions adequate to pass vessels of one thousand tons burden from the upper lakes to the Atlantic, will doubtless be regarded as indispensable to any substantial renewal, by treaty or legislation, of the former arrangement. The discussions and experience of the last twelve months are regarded, by the Secretary, as warranting an authoritative comparison of views between the representatives of Great Britain and Canada and the government of the United States, and in that event this department will cheerfully contribute, by all appropriate means, to comprehensive measures which shall assimilate the revenue systems of the respective countries, make their markets mutually available, and for all commercial or social purposes render the frontier as nearly an imaginary line as possible. There certainly seems no just reason why all the communities on the American continent might not imitate the example of the Zollverein of the German states,

The progress of the coast survey has been satisfactory and commensurate with the appropriations, as will be seen from the annual report of the superintendent of that work. During the past year, surveys have been in progress in the following localities, named in geographical order, viz: On the coast of Maine, in Penobacot bay and on the islands lying within its entrance; on the shores of St. George's and Medomak rivers; in Muscongus bay; on the estuaries of Quohog bay, and in the vicinity of Portland; completing all the in-shore work between the Penobecot and Cape Elizabeth. In Massachusetts, between Barnstable and Monomoy, completing the survey of Cape Cod. In Rhode Island, on the western part of Narraganset bay. In New York, at Bondout and in the bay of New York. In New Jersey, on the coast near the head of Barnegat bay. In Maryland and Virginia, on the Potomac river and the southern part of Chesapeake bay. In North Carolina, in Pamlico sound and on its western shore, including Neuse and Bay rivers, and off the coast north of Hatteras. In South Carolina, on the estuaries of Port Royal sound. In Georgia, on St. Catherine's, Doboy, and St. Andrew's sounds; in the Florida straits and in the bay between the keys and main shore of Florida. On the coast between Pensacola and Mobile entrances. At the passes of the Mississippi, and in Galveston, Matagorda, and Corpus Christi bays, on the coast of Texas. In California, surveying parties have been at work on the coast between Buenaventura and Santa Barbara, at Point Sal, and on the peninsula of San Francisco. In Oregon, on Yaquina bay, Columbia and Malheur rivers. In Washington Territory, on Fuca straits and in Puget sound.

In the Coast Survey office, 48 charts have been entirely or partially engraved during the year, of which 19 have been published. Regular observations of the tides at seven principal stations have been kept up, and tide tables for all parts of the United States for the ensuing year have been published. A new edition of the Directory or Coast Pilot for the western coast has been prepared, and a preliminary guide for the northwestern coast has been compiled.

This brief glance at the operations of the coast survey during the past year shows the great scope of that work, which has justly earned a large measure of public favor. Its importance to the commerce and navigation of the country are now well understood, nor can its incidental contributions to science fail to be appreciated by the representatives of the people. The work should be pressed steadily forward, with means sufficient for the most effective working of the existing organization, so that it may embrace, at no distant period, the whole of our extended coast line within its operations, including the principal harbors in our newly-acquired Territory of Alaska.

The report of the Light-house Board is as usual an interesting one. No bureau of the Treasury Department is conducted with more ability or with a more strict regard to the public interests than this.

In view of the extension of the light-house system, consequent upon

the increase of the commerce of the country and the acquisition of seacoast territory, it is respectfully submitted that some authoritative definition of the limit to which aids to navigation shall be extended by the general government should be established.

It may well be doubted whether the general government should be called upon to do more than to thoroughly provide the sea and lake coasts with lights of high order, both stationary and floating, and so to place lights of inferior order as to enable vessels to reach secure anchorages at any season of the year.

The act of Congress, approved August 31, 1852, establishing the Lighthouse Board, directs that the coasts of the United States shall be divided into twelve districts. It is recommended that authority be given to increase the number of districts to fourteen.

The business of the bureau would be facilitated if Congress should confer the franking privilege upon the Light-house Board in the same manner and upon the same terms as it is now exercised by the several bureaus of the Treasury Department.

The attention of Congress is called to the annual report of the director of the mint, which contains the usual statistics of the coinage of the country, and various suggestions and recommendations, which are worthy of consideration.

The total value of the bullion deposited at the mint and branches during the fiscal year was \$27,166,318 70, of which \$25,472,894 82 was in gold, and \$1,693,423 88 in silver. Deducting there deposit, the amount of actual deposit was \$24,591,325 84.

The coinage for the year was in gold coin, \$18,114,425; gold bars, \$6,026,810 06; silver coin, \$1,136,750; silver bars, \$456,236 40; nickel, copper, and bronze coinage, (one, two, three, and five-cent pieces,) \$1,713,385; total coinage, \$20,964,560; total bars stamped, \$6,483,046 54.

The gold deposits of domestic production were: at Philadelphia, \$1,300,338 53; at San Francisco, \$14,850,117 84; at New York, \$5,409,996 55; at Denver, \$357,935 11. The silver deposits were at Philadelphia, \$67,700 78; at San Francisco, \$651,239 05; at New York, \$262,312 96; at Denver, \$5,082 67.

The gold and silver deposits of foreign production were \$1,686,602 35. The amount of gold coined at Philadelphia was \$3,864,425; at San Francisco, \$14,979,558 52; of silver at Philadelphia, \$314,750; at San Francisco, \$822,000; of nickel, copper, and bronze at Philadelphia, \$1,713,385. Total number of pieces struck, 49,735,840.

The branch mint at Denver has never coined money, and its expenses are entirely out of proportion to its business. The law under which it was organized should be repealed, and the institution reorganized as an assay office.

During the past year the branch mint building at Carson City, Nevada, has been completed, and the necessary machinery and fixtures have been forwarded. It will be ready for work early next season.

The mint at Philadelphia and the branch mint at San Francisco have the confidence of the people and of the government, and when the new mint building in San Francisco is erected, these mints will be of ample capacity to supply coinage for the whole country. The business of coinage requires large and expensive establishments, under charge of men of science and of undoubted integrity; and such can be successfully maintained only at commercial centres, where bullion of different degrees of fineness is continually offered for manipulation. The establishment of additional branch mints is, therefore, unnecessary, and would be injudicious.

The entire deposits at the branch mint in San Francisco were formerly in unparted bullion; now nearly two-thirds of the amount is deposited in bars, refined by private establishments. The law requires that the parting charge shall equal the actual cost of the process; but the experience of the past four years shows that not less than \$30,000 annually may be saved to the government by discontinuing the busines of refining upon the Pacific coast; and it is, therefore, recommended that the Secretary be authorized to exchange the unparted bullion deposited at the mint for refined bars whenever, in his opinion, it may be for the public interest to do so.

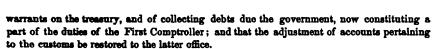
It is also recommended that authority be given for the redemption of the one and two-cent pieces by the Treasurer, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the department.

On the first day of April last Mr. R. W. Raymond was appointed Commissioner of Mining Statistics, in place of Mr. J. Ross Browne, now commissioner to China.

Mr. Raymond was instructed to continue the work so ably commenced by his predecessor, and his report will show with what diligence and ability he is performing the duties assigned to him. The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to this report, and asks for the recommendations which it contains due consideration.

The following extract from the Secretary's report of 1867 presents, in language which he cannot make more explicit, his present views:

The Secretary respectfully recommends the reorganization of the accounting offices of the Treasury Department, so as to place this branch of the public service under one responsible head, according to what seems to have been designed in the original organization of the department, and followed until the increase of business led to the creation of the office of Second Comptroller, and subsequently to that of Commissioner of Customs. There are now three officers controlling the settlements of accounts, each independent of the others, and, as a consequence, the rules and decisions are not uniform where the same or like questions arise. In the judgment of the Secretary, the concentration of the accounting offices under one head would secure greater efficiency, as well as greater uniformity of practice, than can be expected under a divided supervision. It is believed, also, that it would be advantageous to relieve the Commissioner of Customs of the duty of settling accounts, and to confine his labors to the supervision of the revenue from customs, now sufficiently large to demand his whole time. It is therefore recommended that the office of Chief Comptroller be created, having general supervision of the accounting officers and appellate jurisdiction from their decisions; to which should be transferred the duty of examining and countersigning



The Secretary also renews the recommendation contained in his last annual report, of a reorganisation of the bureaus of the department, and most respectfully and earnestly solicits for it the favorable action of Congress. The compensation now paid is inadequate to the services performed, and simple justice to gentlemen of the ability and character of those employed in the department, requires a liberal addition to their present compensation. Since the rates of compensation now allowed were established, the duties, labors, and responsibilities of the bureaus have been largely increased, and the necessary expenses of living in Washington have been more than doubled.

The Secretary also again recommends that a change be made in regard to the adjustment and settlement of accounts in the office of the Third Auditor; that a period be fixed within which war claims shall be presented, and that measures be adopted to perpetuate testimony in cases of claims that are disallowed.

The able report of the Treasurer gives a detailed account of the operations of the treasury during the last fiscal year, and contains many valuable suggestions for the consideration of Congress.

The report of the supervising architect gives full and detailed accounts of the progress that has been made in the construction of public buildings.

The reports of the heads of all the respective bureaus will be found to be of unusual interest—containing, as they do, accurate information in regard to the affairs of the government in this interesting period of its history.

Mr. S. M. Clark having resigned the office of superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Mr. G. B. McCartee has been placed temporarily in charge of it. As the past management and present condition of this bureau are now under investigation by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, the Secretary feels at liberty only to say, at this time, that, from the examinations which he has caused to be made by officers and clerks of this department, he feels justified in remarking, that the reports which have been at various times put in circulation in regard to over-issues of notes or securities, and of dishonesty in the administration of the bureau, are unfounded.

A systematic effort is being made to reduce the expenses of the administration of the customs service, and with considerable success. The process is necessarily slow and beset with difficulties; but material reduction has been already made, and still greater is in progress.

During the war the business of the Treasury Department was so largely and rapidly increased, and so many inexperienced men were necessarily employed, that perfect order and system could not be enforced. Many accounts were unsettled, and some branches of business had fallen into confusion. Much attention has been given by the Secretary to "straightening up" the affairs of the department. He is now gratified in being able to say, that order and system have been introduced where they were found to be needed; that the bureaus are in good working order;

and that the "machinery" of the department is in as satisfactory condition as perhaps it can be, under existing laws. The result of the examinations which he has caused to be made has excited his admiration of the wisdom displayed by Mr. Hamilton in the system of accounting which he introduced, and most favorably impressed him with the value of the services of the men, who, poorly paid, and little known beyond the walls of the treasury building, have, for years, conducted, with unfaltering fidelity, the details of a business, larger and more compilicated than was ever devolved upon a single department by any government in the world.

In concluding this communication it may not be inappropriate for the Secretary, in a few brief words, to review some points in the general policy of the administration of the treasury for the past four years.

The following statement—published in the last treasury report—exhibits the condition of the treasury on the 1st of April, 1865:

Funded debt	\$1, 100, 361, 241 86 349, 420 66
Temporary loan certificates	
Certificates of indebtedness	
Interest-bearing notes	526, 812, 800 0
Suspended or unpaid requisitions	114, 256, 548
United States notes, legal tenders	433, 160, 569 👊
Fractional currency	24, 254, 094.6
Cash in the treasury	2, 423, 437, 002 1 56, 481, 924 8

By this statement it appears that, with \$56,481,924 84 in the treasuration was greatly discrediting for payment (the delay in the payment of which was greatly discrediting the government) to the amount of \$114,256,548 93, that there were \$52,452,328 29 of temporary loan certificates liable to be presented in from ten to thirty days' notice, an \$171,790,000 of certificates of indebtedness which had been issued to contractors, for want of the money to pay the requisitions in their favorand which were maturing daily. At the same time the efforts to negatiate securities were not being attended with the usual success, while the expenses of the war were not less than \$2,000,000 per day. The vouches issued to contractors for the necessary supplies of the army and navigable one-half in certificates of indebtedness and the other half is money, were being sold at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent., indicating by their depreciation how low was the credit of the government and how uncertain was the time of payment.

The fall of Richmond and the surrender of the army of Virginia under



General Lee, (which virtually closed the war,) had not the effect of relieving the treasury. On the contrary, its embarrassments were increased thereby, inasmuch as it seemed to leave the government without excuse for not paying its debts, at the same time that popular appeals for subscriptions to the public loans were divested of much of their strength. As long as the government was in danger, by the continuation of hostilities, the patriotism of the people could be successfully appealed to for the purpose of raising money and sustaining the public credit, without which the war could not be vigorously prosecuted. hostilities ceased, and the safety and unity of the government were assured, self-interest became again the controlling power. It will be remembered that it was then generally supposed that the country was already fully supplied with securities, and that there was also throughout the Union a prevailing apprehension that financial disaster would speedily follow the termination of the war. The greatness of the emergency gave the Secretary no time to try experiments for borrowing on a new security of long time and lower interest, and removed from his mind all doubts or hesitation in regard to the course to be pursued. It was estimated that at least \$700,000,000 should be raised, in addition to the revenue receipts, for the payment of the requisitions already drawn, and those that must soon follow-preparatory to the disbandment of the great Union army—and of other demands upon the treasury. anxious inquiries then were, By what means can this large amount of money be raised? and not what will be the cost of raising it. How can the soldiers be paid, and the army be disbanded, so that the extraordinary expenses of the War Department may be stopped? and not what rate of interest shall be paid for the money. These were the inquiries pressed upon the Secretary. He answered them by calling to his aid the well-tried agent who had been employed by his immediate predecessors, and by offering the seven and three-tenths notes—the most popular loan ever offered to the people-in every city and village, and by securing the advocacy of the press, throughout the length and breadth of the land. In less than four months from the time the work of obtaining subscriptions was actively commenced, the treasury was in a condition to meet every demand upon it.

But while the treasury was thus relieved, the character of the debt was by no means satisfactory. On the first day of September it consisted of the following items:

Funded debt	\$1,109,568,191 80
Matured debt	1,503,020 09
Temporary loan	107,148,713 16
Certificates of indebtedness	85,093,000 00
Five per cent. legal-tender notes	33,954,230 00
Compound interest legal-tender notes	217,024,160 00
Seven-thirty notes	830,000,000 00
United States notes, legal tenders	433,160,569 00

Fractional currency	\$26, 344, 742 51 2, 111, 000 00
Total Deduct cash in treasury	
Balance	2, 757, 689, 571 43

From this statement it will be perceived that \$1,276,834,123 25 of the public debt consisted of various forms of temporary securities; \$433,160,569 of United States notes—the excess of which over \$400,000,000 having been put into circulation in payment of temporary loans—and \$26,344,782 of fractional currency. Portions of this temporary debt were maturing daily, and all of it, including \$18,415,000 of the funded debt, was to be provided for within a period of three years. The seventhirty notes were, by law and the terms of the loan, convertible at maturity, at the will of the holder, into five-twenty bonds, or payable like the rest of these temporary obligations in lawful money.

It was of course necessary to make provision for the daily maturing debt, and also for taking up, from time to time, such portions of it as could be advantageously converted into bonds, or paid in currency, before maturity, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of accumulating large sums of money, and of relieving the treasury from the danger it would be exposed to if a very considerable portion of the debt were permitted to mature, with no other means for paying it than that afforded by sales of bonds, in a market too uncertain to be confidently relied upon in an emergency. In addition to the temporary loan, payment of which could be demanded on so short a notice as to make it virtually a debt payable on demand—the certificates of indebtedness which were maturing at the rate of from fifteen to twenty millions per month—the five per cent. notes which matured in January following, and the compound interest notes, which were payable at various times within a period of three yearsthere were \$830,000,000 of seven-thirty notes which would become due as follows, viz:

August 15, 1867	.\$300,000,000
June 15, 1868	. 300, 000, 000
July 15, 1868	. 230, 000, 000

As the option of conversion was with the holders of these notes, it depended upon the condition of the market, whether they would be presented for payment in lawful money, or be exchanged for bonds. No prudent man, intrusted with the care of the nation's interest and credit, would permit two or three hundred millions of debt to mature without making provision for its payment; nor would he, if it could be avoided, accumulate large sums of money in the treasury which would not be called for, if the price of bonds should be such as to make the conversion of the notes preferable to their payment in lawful money. The

legal-tender notes, or to a sale of bonds, at whatever price they command. In carrying out this policy, it seemed also to be the the Secretary to have due regard to the interests of the people. prevent, as far as possible, the work of funding from disturbing ate business. As financial trouble has almost invariably followed upon the termination of protracted wars, it was generally feared, been already remarked, that such trouble would be unavoidable at e of the great and expensive war in which the United States had r four years engaged. This, of course, it was important to avoid, courrence might not only render funding difficult, but might prosose great interests upon which the government depended for its s. It was, and constantly has been, therefore, the aim of the ry so to administer the treasury, while borrowing money and the temporary obligations, as to prevent a commercial crisis, keep the business of the country as steady as was possible on the an irredeemable and constantly fluctuating currency. Whether rts have contributed to this end or not, he does not undertake to t the fact is unquestioned, that a great war has been closed—large ave been effected-heavy revenues have been collected, and some i hundred millions of dollars of temporary obligations have been funded, and a great debt brought into manageable shape, not thout a financial crisis, but without any disturbance to the ordisiness of the country. To accomplish these things successfully, retary deemed it necessary, as has been before stated, that the y should be kept constantly in a strong condition, with power to t the credit of the government and the great interests of the from being placed at the mercy of adverse influences. Notwithg the magnitude and character of the debt, this power the treastrade, by preventing violent fluctuations in the convertible value of the currency, which have been a more than ample compensation to the country for any loss of interest that may have been sustained thereby. If the gold in the treasury had been sold down to what was absoluted needed for the payment of the interest on the public debt, not only would the public credit have been endangered, but the currency; and, conquently, the entire business of the country would have been constant subject to the dangerous power of speculative combinations.

Of the unavailing effort that was made by the Secretary to contract the currency, with the view of appreciating it to the specie standard, if forbears to speak. His action in respect to contraction, although at thorized, and for a time sustained, was subsequently disapproved (as in thinks unwisely) by Congress. This is a question, however, that can be better determined hereafter than now.

Complaint has been made that, in the administration of the Treasur Department since the war, there has been too much of interference with the stock and money market. This complaint, when honestly mad has been the result of a want of reflection, or of imperfect knowledge the financial condition of the government. The transactions of t treasury have, from necessity, been connected with the stock and mon market of New York. If the debt after the close of the war had been funded debt, with nothing to be done in relation to it but to pay the accruing interest, or if business had been conducted on a specie basis, at consequently been free from the constant changes to which it has been and must be subject—as long as there is any considerable different between the legal and commercial standard of value—the treasury con have been managed with entire independence of the stock exchange the gold room. Such, however, was not the fact. More than one-had of the national debt, according to the foregoing exhibits, consisted temporary obligations, which were to be paid in lawful money or con verted into bonds; and there was in circulation a large amount of int deemable promises constantly changing in their convertible value. Secretary, therefore, could not be indifferent to the condition of market, nor avoid connection with it, for it was in fact with the market He would have been happy had it been otherwise. he had to deal. bonds had to be sold to provide the means for paying the debts the were payable in lawful money, it was a matter of great importance the treasury that the price of bonds should not be depressed by artificial processes. If the seven-thirty notes were to be converted into five twenty bonds, it was equally important that they should sustain such relations to each other, in regard to prices, that conversions would effected. If bonds were at a discount, the notes would be presented payment in legal-tenders; and these could only be obtained by further issues, or the sale of some kind of securities. For three years, therefore the state of the market has been a matter of deep solicitude to the Sec retary. If he had been indifferent to it, or failed carefully to study the influences that controlled it, or had hesitated to exercise the power with which Congress had clothed him, for successfully funding the temporary debt by conversions or sales, he would have been false to his trust. The task of converting a thousand millions of temporary obligations into a funded debt, on a market constantly subject to natural and artificial fuctuations, without depressing the prices of bonds, and without disturbing the business of the country, however it may be regarded now, when the work has been accomplished, was, while it was being performed, an exceedingly delicate one. It is but simple justice to say that its successful accomplishment is, in a great measure, attributable to the judicious action of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Mr. Van Dyck.

Similar complaint has also been made of the manner in which gold and bonds have been disposed of, by what has been styled "secret sales;" and yet precisely the same course has been pursued in these sales that careful and prudent men pursue who sell on their own account. sales have been made when currency was needed, and prices were satisfactory. It was not considered wise or prudent to advise the dealers precisely when and to what amount sales were to be made, (no sane man operating on his own account would have done this,) but all sales of gold have been made in the open market, and of bonds by agents or the Assistant Treasurer in New York, in the ordinary way, with a view of obtaining the very best prices, and with the least possible disturbance of business. In the large transactions of the treasury, agents have been indispensable, but none have been employed when the work could be done equally well by the officers of the department. Whether done by agents or officers, the Secretary has no reason to suppose that it has not been done skilfully and honestly, as well as economically. He is now gratified in being able to say, that unless a very stringent market, such as was produced a few weeks ago by powerful combinations in New York, should send to the treasury large amounts of the three per cent. certificates for redemption, no further sales of bonds are likely to be necessary. Until, however, the receipts from internal revenues are increased, the necessities of the government will require that the sales of gold shall be continued. These sales are now being made by advertisements for sealed bids, instead of the agencies heretofore employed. The result, so far, has not been entirely satisfactory, but a proper respect for what, according to the tone of the press, appeared to be the public sentiment seemed to require it. The new mode will be fairly tested and continued if it can be without a sacrifice of the public interest.

The Secretary has thus referred to a few points in his administration of the treasury, for the purpose of explaining some things which may have been imperfectly understood, and not for the purpose of defending his own action. Deeply sensible of the responsibilities resting upon him, but neither appalled nor disheartened by them, he has performed the duties of his office according to the best of his judgment and the lights that were before him, without deprecating criticism; and plainly and

earnestly presented his own views without seeking popular favor. has been his good fortune to have had for his immediate predeces two of the ablest men in the country, to whose judicious labors he been greatly indebted for any success that may have attended his ad istration of the treasury. Nor is he under less obligation to his ciates, the officers and leading clerks of the department, whose ab and whose devotion to the public service have commanded his res and admiration.

> HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasur

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 1.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, agreeably to warrants issued.

The receipts into the treasury were as follows:		
From customs, vis:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1867	\$48,081,907 61	
December 31, 1867 March 31, 1868	32, 983, 305 08 40, 143, 161 68	
June 30, 1868	43, 256, 225 19	
•		\$ 164, 464, 599 5 6
From sales of public lands, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1867	287, 460 07	
Docember 31, 1867 March 31, 1868	379, 969 62 199, 817 62	
June 30, 1868	482, 378 10	
From direct tax. viz:		1,348,715 41
During the quarter ending September 30, 1867	647,070 83	
December 31, 1867	382, 614 83	
March 31, 1868	384, 274 80	
June 30, 1868	374, 185 39	1 700 14K 0E
From internal revenue, viz:		1,788,145 85
During the quarter ending September 30, 1867	53, 784, 027 49	
December 31, 1867	45, 398, 204 84	
March 31, 1868	41,504,194 11	
June 30, 868	50, 401, 162 97	191, 087, 589 41
From incidental and miscellaneous sources, viz:	•	202,000,000 22
During the quarter ending September 30, 1867	18, 361, 462 62	
December 31, 1967	6, 916, 304 89	
March 31, 1868	9,550,495 05	
June 30, 1868	12, 120, 750 53	46, 949, 033 09
Total receipts, exclusive of loans	- 	405, 638, 083 32
From loans, &c.:		
From 6 per cent 20-year bonds, per act July 17, 1861	1,800 00	
United States notes, per act February 25, 1862	10,071,559 20	
temporary loans, per act February 25, 1862	3, 260, 000 00	
pestage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862	1,800 00	
fractional currency, per act March 3, 1863	25, 022, 624 00	
certificates of gold coin deposits, per act March	ee 000 000 00	
3, 1863	77, 939, 900 00	
1864	600 00	
5 per cent. 10-40-year bonds, per act March 3,	00 050 850 00	
6 per cent. 5-20-year bonds, per act March 3,	23, 052, 750 00	
1865	435, 760, 400 00	
3 per cent. certificates, per act March 2, 1867	50,000,000 00	607 111 100 01
•		625, 111, 433 20
Total receipts	•••••	1,030,749,516 52
Balance in the treasury, July 1, 1867		170, 146, 986 47
Total means	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,200,896,502 99

The expenditures for the year were as follows:

CIVIL.

For Congress including books	\$3,609,135 00	.
Fer Congress, including books executivejudiciary		
in distance	6,757,402 45	?
Judiciary	723, 378 57	
government in the Territories	282,064 80	
assistant treasurers and their clerks	260, 113 86	
at New York	112,960 18	5
supervising and local inspectors, &c	109,891 96	3
surveyors general and their clerks	95, 209 75	5
Total civil list		\$11,95
FOREIGN INTERCOUR	SE.	
For salaries of ministers, &c	291, 300 99	2
contingent expenses of all missions abroad	51,559.6	
contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	147, 923 99	
expenses incident to serve in a into effect the son-	141,000 00	•
expenses incident to carrying into effect the convention with the republic of Venezuela, &c	1,975 58	2
relieve of corretaries and essistant corretaries of	1,810 00	,
salaries of secretaries and assistant secretaries of	EC 10E 90	
legation, &c	56, 185 30	,
compensation of commissioners and consuls gen-		
eral to Hayti, Dominica, and Liberia	5,747 53	5
salaries of interpreters, &c., at Constantinople		_
and China	8, 441, 96	3
mail steamship service between the United States		
and Brazil	150,000 00)
expenses of rescuing citizens of the United States	•	
from shipwreckexpenses of the neutrality act	5, 297 61]
expenses of the neutrality act	25,000 0 0	
bringing home from foreign countries persons	,	
charged with crime	23, 902 58	}
salaries of marshals of consular courts in Japan,	,	
China, Siam, and Turkey	12,676 18	ì
rent of prisons for American convicts in Janan.	12,010 20	•
China, Siam, and Turkeycompensation of secretary and commissioner to	13,515 26	
companies ion of secretary and commissioner to	10,010 2	•
run and mark the boundary line between the		
United States and British pessessions in Wash-	28,070 00	
ington Territory		
an act to encourage immigration expenses of the Universal Exposition at Paris	14, 115 75 38, 305 24	
expenses of the Universal Exposition at Faris	00, 000 24	
blank books, &c., for United States consuls, &c.	65, 104 96	
office rent for United States consuls, &c	35, 597 78	,
expenses, &c., of the Hudson Bay and Puget	10.00	
Sound Agricultural Companies	18,667 18	
relief and protection of American seamen	82, 425 86	3
salaries of consuls general, &c., including loss of		
exchange	362, 646 49	
sundry miscellaneous items	2,884 21	L
_		•
Total foreign intercourse		1,44
miscellaneous.		
	004 000 mg	
For mint establishment	694, 682 76	<u>.</u>
building court-houses, post offices, &c	733, 397 27	
overland mail transportation	1, 125, 000 00	
mail steamship between San Francisco and Japan.	41,666 68	5
carrying the mails upon the post roads established		
by Congress during the first session of the 39th		
Congress '	486, 525 00)
further payment, &c., for mail service performed		
for the two houses of Congress	2,400,000 00)
deficiencies in the proceeds of the money-order	, ,	
system	92,952 03	3
facilitating communication between the Atlantic	-,	
and Pacific States by electric telegraph	39, 999 99)
expenses of the Smithsonian Institution	37, 330 82	2
extension of the treasury building	331, 201 33	
APPROXIMENT AT MIC STANDARY ANTWOMER		•

For	survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts	\$249, 635 49
	survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coastspublishing observations on the surveys of the	•
	courts of the United States	4,090 53
	survey of the Florida reefs and keys	22, 230 19
	repain of steamers used in the coast survey	28,000 00
	payand rations for engineers of seven steamers,	
	& t	9, 082 01
	surveys of western coasts of the United States	142,682 56
1	contingent expenses under the act for the safe-	
	keeping of the public revenue	170, 958 63
	expenses, &c., of a national loan	2,017,822 43
	resolution in relation to national banking associa-	
	tions.	2,283 58
	plates, paper, special dies, &c., the printing of	
	circulating notes, occ	33, 241 46
	detection and bringing to trial persons charged	450 004 44
	with crime.	152, 804 41
	consular receipts	3,609 85
	building vaults in United States depositories	22, 420 09
	return of proceeds of captured and abandoned	C40 040 01
	property	642, 948 91
		99 990 99
	ers, &calteration and repairs of public buildings in Wash-	37,779 87
	inster improvement of public buildings in wasn-	440 715 70
	ington, improvement of grounds, &c	440,715 78
	completion of the Washington aqueduct	53, 245 14
	support of transient paupers in the District of	10 000 00
	Columbia	12,000 00
	Annual marine fuel for forthe President's House	55, 014 01 31, 750 00
	annul repairs, fuel, &c., for the President's House. refunding duties erroneously or illegally collected,	31,700 00
	ate	696, 155 25
	allowance or drawback on articles on which inter-	000, 100 20
	nal tax has been paid.	1, 375, 940 11
	expenses incident to the assessment and collection	1,010,010 11
	of the internal revenue.	8,730,357 65
	sundry miscellaneous accounts	49, 494 86
	expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.	7, 615, 675 45
	payment of debentures, drawbacks, bounties or	1,010,010 20
	allowance	792,766 30
	refunding duties to extend the warehouse system.	26, 156 00
	repayment to importers of excess of deposit. &c.	2,279,377 54
	debentures and other charges	22, 226 07
	Manes of special examiners of drugs	3, 179 88
	additional compensation to collectors and naval	
	omcets .	1,356 29
	ine light-house establishment	2,613,739 45
	the marine hospital establishment	506, 842 35
	repairs and preservation of custom-houses, marine	
	hospitals, &c	153, 669 70
	unclaimed merchandise	37, 115 43
	proceeds of sales of goods, wares, &c	31,118 21
	furniture and repairs of public buildings, &c	40,089 71
	construction of fire-proof appraiser's store, Phila- delphia Bank building	50 (YA) AA
	distributive shares of fines, penalties, and forfeit-	50,000 00
	ures.	229, 426 98
	expenses, &c., in regard to quarantine and health	200, 200 00
	EWS	50,018 18
	" collection of abandoned prop-	00,020 10
	eny	14, 123 50
	Juliul 01 the Treasury Department	7,869 22
	walled Castom-houses. &c., including rensits	296,988 34
	"" "C., of other of surveyors general. &c	22, 101 64
		714,528 68
	well Unice building	102,607 91
		127,603 75
	T'' PG CERL MING IN MICHIGAN	11,747 33
	The cent find in thegan	3,566 79
	five per cent. fund in Kansas	924 67

For five per cent. fund in Wisconsin		
	\$5,674 11	
five per cent. fund in Minnesota	2, 475 67	
indemnity for swamp land purchased by individ-		
uals	13, 187 85	
expenses of United States courts	1,768,358 47	
repayments for lands erroneously sold	11,485 47	
surveying the public lands, &c	373, 252 30	
suppression of the slave trade	17,478 12	
deposits of individuals for expenses of survey of		
public lands	10, 373 46	
expenses of the eighth census of United States, &c.	26,701 49	
salaries and expenses of the Metropolitan police	208,850 00	
Columbia Institute for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	200,000 00	
	00 040 04	
in the District of Columbia	92,048 34	
support, &c., of convicts transferred from the Dis-		
trict of Columbia	12, 22 6 89	
packing and distributing congressional documents.	5, 933 10	
reliefs of sundry individuals	348, 503 77	
	010,000 11	
Total miscellaneous.		A00 010 DOI
1 Otal miscelianeous	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$ 39, 618, 3 67
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE INTERIO	R DEPARTMENT	
	A DELIMITATION I.	
Don the Yallow January	An 000 oro ro	
For the Indian department	\$3,988,353 59	
pensions, military	23, 423, 651 35	
pensions, naval	358, 735 43	
reliofs	112, 328 73	
Total for Interior Department		97 999 999
Total for Interior Department	•••••	97, 883, 069
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE WAR	DEPARTMENT.	_
		•
For the pay department	57, 347, 589 60	
the commissary department	7, 254, 195 87	
Abe another estate department		
the quartermasters' department	28, 953, 113 20	
the ordnance department	1,702,959 41	
the engineer department	5, 334, 897 28	
the Inspector General	174, 368 94	
the Adiptent (Jeperal	6.741.777 27	
the Adjutant General	6,741,777 27	
the Surgeon General	1,028,146 34	
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures)	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25	
the Surgeon General	1,028,146 34	
the Surgeon General	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46	
the Surgeon General	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46	123, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures)	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46	123, 246, 64 8
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46	123, 246, 648
the Surgeon General	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46	123, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT.	123, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46	123, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15	123, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures): reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks.	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64	123, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 	123, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 	123 , 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 84 553, 355 27	1 23, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordunce	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 83 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21	123 , 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Orduance the Bureau of Construction and Repair	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 83 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52	123 , 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Orduance the Bureau of Orduance the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 82 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 512 4, 796, 492 17	1 23, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 84 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23	123 , 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures): reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks the Bureau of Ravigation the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 82 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 512 4, 796, 492 17	123 , 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures): reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks the Bureau of Ravigation the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 84 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23	123 , 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 83 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11	123 , 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs.	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 83 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15	
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs. Total for Navy Department	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 83 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15	123, 246, 648
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs. Total for Navy Department To which add—	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 83 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15	25, 77 5, 509
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Orduance the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs. Total for Navy Department To which add— Interest on the public debt.	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 82 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15	25, 775, 50 2 140, 424, 045
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Orduance the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs. Total for Navy Department To which add— Interest on the public debt.	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 82 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15	25, 77 5, 509
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs. Total for Navy Department To which add—	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 82 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15	25, 775, 50 2 140, 424, 045
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs. Total for Navy Department To which add— Interest on the public debt. Premium on treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 84 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15	25, 775, 50 2 140, 424, 045 377, 001, 151
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs Total for Navy Department To which add— Interest on the public debt. Premium on treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 84 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15	25, 775, 50 2 140, 424, 045
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Orduance the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs Total for Navy Department To which add— Interest on the public debt Premium on treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of the Principal of the public debt:	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 83 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15 i March 3, 1865. public debt	25, 775, 50 2 140, 424, 045 377, 001, 151
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs. Total for Navy Department To which add— Interest on the public debt. Premium on treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of the Principal of the public debt: Redemption of the loan of 1842	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 82 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15 1 March 3, 1865. public debt \$51, 561 64	25, 775, 50 2 140, 424, 045 377, 001, 151
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs. Total for Navy Department To which add— Interest on the public debt. Premium on treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of the Principal of the public debt: Redemption of the loan of 1842	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 84 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15 1 March 3, 1865. public debt \$51, 561 64 6, 431, 850 00	25, 775, 50 2 140, 424, 045 377, 001, 151
the Surgeon General For the Secretary's office, (army expenditures) reliefs and miscellaneous Total for the War Department UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY For the Secretary's bureau the marine corps the Bureau of Yards and Docks. the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting the Bureau of Navigation the Bureau of Ordnance the Bureau of Construction and Repair the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Steam Engineering the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery reliefs. Total for Navy Department To which add— Interest on the public debt. Premium on treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of the Principal of the public debt: Redemption of the loan of 1842	1, 028, 146 34 14, 308, 659 25 400, 941 46 DEPARTMENT. \$8, 949, 477 46 1, 493, 192 15 2, 389, 780 64 2, 492, 754 82 553, 355 27 1, 272, 140 21 2, 123, 191 52 4, 796, 492 17 1, 527, 781 23 134, 605 11 42, 732 15 1 March 3, 1865. public debt \$51, 561 64	25, 775, 50 2 140, 424, 045 377, 001, 151





Reimbursement of treasury notes issued prior to July 22, 1846	REPORT OF THE SECRETARY O	F THE	TREA	SURY.	7	3
Reimbursement of treasury notes, per act July 22, 1846. Redemption of Texan indemhity stock, per act September 9, 1850			•			
Redemption of Texan indemhity stock, per act September 9, 1850. Payment of treasury notes, per act December 23, 1857. Payment of treasury notes, per act December 17, 1860. Payment of treasury notes, per act December 17, 1860. Payment of treasury notes, per act March 2, 1861. Redemption of 7.30 three-year coupon bonds, per act July 17, 1861. Redemption of treasury notes, per act July 17, 1861. Redemption of treasury notes, per act February 25, 1862. Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, per act March 17, 1862. Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862. Redemption of fractional currency, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of gold certificates, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 2-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act March 3, 186						
tember 9, 1850			100 00			
Payment of treasury notes, per act December 23, 1857. Payment of treasury notes, per act December 17, 1860. Payment of treasury notes, per act December 17, 1860. Payment of treasury notes, per act March 2, 1861						
Payment of treasury notes, per act December 17, 1860. Payment of treasury notes, per act March 2, 1861						
Payment of treasury notes, per act March 2, 1861 Redemption of 7.30 three-year coupon bonds, per act July 17, 1861 Redemption of treasury notes, per act July 17, 1861 Redemption of treasury notes, per act February 25, 1862 Redemption of temporary loan, per acts February 25 and March 17, 1862 Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, per act March 17, 1862 Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862 Redemption of fractional currency, per act March 3, 1863 Redemption of 2-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863 Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per act March 3, 1863 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and June 30, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and June 30, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest 3, 1865 Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest 3, 1865 Redemption						
13,800 00 Redemption of treasury notes, per act July 17, 1861 25,690 50 Redemption of treasury notes, per act February 25, 1862 33,629,643 20 Redemption of temporary loan, per acts February 25 and March 17, 1862 7,197,664 45 Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, per act March 17, 1862 15,000 00 Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862 691, 187 43 691, 187 43 1863 1863 19,576,640 66 Redemption of gold certificates, per act March 3, 1863 79,029,040 00 Redemption of 2-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863 568,338 00 Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per act March 3, 1863 94,232,670 00 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 94,232,670 00 4692,549,685 86 1,069,289,970 74 131,006,532 25 131,006,53	Payment of treasury notes, per act December 17, 1860.					
13,800 00 Redemption of treasury notes, per act July 17, 1861 25,690 50	Payment of treasury notes, per act March 2, 1861		150 00			
Redemption of treasury notes, per act July 17, 1861 Redemption of treasury notes, per act February 25, 1862 33, 529, 643 20						
Redemption of treasury notes, per act February 25, 1862	July 17, 1861					
1862	Redemption of treasury notes, per act July 17, 1561.	25,	090 50			
Redemption of temporary loan, per acts February 25 and March 17, 1862 7, 197, 664 45 Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, per act March 17, 1862 15, 000 00 Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862 691, 187 43 Redemption of fractional currency, per act March 3, 1863 79, 029, 040 00 Redemption of 2-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863 79, 029, 040 00 Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per act March 3, 1863 94, 232, 670 00 Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 948, 250 00 Total principal of public debt \$692, 549, 685 86 Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeably to warrants 131, 006, 532 25						
and March 17, 1862		33, 1929,	643 20			
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, per act March 17, 1862 Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862 Redemption of fractional currency, per act March 3, 1863 Redemption of gold certificates, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 2-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863 Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865. Total principal of public debt Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865. Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeably to warrants. 15, 000 00 691, 187 43 19, 576, 640 66 79, 029, 040 00 868, 338 00 868, 338 00 8692, 549, 685 86 1, 069, 889, 970 74 131, 006, 532 25	Redemption of temporary loan, per acts February 25					
March 17, 1862		7, 197,	004 45			
Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862			^^^			
17, 1862		15,	w w			
Redemption of fractional currency, per act March 3, 1863	Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July	001				
19.576, 646 66 Redemption of gold certificates, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 2-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per act March 3, 1863. Sedemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865. Total principal of public debt Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeably to warrants. 19, 576, 646 66 79, 029, 040 00 688, 338 00 8692, 349, 665 86 1, 069, 289, 970 74 131, 006, 532 25		œ1,	187 43			
Redemption of 2-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 2-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per act March 3, 1863. Redemption of 3-year 7,30 coupon treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865. Total principal of public debt \$692,549,685 86 Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeably to warrants. 79, 029, 040 00 568, 338 00 8450, 948, 250 00 \$692, 549, 685 86 1, 069, 289, 970 74 131, 006, 532 25		10 580	840 00			
Redemption of 2-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863						
treasury notes, per act March 3, 1863		79,029,	040 00			
Redemption of 3-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per act March 3, 1863	Redemption of z-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing	700				
1068, 232, 670 00 1069	treasury notes, per act march 3, 1803	568,	338 00			
Redemption of 3-year 7.30 coupon treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Redemption of 3-year o per cent. compound interest	04 000	~~ ^^			
Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeably to warrants. 450, 948, 250 00 \$692, 549, 685 86 1,069, 289, 970 74 131,006, 532 25		94, 232,	670 00			
Total principal of public debt		450 040	~~ ~~			
Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeably to warrants 1,069,889,970 74 131,006,532 25	acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	450, 948,	250 00			
Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeably to warrants 1,069,889,970 74 131,006,532 25	Total principal of public debt			6 600 540	0 605	00
Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeably to warrants 131,006,532 25	Town himmber at hunne dens	••••••	······	Ψυσε, υ <u>σ</u> ε	, 000	
Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeably to warrants 131,006,532 25	,			1,069,88	9. 970	74
	Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1868, agreeal	bly to war	ants			
1 000 000 500 00			-		-, 50-0	
1,200,896,502 99				1,200,89	6, 502	99
			=			==

No. 2.

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States during the quarter ending September 30, 1868.

RECEIPTS.

From customs		\$ 49, 676,	594	67
sales of public lands		714,	895	03
direct tax		15,	536	02
internal revenuo		38, 735,	863	68
miscellaneous and incidental sources	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6, 249,	979	97
Total receipts, exclusive of loans	-	95, 392,	868	77
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, act March 3, 1865	\$ 32, 538 , 850 00			
1865	300, 932 93			
Legal-tender U. S. notes, act February 25, 1862	1,833,859 20			
S per cent. certificates, act March 2, 1867	17, 865, 000 00			
6 per cent. 20-year bonds, act July 17, 1861	2,000 00			
1661 bonds, act March 3, 1863	537, 473 94			
5-30 bends, act June 30, 1864	52,645 75			
10-40 bonds, act March 3, 1864	2, 114 99			
Certificates of gold coin deposits, act March 3, 1863	19, 982, 280 00			
Fractional currency, act March 3, 1863	6, 204, 179 00			
-		79, 319,	73 5	81
Total receipts		174, 712,	204	58

EUPCHATURE.

Civil. foreign incommune, and miscellaneous.	\$21, 227 , 106 33
Interior, pensions and Indiana	12 358, 647 70
¥€	27, 219, 117 02
Xavv	5,604,785 33
Interest on the public delt	38,742,814 37
Expenditures, enclusive of principal of the public hile	165, 152, 470 75
References of treasury natur. acts 17th July and St.	
Aprel 199	
Angelet, 1951	•
Referentier of curtificates of intertainment	
Releasation of 7.39 3-year coupon bands, act 17th	
July, 1861 700 P	•
References of pessage and other stomps, act I'ds.	
July 192	
Recomption of fractional converse, act 32 March, 1953 5, 951, 576 74	
References of 5 per cent. 3-year mean, act 34 March,	
1963 IDA 900 00	
Redemption of 7.39 3-year measury mean, acts June	
31. 151. and 32 March, 195	
Redemption of gold confidences, act 32 March, 1983 IT. 434, 324 49	
Referencies of iron of PC	
Referencian of last of 1585	
Relemption of 2-west 6 per cont. compressed interest meses, act 2d March, 1953	
notes, act 32 March, 1967	
Redemption of 3 per cent. certificatus, act thi March,	
15 2.52 W W	
Beinderment of temperary hon, acts February 25,	
1502, and March 17, 1502	
	55, 236, 518 97
-	
Total experience	194, 476, 969 72

No. 3.—Statement of the indebtedness

Acts authorizing loans, and synopsis of same.

Acts of July 21, 1841, and April 15, 1842.	Authorised a loan of. \$12.000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at the will of the Secretary, after six month's notice, or at any time after three years from January 1, 1842. The act of April 15, 1842, authorized the loan of an additional sum of \$5,000,000, and made the
	amount obtained on the loan after the passage of this act reimbursable after six months' notice, or at any time not exceeding twenty years from January 1, 1843. This loan was made for the purpose of redeeming outstanding treasury notes, and
Act of Jan. 28, 1847	to defray any of the public expenses. Authorized the issue of \$23,000,000 in treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not
20.002	exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, with authority to borrow any portion of the amount, and issue bondstherefor, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent, and redeemable after December 31, 1867. The 13th section without the finding of these notes into bonds of the same description. The act limited the
	amount to be borrowed or issued in treasury notes and funded as aforesaid to \$23,000,000, but authorized the funding of treasury notes issued under former acts beyond that amount. The excess of the \$23,000,000 is made up of treasury notes funded under the 14th section.
Act of March 31, 1848.	Authorized a loan of \$16,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, and roimbursable at any time after twenty yeurs from July 1, 1848. Authority was given to the Secretary to purchase the stock at any time.
Act of Sept. 2, 1850	Authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 in bonds, bearing 5 per cent, interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, to indemnify the State of Texas for her relinquishment of all claims upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom-houses, &c., which became the property of the United States at the time of annexation.
Old funded and un- funded debts.	Consisting of unclaimed dividends upon stocks issued before the year 1800, and those issued during the war of 1812.
Acts prior to 1857	Different issues of treasury notes
Act of Dec. 23, 1857	Authorized an issue of \$20,000,000 in treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and receivable in payment of all public dues, and to be redeemed after the expiration of one year from date of said notes
Act of June 14, 1858	Authorized a loan of \$20,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent, per annum, and reimbursable at the option of the government at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from January 1, 1859.
Act of June 22, 1860	Authorized a loan of \$21,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent, per annum, and reimbursable within a period not beyond twenty years, and not less than ten years, for the redemption of outstanding treasury notes, and for no other purpose.
Act of Dec. 17, 1860	
Act of Feb. 8, 1961	
Act of March 2, 1861	Authorized a loam of \$10,000,000. bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent, per annum, and reimbursable after the expiration of ten years from July 1, 1861. In case proposals for the loan were not acceptable, authority was given to issue the whole amount in treasury notes bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent, per annum. Authority was also given to substitute treasury notes for the whole or any part of the loans for which the Secretary was by law authorized to contract and issue bonds at the time of the passage of this act, and such treasury notes were to be made receivable in payment of all public dues,
Act of March 2, 1861	\$2,800,000, in coupon bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 percent, per annum, and redeemable in twenty years, for the payment of expenses incurred by the Territories of Washington and Oregon in the suppression of Indian hostilities during
Asta of July 17, 1861, and August 5, 1861.	the years 1855 and 1856. Authorised a loan of \$250.000,000, for which could be issued bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of 7.30 per cent. per annum, payable three years after date, and United States notes without interest, payable on demand, to the extent of \$50,000,000, increased by act of February 12, 1862, to \$60,000,000, bonds and treasury notes to be issued in such proportions of each as the Secretary may deem advisable. The supplementary act of August 5, 1861, authorized an issue of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from date, which may be issued in exchange for 7.30 treasury notes, but no such bonds to be issued for a less sum than \$50; and the whole amount of such bonds not to exceed the whole amount of 7.30 treasury notes issued.

of the United States, June 30, 1868.

Title.	Length of loan.	When redeem- able.	Rate of in- terest.	Price of emission.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount out- standing.
Loan of 1842	20 years	After Dec. 31, 1962.	6 per et. per an- num.	Par.	\$17, 000, 090	\$8,009,000	\$6,000 00
Loan of 1947	30 years	After Dec. 31, 1867.	Speret. peran- num.	Par	23, 000, 000	28, 907, 000	742, 250 06
	1	After July 1, '68.	num.	l		16, 000, 000	6, 151, 191 80
1 exas indemnity	25 years	After Dec. 31, 1864.	num.	Par.,	10, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	256, 000 69
Old funded debt.	De- mand,	On demand	5 and 6 per ct.	Par			113, 915 49
Treasury notes. Treasury notes.	l year	On demand I year ofter date	1 m. to 6 p. et. 5 to 5 per et	Par Par	20, 000, 000		104, 57,1 64 2, 400 00
Loan of 1858	15 years	Dec. 31, 1873	5 per ct. per an- num.	Par	90, 000, 000	90, 000, 000	20, 000, 000 00
Loan of 1880	10 years	After Dec. 31, 1870.	5 perct. peran- num.	Par	21, 000, 000	7, 022, 000	7, 622, 000 09
Treasury notes.	l year	l year after date	6 and 12 per ct. per annum.	Par	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	500 00
Loan of Feb. 8, 1861.	10 or 20 years.	After June 1, 71.	6 per ct. per an- num.	Par	25, 000, 000	18, 415, 000	18, 415, 000 60
Treasury lotes.	1	OU CHAYS SILET!	6 per ct. per }	Par	22, 468, 100	22, 468, 100	3, 550 00
	60 days.	date.		_	12, 896, 350	12, 896, 350	,
Ortgon war	o years	After July 1, '81.	6 per ct. per an- num.	rar	2, 800, 000	1, 090, 850	945, 060 00
20-year sixes 7.30 notes (two issues.)	30 years	After June 30, '81 After Aug. 18, '64 After Sept.30, '64	6perct.peran. 7.30 perct.p. }			50, 000, 000 139, 999, 750	50, 000, 000 00 139, 317, 150 00
Demand notes.	I	Demand	ı			60, 000, 000	141, 723 00
90-year stree	20 years	After June 30, '81	6 per et. per an- num.	Par	Exchang'able for 7.30 treas- ary notes.	•••••	43, 950 00



No. 3.—Statement of the indebtedness

Acts authorizing loans, and synopsis of same.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862	Authorised the issue of \$500,000,000 in 6 per cent, bonds, redeemable after five years, and payable twenty years from date, which may be exchanged for United
March 3, 1964	States notes. Also, on Authorized the issue of not over \$11,000,000 additional of similar bonds, to meet subscriptions already made and paid for.
June 30, 1864 }	On hand unsold in the United States or Europe
January 22, 1865 \$	
Act of Feb. 25, 1862	Authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 in legal-tender U. S. notes, \$50,000,000 of which
Act of July 11, 1862	to be in lieu of demand notes issued under not of July 17, 1861. Authorized an additional issue of \$150,000,000 legal-tender notes, \$35,000,000 of which might be in denominations less than five dollars; \$50,000,000 of this issue to be received to new temporary loans promptly in sees of a mercenna.
Resolution of Con-	to be reserved to pay temporary loans promptly in case of emergency. Authorized the issue of \$100,000,000 in United States notes, for the immediate pay-
gress, January 17,	ment of the army and navy, such notes to be a part of the amount provided for
1963.	in any bill that may be reafter be passed by this Congress. (The amount in this
	resolution is included in act of March 3, 1863.)
Act of March 3, 1863	A further issue of \$150,000,000 in United States notes, for the purpose of convert-
	ing the treasury notes which may be issued under this act, and for no other pur-
	pose. And a further issue, if necessary, for the payment of the army and navy,
	and other creditors of the government, of \$150,000,000 in United States notes, which amount includes the \$100,000,000 authorized by the joint resolution of Con-
	gress, January 17, 1963.
Act of April 12, 1866	Previded, That of United States notes, not more than ten millions of dollars may
	be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of this act, and
	thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month: And provided
	further, That the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in
Act of Feb. 25, 1862	all its provisions, except as modified by this act. Authorized a temporary loan of \$25,000,000 in United States notes, for not less than
AC VI F CU. 20, 1003	thirty days, payable after ten days' notice, at 5 per cent, interest per annum.
	(This was increased to \$100,000,000 by the following acts.)
March 17, 1862	Authorized an increase of temporary loans of \$25,000,000, bearing interest at a rate
•	not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum.
Jaly 11, 1862	
Act of June 30, 1864	amount authorized \$100,000,000. Authorized the increase of temporary loans to not exceeding \$150,000,000, at a rate
	not exceeding 6 per cent.
Act of March 3, 1863	Authorized a loan of \$300,000,000 for this, and \$600,000,000 for the next fiscal
	year, for which could be issued bonds running not less than ten, nor more than
	forty years, principal and interest payable in coin, bearing interest at a rate
	not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, payable in bonds not exceeding \$100 annum payable, and on all others semi-enpully, the whole amount of bonds tressure
	nually, and on all others semi-annually, the whole amount of bonds, treasury notes, and United States notes, issued under this act, not to exceed the sum of
Act of June 30, 1864	1 \$900,000,006. And so much of this act as limits the loan to the current fiscal
	year is repealed by act of June 30, 1864, which also repeals the authority to bor-
	row money conferred by section 1, except so far as it may affect \$75,000,000 of
Act of March 2, 1863	bends aiready advertised. And treasury notes to the amount of \$400,000,000, not exceeding three years to run,
200 1 22 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	with interest at not over 6 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in
	lawful money, which may be made a legal-tender for their face value, excluding
	interest or convertible into United States notes. Secretury may receive gold on
A 24 1 0 2004	deposit and issue certificates therefor, in sums not less than twenty dollars.
Act of March 3, 1864	Authorizes the issue of bonds not exceeding \$200,000,000, bearing date March 1,
	1864, or any subsequent period, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after any period not less than five years, and payable at any period not more than
	forty years from date, in coin, bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent, yearly,
	payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds
And of March 1 1000	semi-annually, in coin.
Act of March 1, 1862	Authorized an issue of certificates of indebtedness, payable one year from date, in settlement of audited claims against the government. Interest 6 per cent. per
	annum, payable in gold; and by
Act of March 3, 1863	Payable in lawful currency on those issued after that date. Amount of issue not
	specified.
Act of July 17, 1862	Authorized an issue of notes of the fractional parts of one dollar, receivable in
	payment of all dues, except customs, less than five dollars, and exchangeable for United States notes in sums not less than five dollars. Amount of issue not
	specified.
Act of March 3, 1863	Authorized an issue not exceeding \$50,000,000 in fractional currency, (in lieu of
	postage or other stamps.) exchangeable for United States notes in sums not less
	than three dollars, and receivable for any dues to the United States less than five
	dollars, except duties on imports. The whole amount issued, including po-tage
	and other stamps issued as currency, not to exceed \$50,000,000. Authority was given to prepare it in the Treasury Department, under the supervision of the
	Secretary.
Act of June 37, 1864	Secretary. Authorized issue in lieu of the issue under acts of July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863,
-	the whole amount outstanding under all these acts not to exceed \$50,000,000.

of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Thio.	Length of loan.	When redeem- able.	Rate of interest.	Price of emission.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount out- standing.
} Five-twenties.	5 or 20 years.	After April 30, 1867.	6 per cent	Par	\$ 515, 000, 000	\$514 , 790, \$ 00	\$ 51 4, 790, 500 00
United States notes, new issue.			None	Par	450, 000, 000		35 4, 000, 000 6 0
Temp'y loan	Not less than 30 days.	After 10 days	4, 5, and 6 pe cent.	Par	150, 000, 000		13, 797, 029 66
Loan of 1863		After June 30 1881.	,6 per cent	Pre'm 4.13 p. cent.	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000 00
Treasury notes. Gold certificates.	ı year	2 years after date 1 year after date On demand	5 per cent	Par	1 >	211, 000, 000	555, 432 00 17, 678, 640 00
	years.	After Feb. 28 1874.	i		1	172, 770, 100	194, 566, 400 M
Certificates of	years.	After October 31 1869. I year after date	1	1	1		3, 892, 500 m
indebtedness. Postal currency				1	. Not specified		4, 901, (2)1 97
Fractional currency.				. Par .	5(A), 000, 000		27, 745, 800 0

No. 3.—Statement of the indebtedness

Acts authorizing loans, and synopsis of same.

! June 30, 1864.

Authorized the issue of \$400,000,000 of bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the government after any period not less than five nor more than thirty years, or, if deemed expedient, made payable at any period not more than forty years from date. And said bonds shall bear an annual interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds, or any part thereof, and of any bonds commonly known as five-twenties, remaining unsold, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or, at his discretion, for treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, issued under any act of Con-

March 3, 1863.

June 30, 1864.

tificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, issued under any act of Congress.

Authorizes an issue of treasury notes, not exceeding three years to run, interest at not over six per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money. Also authorizes the issue of and in lieu of an equal amount of bonds authorized by the first section, and as a part of said loan, not exceeding \$200,000,000 in treasury notes of any denomination not less than \$10, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or, if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate of 7.3-10 per centum, payable in lawful money at maturity, or, at the discretion of the Secretary, semi-annually; and such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes, for their face value, excluding interest, and may be paid to any creditor willing to receive them at par, including interest; and any treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may be made convertible, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, into any bonds issued under the authority of this act, and the Secretary may redeem and cause to be cancelled and destroyed any treasury notes or United States notes heretofore issued under authority of previous acts of Congress, and substitute in lieu thereof an equal amount of treasury notes, such as are authorized by this act, or of other United States notes; nor shall any treasury note bearing interest issued under the act be a legal tender in payment or redemption of any notes issued by any bank, banking association, or banker, calculated or intended to circulate as money.

Whole amount may be issued in bonds or treasury notes, at the discretion of the

Jan 28, 1865.. March 3, 1865.

Whole amount may be issued in bonds or treasury notes, at the discretion of the

whole amount may be issued in bonds or treasury notes, at the discretion of the Secretary.

Authorized an issue of \$600,000,000 in bonds or treasury notes; bonds may be made payable at any period not more than forty years from the date of issue, or may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government, at or after my period not less than five years nor more than forty years from date, or may be made redeemable and payable as aforevaid, as may be expressed upon their face, and so much thereof as may be issued in treasury notes may be made convertible into any bonds authorized by this act, and be of such denominations, not less than iffy dollars, and bear such dates, and be made redeemable or payable at such periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient. The interest on the bonds payable semi-annually; on treasury notes semi-annually, or annually, or at maturity thereof; and the principal or interest, or both, be made payable in coin or other lawful money; if in coin, not to exceed 6 per cent, per annual; when not payable in coin, not to exceed 73-10 per cent, per annual; when not payable in coin, not to exceed 6 per cent, per annual; when not payable in coin, not to exceed 5 per cent, per annual; when not payable in coin, not to exceed 6 per cent, per annual; when not payable in coin bonds or treasury notes.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, at h's discretion, to receive any treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, is exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any treasury notes, crificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value, which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, the proce

of April 12, 1866, endment to act March 3, 1865. debt

s of July 1, 1862, ad July 2, 1864. of March 2, 1867...

Bends issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in accordance with these acts.

nots. For the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue temporary loan certificates in the manner prescribed by section four of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful mency on demand; and said sertificates of temporary loan may constitute and be held by any national bank holding or owning the same, as a part of the reserve provided

of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Title.	Length of loan.	When redeem-	Rate of interest.	Price of emission.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount out-
Five-twenties	5 or 20 years.	After Oct. 31, 1869.	6 per cent	Price			\$195, 561, 300 6 0
Treas'y notes.	3 years.	3 yrs. afterdate.	6 p. ct. comp. interest.	Par		\$17, 250, 000	1
Treas'y notes.	`	3 yrs. afterdate.	6 p. ct. comp. interest. 6 p. ct. comp. interest.		Substitute re- deemed 5 p. ct. notes.	177, 045, 770 22, 798, 390	\$88, 161, 810 O
}				,	\$400, 000, 000		
7. 30 treasury notes.	3 years.	3 yrs. after Aug. 15, 1864.	7.30 per cent.	Par		234, 400, 000	
>7.30 treasury notes, three issues.	3 yrs. {	After Aug. 14, 1867. After June 14, 1868. After July 14, 1868.	7 3-10 p. et	Par	600, 000, 000	. {	37, 717, 650 0
Five-twenties five-twenties five-twenties five-twenties	5 or 20 years. 5 or 20 years. 5 or 20 years. 5 or 20 years.	After Oct. 31, 1870. After June 30, 1870. After June 30, 1872. After June 30, 1873.	6 per cent 6 per cent 6 per cent 6 per cent	Par			197, 794, 250 00 332, 928, 950 00 365, 248, 159 00 17, 648, 950 00
Jnion Pacific R. R. Co. bonds.	30 yrs	After Jan. 15, 1895.	6 per cent	Par			29, 089, 000 OC
		·	·				



No. 3.—Statement of the indebtedness

	Acts authorizing loans, and synopsis of same.
Act of March 2, 1867— Continued.	for in sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four: Provided. That not less than two-fifths of the curier reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States: And provided fur-
Act July 25, 1868	ther. That the amount of such temporary certificates at any time outstanding, shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars. Twenty-five millions additional

of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Title.	Length of loan.	When redeem- able.	Rate of interest,	Price of emission.	Amount authorized,	Amount issued.	Amount out- standing.
3 p. et. certs	•	On demand	3 per ceze	Par	\$75, 000, 000		\$50, 080, 000 09 2;636, 320,864 67

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, November 10, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 61 of the national currency act, I have the honor to present, through you, to the Congress of the United States the following report:

Since the last annual report 12 national banks have been organized, of which five are new associations. One was organized to take the place of an existing State bank, and six were organized to take the place of national banks previously organized but now in liquidation and winding up, making the total number organized up to October, 1685.

Table exhibiting the number of banks, with the amount of capital, bonds deposited, and circulation, in each State and Territory, September 30, 1868.

	ORG	ANIZA	TION.				
States and Territories.	Organized.	Closed or	In opera-	Capital paid in.	Bonds on de- posit,	Circulation issued.	In actual cir culation.
Maine			61	\$9, 085, 000 00	\$8, 407, 252	\$7, 569, 166	\$7. 510, 000
New Hampshire	49		40	4, 785, 000 00	4, 839, 000	4, 328, 195	4, 281, 693
Vermont	40		40	6, 560, 012 50	6, 517, 000	5, 802, 960	5, 737, 50
Massachusetts	209	2	207	80, 032, 000 00	64, 718, 400	58, 561, 030	57, 084, 64
Rhode Island	65		62	20, 364, 800 00	14, 185, 600	12, 676, 630	12, 491, 48
Connecticut	83	2	81	24, 684, 220 CC	19, 768, 000	17, 800, 625	17, 443, 793
New York	314	15	299	116, 544, 941 00	79, 442, 500	73, 823, 505	68, 853, 79
New Jersey	55	1	54	11, 583, 350 00	10, 678, 650	9, 520, 485	9, 397, 983
Pennsylvania	205	8	197	50, 247, 390 00	44, 303, 350	39, 940, 700	38, 772, 10
Maryland	32		32	12, 790, 202 50	10, 065, 750	9, 150, 800	8, 904, EU
Delaware	11		11	1, 428, 185 00	1, 348, 200	1, 217, 225	1, 198, 823
District of Columbia	6	2	4	1, 550, 000 00	1, 398, 000	1, 278, 000	1, 137, 700
Virginia	20	2	18	2, 500, 000 00	2, 429, 800	2, 157, 930	2, 146, 67
West Virginia	15		15	2, 216, 400 00	2, 243, 250	2, 020, 350	1, 988, 554
Ohio	137	4	133	22, 404, 700 00	20, 763, 800	18, 667, 750	18, 410, 42
Indians	71	3	68	12, 867, 000 00	12, 532, 500	11, 169, 055	11, 018, 73
Illipois	83		83	12, 070, 000 00	11, 047, 950	9, 777, 650	9, 648, 150
Michigan	43	1	42	5, 210, 010 00	4, 357, 700	3, 872, 955	3, 826, 453
Wisconsin	37	3	34	2, 960, 000 00	2, 768, 050	2, 583, 950	2, 541, 410
lowa	48	4	44	4, 057, 000 00	3, 763, 750	3, 349, 805	3, 252, 20
Minnesota	16	1	15	1,710,000 00	1, 712, 200	1, 501, 990	1, 476, 80
Kansas	5		5	400,000 00	382,000	354, 600	341,00
Missouri	20	2	18	7, 810, 300 00	4, 724, 050	4, 305, 550	4, 129, 310
Kentucky	15		15	2, 885, 000 00	2, 665, 900	2, 367, 270	2, 338, 620
Tennessee	13	1	12	2, 025, 300 00	1, 492, 700	1, 270, 220	1, 204, 753
Louisiana	3	1	2	1,800,000 00	1, 308, 000	1, 245, 000	1, 131, 413
Mississippi	9	2		150,000 00	75, 000	66,000	64, 03
Nebraska	4		4	350, 000 00	235, 000	170,000	170, 000
Colorado	3		3	350,000 00	297,000	254, 500	254, GIN
Georgia	9	1	8	1,600,600 00	1, 383, 500	1, 235, 400	1, 234, 000
North Carolina	6		6	653, 300 00	399, 500	317,600	316, 000
South Carolina	3	*****	3	685, 600 00	204,000	153,000	135, 000
Alabama	3	1	2	500,000 00	370, 500	353, 025	304, 900
Nevada	ı		1	155,000 00	155, 000	131, 700	131, 70
Oregon	1			100,000 00	100,000	88, 500	88, 500
Texas	- 4		4	525, 000 00	472, 100	417, 635	407, 533
Arkansas	2		2	200,000 00	200, 000	179, 500	179, 500
Utah	1		1	150,000 00	150,000	135, 500	135, 000
Montana	1		1	100,000 00	40,000	36, 000	36, 000
Idabo	1		1	100,000 00	75, 000	63, 500	63, 500
Total	1,685	56	1,629	426, 189, 111 00	342, 019, 950	309, 915, 166	299, 806, 565

From the number of banks organized, heretofore stated to be 1,685, should be deducted 56, leaving the number in active operation 1,629.

The banks to be excluded are the following:

NEVER COMPLETED THEIR ORGANIZATION SO AS TO COMMENCE BUSINESS.

The First National Bank of Lansing, Michigan, No. 232. The First National Bank of Penn Yan, New York, No. 169. The Second National Bank of Canton, Ohio, No. 463. The Second National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa, No. 195.

SUPERSEDED BY SUBSEQUENT ORGANIZATION WITH THE SAME TITLES

The First National Bank of Norwich, Connecticut, original No. 65 present No. 458.

The First National Bank of Utica, New York, original No. 120; present No. 1,395.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

The First National Bank of Columbia, Missouri.
The First National Bank of Carondelet, Missouri.
The National Union Bank of Rochester, New York.
The National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.
The First National Bank of Leonardsville, New York.
The Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, Virginia.
The Farmers' National Bank of Waukesha, Wisconsin.
The City National Bank of Savannah, Georgia.
The National Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Pennsylvania.
The First National Bank of Elkhart, Indiana.
The First National Bank of New Ulm, Minnesota.
The Pittston National Bank, Pennsylvania.
The Berkshire National Bank of Adams, Massachusetts.
The Fourth National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana.
The Kittanning National Bank, Kittanning, Pennsylvania.
The First National Bank of Providence, Pennsylvania.
The National State Bank of Dubuque, Iowa.
The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Since October 1, 1867:

The First National Bank of Kingston, New York. The First National Bank of Bluffton, Indiana. The First National Bank of Skaneateles, New York. The First National Bank of Jackson, Mississippi. The First National Bank of Downingtown, Pennsylvania. The National Exchange Bank of Richmond, Virginia. The Appleton National Bank, Appleton, Wisconsin. The National Bank of Whitestown, New York. The First National Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The First National Bank of Titusville, Pennsylvania. The First National Bank of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. The First National Bank of Cedarburg, Wisconsin. The Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Second National Bank of Watertown, New York. The Second National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa.

The First National Bank of South Worcester, New York. The National Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany, New York. The First National Bank of Plumer, Pennsylvania.

Of the banks in liquidation, the following are winding up for the purpose of consolidating with other banks:

The Pittston National Bank, Pittston, Pennsylvania, with the First National Bank of Pittston.

The Berkshire National Bank of Adams, Massachusetts, with the First National Bank of Berkshire.

The Fourth National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, with the Citizens' National Bank of Indianapolis.

The Kittanning National Bank, Kittanning, Pennsylvania, with the First National Bank of Kittanning.

The First National Bank of Providence, Pennsylvania, with the Sec-

ond National Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The National State Bank of Dubuque, Iowa, with the First National Bank of Dubuque.

The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, with the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati.

The First National Bank of Titusville, Pennsylvania, with the Second National Bank of Titusville.

The National Exchange Bank of Richmond, Virginia, with the First National Bank of Richmond.

The Second National Bank of Watertown, New York, with the First National Bank of Watertown.

The following banks in liquidation are succeeded by new organizations, which are to take their circulation as fast as it is redeemed; this being the only process by which a change of location can be effected.

The First National Bank of Downington, Pennsylvania, succeeded by the First National Bank of Honeybrook, Pennsylvania.

The First National Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey, succeeded by the Princeton National Bank, Princeton, New Jersey.

The Second National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, succeeded by the Pacific National Bank of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The First National Bank of Plumer, Pennsylvania, succeeded by the First National Bank of Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Statement showing the national banks in liquidation for the purpose of closing up and got out of existence, their capital, bonds deposited to secure circulation, election deliese circulation redoemed, and circulation outstanding, October 1, 1868.

Name of bank.	Capital.	U. S. bonds on deposit,	Legal Tenders depo-	Circulation delivered,	Circulation returned and destroyed.	Circulation outstand-
The First National Bank of Columbia, Mo	\$100,000		\$90,000	\$90,000	\$6,910	883
The First National Bank of Carondelet, Mo	30,000		25, 500	25, 500	16, 640	. 8
The National Union Bank of Rochester, N. Y	400, 000	\$220,000		192, 500		199
The National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.	200,000	202, 000		180,000		180
The First National Bank of Leonardsville, N. Y	50,000	50, 500		45, 000		45
The Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, Va	100,000	100,000		85,000		85 83
The Farmers' National Bank of Wankesha, Wis	100,000		90,000	90,000	140	83
The City National Bank of Savannab, Ga	100,000	********		(*)		
The National Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Pa.	300, 000			(*)		-
The First National Bank of Elkhart, Ind	100,000	100,000		88, 150	1,000	87
The First National Bank of New Ulm, Minn	60,000	60,000		54,000		54
The First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y	200,000	200,000		180,000		180
The First National Bank of Bluffton, Ind	50,000	50,000				4
The First National Bank of Skaneateles, N. Y	150,000	153,000		135, 000		13
The First National Bank of Jackson, Miss	100,000	45,000				40
The Appleton National Bank, Appleton, Wis	50,000	50,000				45
The National Bank of Whitestown, N. Y	120,000	50,000				44
The First National Bank of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	50,000	50,000	******		******	41 41 11
The First National Bank of Cedarburg, Wis	100,000	80,000		90,000	18,000	
The Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.	500,000	407,000	******	345, 950	******	345
The First National Bank of South Worcester, N. Y.	175,000	177,700		157, 400		157
The National Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany, N. Y.	350,000	350,000		314, 950	3, 520	31)

^{*} No circulation.

Statement showing the national bunks in liquidation for the purpose of consolidating with a banks, their capital, bonds, and circulation.

Name of bank.	Capital.	U. S. bonds on deposit.	Circulation delivered.	Circulation returned and destroyed.	Circulation outstand.
The Pittston National Bank, Pittston, Pa The Berkshire National Bank of Adams, Mass. The Fourth National Bank of Isdianapolis, Ind. The First National Bank of Providence, Pa. The Kittanning National Bank, Kittanning, Pa. The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio The National State Bank of Dubuque, Iowa. The National Exchange Bank of Richmond, Va. The First National Bank of Titusville, Pa. The First National Bank of Watertown, N. Y.	\$200,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 200,000 500,000 150,000 200,000 100,000	\$94, 000 101, 550 530, 000 146, 000 206, 300 100, 000 100, 000	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*) 90,000 (*) 450,000 127,500 180,000 86,750 90,000	\$1,100 1,000 2,500 3,400 1,505	\$8 8 4f 19 18 8 9

^{*} No circulation,

towing the national banks in liquidation for the purpose of changing their location, their capital, bonds, and circulation.

Name of bank.	Capital.	U. S. bonds on deposit.	Circulation delivered.	Circulation returned and destroyed.	Circulation outstand- ing.
stional Bank of Downingtown, Pa	\$100,000 100,000 50,000 100,000	\$100,000 100,000 50,000 100,000	\$89, 500 90, 000 42, 500 87, 500	\$1,400 500	\$88, 100 89, 500 42, 500 87, 500

L BANKS WHICH HAVE FAILED TO REDEEM THEIR CIRCULATING TES, AND FOR WHICH RECEIVERS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED.

irst National Bank of Attica, New York, Leonidas Doty, receiver. enango National Bank of Franklin, Pennsylvania, Harvey Henreceiver.

lerchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., James C. Kenceiver.

irst National Bank of Medina, New York, Edwin P. Healey,

ennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, William A. Hill,

first National Bank of Newton, Newtonville, Massachusetts, land Jones, receiver.

first National Bank of Selma, Alabama, Cornelius Cadle, jr.,

First National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, Charles Case,

Vational Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, New York, Lewis Kingsley,

Farmers and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, New York, & A. Platt, receiver.

Croton National Bank of the city of New York, C. P. Bailey,

lational Bank of Vicksburg, Mississippi, Edwin F. Brown, receiver. irst National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa, H. W. Sample, receiver. irst National Bank of Bethel, Connecticut, E. S. Tweedy, receiver. affairs of the First National Bank of Attica have been finally and a dividend paid to the creditors of forty-eight per cent.

affairs of the First National Bank of Newton have been finally The government claims were paid in full, and a dividend of

er cent. paid to the general creditors.

artial dividend has been declared to the creditors of the Farmers itizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, New York, of fifty-five per and to the creditors of the Croton National Bank of the city of York of fifty per cent. upon all claims approved or adjudicated.

Statement showing the mational banks in the hands of receivers, their capital, amount of United States bonds deposited to secure circulation, amount of circulation delivered, the amount of circulation redeemed at the treasury of the United States, and the amount outstanding on the 1st day of October, 1868.

Name and location of bank.	Capital.	U. S. bonds on deposit.	Legal Tenders on deposit, realiz'd from sale of bonds,	Circulation deliv- ered.	Circulation re-	Cheulation out-
The First National Bank of Attica, N. Y	\$50,000		\$44,000 00	\$44,000	\$32,750	\$11,250
The Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pa	300,000	\$40,000	61,871 00	85,000	64,030	20, 970
The Merchants' National Bank of Washing- ton, D. C.	200,000	80,000	127, 741 00	180,000	125, 800	54, 200
The First National Bank of Newton, Mass.	150,000	146,000	121, 141 00	130,000	6,500	123, 500
The First National Bank of Medina, N. Y.	50,000	20,000	27, 329 25	40,000	26, 210	13, 790
The Tennessee Nat'l B'k of Memphis, Tenn	100,000	50,000	53, 372 00	90,000	59, 465	30,535
The First National Bank of Selma, Ala	100,000	60,000	41, 247 20	83, 000	48, 125	36, 875
The First National Bank of New Orleans, La	500,000	100,000	104, 742 00	180,000	113, 585	66, 415
The National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y.	120,000	61, 200	53, 183 50	100,000	64, 880	35, 120
The Farmers and Citizens'National Bank of	140, 000	01, 200	30, 100 50	100,000	tra, coo	chil, sen
Brooklyn, N. Y	300,000	185, 500	106, 504 10	253, 900	137, 990	115, 987
The Croton National B'k of the city of New	500, 000	100,000	100,501 10	200, 500	101,000	210,300
York, N. Y	200,000	142,000	79, 181 90	180,000	105, 111	74, 889
The First National Bank of Bethel, Conn.	60,000	30,000	10, 101 30	26, 300	2, 020	24, 250
The First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa.	100,000	100,000		90,000	28, 780	61, 230
The First National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss	50,000	30,000		25, 500	1,965	23, 535

The following statement exhibits the number and amount of notes issued, redeemed and outstanding, October 5, 1868:

ONES.		
	Notes.	
Issued	8,896,576	\$ 8,896,576
Redeemed	254,754	254,754
Outstanding	8,641,822	8,641,822
TWOS.		
Issued	2,978,160	\$ 5,956,320
Redeemed	73,176	146,352
Outstanding	2,904,984	5,809,968
FIVES.		
Issued	23,106,728	\$115,533,640
Redeemed	'482,132	2,410,660
Outstanding	22,624,596	113,122,980
Tens.		
Issued	7,915,914	\$ 79,159,140
Redeemed	142,359	1,423,590
Outstanding	7,773,555	77,735,550
TWENTIES.		
Issued	2,219,322	\$44,386,440
Redeemed		727,100
Outstanding	2,182,967	43,659,340

FIFTIES.	355,181 17,256	\$17,759,050 862,800
ding	337,925	16,896,250
one hundreds.	267,350 15,583	\$26,735,000 1,558,300
ding	251,767	<u>25,176,700</u>
FIVE HUNDREDS.	13,486 1,759	\$ 6,743,000 879,500
ding	11,727	5,863,500
sdbr	4,746 1,846	4,746,000 1,846,000
ding	2,900	2,900,000
all denominations outstanding on the ober, 1868	or destroyed,	\$299,806,110 455
		\$ 299,806,565

Table of the state of the lawful money reserve (required by sections 31 and 32 of the national currency act) of the National Banking Associations of the United States, as shown by the quarterly reports of their condition on the morning of the first Monday in JANUARY, 1863, before the commencement of business.

	·Sap	and pe	'OAIS		Items of	Items of reserve.		etae.	
States and torritories,	Number of banks repor	Liabilities to be protected	ser se beringer innomA	Jegal Tendora	Specie	Compoundint'st notes temporary loan cer- tificates.	Amount due from np- proved association in the redemption citles, available for the redemption of a solon gainst a solon.	Amount of available res	Percentage of availablities.
Maine	ï	840	956		\$57,279	\$243, 490	838	025	23 6-10
New Hampshire	00		1,010,318		33, 137	164, 230		1, 939, 573	28 8-10
Vermont	40	985,	197,	593	38, 421	200, 630	836	999	20 9-10
Massachusetts	161	216,	8.19 8.19	336	301, 480	2, 027, 840	650	776	24 5-10
Rhode Island	62	Ž,	915,	330	35, 132	637,	7,	138	21 5-10
Connecticut	88	235	54,		149, 624	1, 132, 520	1992	921,	23-9-10
New York	200	8,	765,	632	345, 410	30,	325	037	52
New Jersey	75	658	604	Ž	111, 737	956	619	416,	26 8-10
Pennsylvania	153	633	888	551.	134, 954	1, 867, 680	933	492,	97.8.10
Delaware	11	283	387, 799		6,305	130, 990		603	213-10
Maryland	19	406,	660,995		58, 285	182, 640		13	25 3-10
District of Columbia	1	500	30, 979		4, 863	8,630		33	19 1-10
Virginia	19		817, 709		109, 685	97,600			19 2-10
West Virginia	12	686	702, 939		30, 8:17	137, 100		011	21 6-10
North Carolina	0	920	142, 649		19, 469	1, 750			27 7-10
South Carolina	01		129,821		7, 752	4, 160			19
Georgia	000	618	542, 849		23, 298	111,850			37 9-10
Alabama	G8 .		108,080		19,040				36 2-10
Mississippi	,		21,70		3,334				24 8-10
Texas	+0	-	200		243, 350	200			410
Arkansas	,	38	114, 632		25, 118	27000			200
Kentucky	100		940, 336		20, 135	14,430			24 0-10
Tennessed	8 8	,	200	600	100 000	020 000			01000
Oppo	120		9	000	110,000	200, 200			200
THE ALL	200	40.0	0 165, 661		145,620	346 140			21010
Mindle to the second se	65	2	1		00 750	074 860		9, 645, 198	200
McGingal	28	100	210 056		20, 384	197 000		671 670	27.1.00
Wisconsis	9 2	8	1 350 063		54 650	010 140		9 380 608	96 3.10
Minnesofa	22		511, 723		98, 590	93,940		745, 687	21 9-10
Missouri	0	9, 980, 845	340, 457	232, 117	37, 678	41, 420	201,007	552, 422	24.9.10
Kanana			00,000		N, COS	4, 900		101,00	100.10

Colorado Montana Ulas	7	191, 836 79, 986	14, 165 26, 770 11, 895	25.85 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.0	84, 50 9, 649 9, 330	DCT	0, 1000 €, 700	38,0 38,0 40,0 40,0 40,0	272 500 500
	1,418	405, 302, 306	60, 798, 333	36, 138, 801	126 '502' %	14, 373, 550	43, 795, 478	94, 873, 050	80 9-10
Table of the state of the	lawful	state of the lauful money reserve—Coutinued.		ITIES, for quar	ter ending on t	he first Monda	CITIES, for quarter ending on the first Monday in JANUARY, 1898	1838.	
	·2uit	SAU-	OLAG*		Items of	Items of reserve.		.5772.	e 1 e-
Redemption cities,	Number of bunks report	Liabilities to be protecte n reserve of the amous	Amount required as rese	Legal Tenders.	Specie	Compound int'st notes and three por cent. temporary loan cer- tificates.	Amount due from sp- proved associations in New York city, available for the re- demption of circu- lating notes,	ser eldaliava to tanomA	Vercentage of available as serve to linbilities
Boston Albany Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Baltimore Washington New Orleans Louisville Ciberinast Chicago Detroit St. Louis Leavenworth Total	\$285244440E4020	\$73,257,147 18,447,347 18,447,347 18,676,941 19,676,941 19,676,941 1,342,116 1,342,116 1,342,116 1,346,119 1,4,619,214 1,4,6	\$18, 314, 287 3, 111, 837 13, 211, 837 4, 778 14, 121, 061 2, 774, 127 1, 385, 389 2, 774, 127 1, 385, 389 2, 774, 839 2, 774,	\$10,099,748 675,217 13,904,682 1,906,682 1,506,105 200,539 1,536,532 1,536,533 1,536,533 1,536,533 1,536,105 1,536,105 1,536,105 1,536,105 1,64,094 37,814,994	\$1,888,307 30,279 30,279 30,289 36,889 36,989 46,745 6,153 6,153 6,153 15,274 296 15,274 20,274 108,387 20,		\$6, 319, 171 1, 340, 337 1, 340, 337 1, 486, 349 334, 447 88, 240 47, 838 68, 240 47, 838 68, 240 333, 136 854, 136 856 856, 136 856, 136	\$25,525,536 4,501,886 11,525,337 4,551,332 6,173,331 1,523,331 1,573,331 1,573,331 1,573,331 1,573,331 1,573,331 1,573,340 2,900,330 2,900,330 2,900,330 2,900,330 2,900,330	28 2-10 28 2 28 2 28 2 28 2 28 2 28 2 28 2 28
New York	55	\$210, 021, 541	\$52, 505, 385	\$40, 292, 696	\$12, 266, 650	\$18, 527, 970		\$71,087,316	33 8-10

Table of the state of the lauful money reserve-Continued. States, for quarter ending on the first Monday in APRIL, 1868.

States and Territories,	pe	04.10		Items o	Items of reserve.		GLAG*	-91 9
us _N	Unbilities to be protect n reserve of fifteen cent, of the amonat.	ser as beriuper tunoutA	Legal Tenders.	Specie	Compound int'st notes temporary loan cer- thicates.	Amount due from ep- proved associations in the redemption effice available for the redemption of seivalating notes.	est oldaliava to tanomA	Percentage of availabli
Maine 61	\$12, 789, 225	\$1,918,383	\$941,083	\$19,119	\$251, 180	\$1,675,338	\$2,886,720	22 6-10
	523	0.00	617 149			980,080	SOL4	
	165	823	600			65.9	9638	92 8-10
	2.6	8	183		607	803	649	19
	349,	555	657,			413,	307,	20 8-10
	622	143	846		553	589,	278,	55 3-10
Dannaclearla	818	100	1, 666, 272			3,309,038	040	24 3-10
	12.0	308	1			300	608	95 8.10
	476	671. 416	446, 592			353 857	080	23 9-10
	69	25, 413	14, 271			9,281	25	14 8-10
***************************************	575	836, 984	414,611			460, 6114		18 9-10
	548	682, 240	324,734		130,900	315, 036		19 3-10
	014	156, 730	113, 965			122, 878		25 1-10
	1, 483, 658	955, 548	313, 70		4, 160	623, 321		64 8-10
	68	614, 139	907, 723		111,770	389,879		34 9-10
	9	120, 283	226,074			38, 209		305-10
	1 600 415	000 160	101,121		022	1,130		21.0.10
Arkaneaa	10.10	301 000	070 220		900	20,013		01.50
	500	424 169	250 184			094 430		92 5.10
	200	218 080	174 737			300 637		05 0.10
	1	477	154			0 020 370		91 1-10
	314	897	2, 101, 438			1.399.530		99 3.10
	995	949	714			1,414,808		23 9.10
	6, 729, 558	1,009,433	67.5			661 059		24 3-10
	RSS.	733	535, 459			469, 784		24 2-10
	10	366	1, 300, 602			572,079		24 2-10
***************************************	191	47R.	297, K33			gna, 150		19 6-10
	6.77	38H, 170	332, 120			232, 643		24 6-10
	9 9 7 9 9	407 567	58,518	10 801	4,740	67, 623		32 7-10



1868.
PRIL
av in A
Mond
e first
e on th
endin.
owarte
is. for
Cirie
nned.
-Conti
cservo
tonen t
nclul n
f the la
state o
of the
Table

6,7,8,0 6,1,4,8,8

7. 5.5.5.5 5.5.5.5

8 2 9 8 8 3 8 5 2 2 8 3 8 5 2 2 2

853333

14,94 14,98 16,23 10,44 10,84

Nevada Oregen Colemalo Montana Usah Idade

94, 143, GTB

42, 892, 915

14, 711, 040

1, 834, 017

34, 735, 700

61, 837, 703

412, 251, 361

1,418

Total

	·Joj	and t	cLAG.		Items of	reserve.		'SALAG'	
Redemption cities.	Number of banks report	Liabilities to be protected a free amount.	est sa berinpet innomA	Legal Tenders.	Specie.	Compound int'st notes and ibree per cent- temporary loan cer- tificates.	Amornt due from ap- proved associations in New York city available for the re- demption of circula- ting notes.	Amount of available res	Percentage of available
Bosten	9 0	\$74,880,269	\$18, 720, 066 3, 604, 619	\$6,021,514	\$865, 475	\$6, 791, 370	\$6,007,653 9.814,645	\$19,686,012	343.10
Philadelphia	30	47,961,651	36	870	234, 116	736	629	503	
Pittaburg	16	14,935,897	E,	2, 006, 454	191,161	891,	529	570	
Baltimore	13	18, 655, 877	3	367	310, 509		210	8	
Washington	*	4,076,456	6	195	30,958				
Louisville		3,043,223	369 407	962, 986	243,380	114 210			
Cincinnati	-1	11,502,090	5	1 473 341	32,911	705, 030		701	
Cleveland	10	4.919.177	1, 229, 794	404, 483	9,113	329, 660		603	26 4-10
Chicago	14	18, 407, 363	601,	3, 137, 751	51, 154	611,740			
Detroit	-	3,663,691	915, 923	366	3, 748	189, 420		1997	
Milwankee	0	2,556,951	63	339, 873	6,003	66, 393			
Leavenworth	x 01	1,494,449	373, 612	1,481,596	1,210	35, 990		245,	16 5-10
Total	168	233, 720, 447	58, 430, 111	26, 940, 321	1, 952, 430	20, 548, 020	18, 456, 737	67, 897, 498	29 1-10
New York	22	195, 364, 482	48.841.190	99 714 198	11, 693, 221	27, 913, 430		62, 250, 849	31 9-10

2
2
Ľ
3
6
. STATES, for on
ŭ
5
TA
Œ
_•
3
2
ontino
8
Ç
1
8
Ş
reserv
5
2
mone
3
2
2
3
.3
9
3
Ĕ
9
3
5
9
72
Ę

	·2up	per per	erve.		Items	Items of reserve.		•erve.	
States and Territories.	Number of banks repor	Linbilities to be protects a reserve of fifteen cent. of the amount.	ser sa berluper tanoarA	Legal Tenders.	Specie.	Compound int'st notes temporary loan cer- tificates,	Amount due from sprayers prayers by a prayers in the redemption of these, available to the redemption of the redemption	set eldaliava to sanomA	Percentage of availables.
Maine New Harmshire	89	\$13, 422, 108	\$2,013,316	\$927,822	6 508	\$125, 430	\$1, 796, 980	\$2, 891, 459	21 5-10
Vermont	40	101	098	617, 780	48, 126	169,090	970,236	803	
Massachusetta	191	159	193	451,	232, 259	1, 518, 790	660	262,	
Rhode Island	80	8	990	231,	32, 727	517, 660	604	386	250
New York	530	10	185	4, 833, 990	336, 193	9 697, 720	9, 951, 669	858	92 7-10
New Jersey.	25	943	200	7.30	58, 587	763	437	981	24 9-10
Pennsylvania	132	826,	173	393	93, 059	1, 687, 660	781	926	22 9-10
Delaware	===	99	400, 123	192, 431	10, 258	118, 230	327,613	200	24 3-10
Maryland District of Columbia	2	200	92, 729	15, 782	369	200	10, 893	3 6	17 2-10
Virginia	19	3	991, 183	533, 877	112,026	72, 820	260, 964		20 8-10
West Virginia	15	Ŧ,	696, 658	441, 402	38, 403	106, 230	349,987		20 1-10
North Carolina	000	5	109, 104	180, 206	17, 202	2,880	72 126	2	01-6-10
South Carolina.	20	077	230, 730	1 010 013	17, 331	100 000	200,000		26 4 10
Alabama	00	9	06,034	102 500	61 246	151,000	83 983	000	41 6-10
Mississippi		40,500	6.075	17,890	200		505		45 4.10
Texas	*	1, 479, 353	221, 903	210.884	255, 952		291, 983		51 2-10
Arkansas	e4	87	130,730	86, 087	2,709		78,849		19 2-10
Kentucky	11	96	430,088	382, 271	5, 057		220, 409	5	228-10
Tennessee	11	201	611, 194	611	31, 259		341,936	049	24 9-10
Oblo	22	689	9	1	64,009		2, 829, 875	6	01.0
Indiana	28	200	9, 338, 036	2, 318, 088	66, 902		1,433,180		01.2 20
Mahlan	32	000	200	THE STREET	00 766		000 100		06 5 10
Wisconsin		900	3	641,617	63,000		801 747	386	97.5.10
Town		100	1 619 015	1 576 079	61 969		1 505 407	1	39 4.10
Minnesota		3 780 719	568 457	440 653	36,951		310,740	839	66
Missouri	10	200	383, 944	366, 449	28, 499		304, 360		28 3-10
Kansas	6	MA	81,816	85,994	150	5, 090	121, 576		30

Organia College College City In	-8	1, 0451, 019 908, 168 908, 450 73, 421	146, 483 14, 975 30, 968 11, 013	2468 2468	11.0.0 18	190	18, 570 1, 730	282 Ess	22; 22;
	1,414	419, 787, 849	62, 968, 177	36, 947, 168	2, 056, 969	10, 743, 600	51, 732, 763	100, 789, 590	3
Table of the state of th	ie lancfi	to state of the lauful money reserve—Continued.	-Continued.	Cities, for 94	iarter ending	on the first Mon	CITIES, for gnarter ending on the first Monday in JULY, 1888.	98 8.	
	-Salt	d by	.9419		Items of	Items of reserve.		orre	-91 0
Redemption cities.	Rumber of banks repor	Liabilities to be protecte a reserve of twenty per sent, of the amon	ast an berlinger Jamoan A	Legal Tendors.	Specie	Compound int'st notes and three per cent- temporary loan cer- tificates.	Amount due from approved associations in Xew York eity, available for the rodershion of circulating notes.	er oldeflava to innomA	Percentage of availablister.
Boston Albany Albany Albany Philadelphis Philadelphis Philadelphis Philadelphis Philadelphis Couleville Couleville Couleville Chicago Detroit Mankee Milwankee	\$#88844444484 88	\$77.580,995 14,025,196 52,396,743 17,195,697 19,687,011 2,103,473 10,697,011 10,690,077 10,690,077 11,992,291 11,992,291 11,992,291 1,940,340	2 888.535.535.69	25 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25, 261, 301, 302, 304, 304, 304, 304, 304, 304, 304, 304	86, 416, 420 1, 204, 840 6, 668, 470 1, 414, 662 23, 540 23, 540 20, 207, 430 20, 207, 430	\$6,000,112 9,714,767 1,615,920 1,004,118 317,371 160,521 68,415 89,415 89,415 89,415 89,415 89,415 89,415 89,415 89,415 89,415 89,415 89,415 89,615 89,89 89	233,244,244,244,244,244,244,244,244,244,	24 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
New York	5	247, 703, 974	61, 925, 993	30, 423, 822	15, 297, 976	33, 427, 190		79, 148, 988	31 9.10

Table of the state of the lauful money reserve-Continued. Stattes, for quarter ending on the first Monday in October, 1868.

Amount required as reserve of affects at 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 13, 13, 2, 2, 2, 3, 13, 13, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14		·Jay	per por	OLAG		Items of	Items of reserve.		OLAG'	e 1.e-
61 \$13,190,366 \$1,972,555 \$41,090,1299 \$20,529 \$20,530 \$1,770,5947 \$20 \$20,505 \$4,442 \$15,072 \$30 \$41,430 \$1,1776,5947 \$20 \$20,505 \$41,430 \$1,1776,5947 \$20 \$20,505 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20,505 \$20 \$20,505 \$2	States and Territories.	Number of banks repor	Liabilities to be protecte a reserve of fifteen cent, of the amount.	eer as beninper insomA	Legal Tenders.	Specie.	and three per cent.	anoitalessa bevorq noitquester att ni rol eldicara seitie to noitquester ett	est eldaliava to tanomA	Percentage of available serve to liabilities.
40 8, 444, 238 1, 20, 521 1, 20, 521 1, 20, 521 1, 20, 521 1, 20 1, 10, 50 1, 50 1,	Maine	19	50	979	000	\$23,532	\$80,350	66	986,	
161 55, 677, 216 7, 12, 216 7, 12, 217, 1975 52, 22, 216 1, 12, 217, 1975 2, 22, 217, 217, 217, 217, 217, 217, 21	New Hampshire	90	200	1696		15,027	140 920	001	10.0	
663 310, 360, 3237 4, 184, 723 25, 982 25, 982 26, 983 30, 285, 973 4, 184, 783 21, 182, 182 26, 183, 180 26, 483	Masachusetts	161	E	960	213	188, 482	731, 850	238	17.	
81 38, 382, 378 11, 722 883 5, 105 180 201, 190 301, 130 3, 1388, 105 6, 101, 130 3, 1088, 105 6, 101, 130 3, 1088, 105 6, 101, 130 3, 1088, 105 6, 101, 130 3, 1088, 105 6, 101, 130 3, 1	Rhode Island	83	940	886	412	25, 952	289, 910	688	810	
5. 94, 164, 577 3, 624, 722 1, 60, 572 1, 60, 672 1, 60, 572 1	Connecticut	180	563	Z.	95,5	91,917	531,	8	493	
132 46,001,000 6,902,088 4,607,730 60,252 1,314,310 4,507,312 10,455,871 10,45	New York	240	ý,	507	000	EG 210		100	110	
11 4, 372 819 416, 717 2, 5, 713 1, 9, 650 37, 251 1, 9, 650 37, 251 1, 9, 650 37, 251 1, 9, 650 37, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 650 37, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 655 39, 251 1, 9, 66, 551 1, 9,	New Jersey Pennsylvania	152	100	100	609	60, 293	1.314.310	000	185	
19 4,322,2539 51,721 42,517 70,850 375,2517 1,046,655 594 1,055 1,046,655 594 1,046,655 594 1,046,655 594 1,046,655 594 1,046,655 594 1,046,655	Delaware.	11	178	416	10	4, 773	106, 680	653	656	
1 5,155,750 93,958 14,382 576,900 46,059 50,055 50	Maryland	19	325			42,517	79,830	372,517	946	
19 4, 656, 542 701, 434 440, 943 451, 469 418, 521 1345, 450 139 418, 521 1345, 450 139 418, 521 139 425, 410 428	District of Columbia		33			355	520	14,065	8	
1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	Virginia	61	CC C			83, 106	66,930	418, 521		
3 1, 322, 131 502, 231 503, 701 778 36, 478 3, 400 117, 015 3, 477, 057 31 477, 015 31 477	West Virginia	24	0.00			43,477	89,310	116,900		
8 3,624,672 543,701 791,778 36,901 127,460 425,975 382,114 38 1 4 1,382,815 18,422 137,531 36,803 127,460 9,841 18,332,114 38,418 34,418	Routh Carolina	90	15			96, 479		117 015		
2 SER 736 BR 730 137.531 36.803 36.803 96.4181 34.181 <td>Georgia</td> <td>000</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>36, 901</td> <td></td> <td>495, 975</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Georgia	000	10			36, 901		495, 975		
1 1 20,000 1,0	Alabama	CS	3			36, 803		9,841		
4 1, 737, 48, 815 189, 422 85, 814 273, 82, 82 73, 82 73, 82 73, 82 82 73, 83 78 73, 82 82 73, 83 78 73, 82 82 73, 83 78 73, 82 82 73, 83 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	Mississ ppi	1	40					629		
12 2 8 9 2 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Texas	7	26.5			217,903				
11 4, 500, 531 123 30, 231, 143 4, 540, 571 133 30, 231, 143 4, 540, 571 134 46, 571 135 46, 571 136 46, 571 137 46, 574 138 4, 574 148 1, 574, 144 148 1, 574 148 1, 574 14	Arkansas	24 ;	101			125.42				
1923 30, 201 140 4, 519, 671 3, 440, 605 30, 622 541, 760 2, 305, 044 541, 341 541, 740 741, 341	Aentheky	12	100			20, 402				
70 13, 406, 571 2, 924, 486 2, 478, 047 71, 156 113, 580 1, 218, 872 4, 042, 035 20 15, 218, 218 21 21 21, 218, 218 21 21 21, 218, 218	Tennessee	100	35		440	33,633				
70 15, 408, 811 2, 329, 322 1, 833, 922 104, 039 159, 250 1, 713, 510 3, 812, 781 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	Tadlana	1	ADE.		0	31.16				
38 7, 194, 969 1, 075, 245 80, 921 19, 834 79, 803, 320 1, 701, 075 24 31 4, 834, 537 740, 194 661, 841 17, 286 61, 510 336, 610 1, 40, 947 27 32 816, 436 573 82, 837 406 572, 898 11, 992 11, 992 11, 992 11, 992 11, 993	Illinois	200	900		S.L.	104 070				
31 4,934,537 740,144 661,841 17,286 64,510 396,610 1,140,947 271 44 9,987,718 1,489,138 1,771,525 43,535 33,510 777,406 9,186,690 931 571,406 9,186,690 931 572,400 281,499 11,399 110,301 998	Michigan	38	107		800	10 014				
44 9, 987, 718 1, 498, 138 1, 371, 525 43, 525 33, 510 777, 406 9, 184, 926 21 21, 23, 510 777, 406 9, 184, 926 21 21, 23, 210, 130 281, 512 21 21, 23, 24, 240 380, 213, 213, 213, 213, 213, 213, 213, 213	Wisconsin	35	934			17.986				
15 3,816,439 572,460 559,928 11,993 10,150 314,710 817,660 23 10 2,724,260 408,642 350,515 51,135 17,620 261,902 601,219 25 262,836 81,438 83,964 11,55 3,800 71,922 160,301 99	Louis	44	080			43 698				
3 502, RAG 86, 648 380, 515 51, 135 17, 620 261, 922 601, 112 25 51, 135 3, 200 71, 1922 164, 301 99	Minnesota	100	RIG			11,992				
3 562, R36 84, 438 82, 964 1, 155 3, 200 71, 922 160, 301 998	Majouri	10	100			51, 195				
	Капава	9	502			1, 155				

Orren Colorado Kontana Usal Idabo		200, 307 1, 127, 846 171, 121 171, 801 171, 801 171, 801 171, 801	96.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.9	16, 75, 75 191, 75, 75 191, 700 191, 400	31, 508 1, 508 20, 500 1, 013 773		1,9,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	96 74 75 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	31 9-10 33 9-10 41 1-10 16 7-10 30 8-10
	1,439	414, 776, 428	62, 216, 675	39, 034, 570	1, 781, 317	7, 376, 020	47, 060, 541	95, 952, 448	919-10
Table of the state of the	lawful 1	state of the lauful money reserve-Continued.		CITIES, for quarter ending on the first Monday in OCTOBER, 1868.	er ending on t	he first Monda	y in October,	1868.	
	-Suitr	DAG-2	erve.		Items of	Items of reserve.		-SALIS	e 16-
Redemption cities.	Number of banks repo	Liabilities to be profecting reserve of twenty per cent, of the amou	sa baulrea tanomA	Legal Tenders.	.Specie.	Compound int'st notes and three per cent- temporary loan cer- tificates.	Amount due from approved associations in New Yory city available for the redemption of circularing notes,	ser eldalinva to tanomA	Percentage of availabl
Boston	46	\$72, 159, 413	60	761	\$777, 703	\$6,345,010	993	\$21, 876, 968	30 3-10
Albany Dhiladelahia	00 9	13, 073, 716	3, 968, 429	1, 028, 154	16, 3.29	944, 490	2, 706, 129	4, 695, 109	35 9-10
Pittsbure	200	32, 393, 963	500	38	186,065	7, 485, 230	660	16, 721, 548	31 9-10
Baltimore	22	18, 423, 410	3	3	977, 973	1,356,410	3.0	4,012,01	98 45.10
Washington	4	4, 060, 082	15	33	18,010	635, 730	B	1,059,834	96 1-10
New Orleans	Cé -	1, 927, 261	481,815	596, 600	99, 399	000 22	52,714	748, 913	38 9-10
Cincinnati		10, 570, 590	15	1 244 965	2000	03,870	61,939	402, 783	20 4-10
Cleveland	5	5, 581, 144	1, 395, 286	5	1,786	477, 990	663, 731	1,548,610	97.7.10
Chleago	13	19, (89, 874	7.7	3, 450, 730	41, 552	857,540	2, 427, 647	6 747, 439	35 3-10
Miwagke	4 6	4, 657, 468	164	471,790	338	202, 910	136	1,711,385	36 7-10
St. Louis	3 00.	11 377 4138	0 873, 367	1 450 155	9,955	20,000	201,659	9.0,913	33 4-10
Leavenworth	· CR	1,042,210	260, 553	107, 273	467	10, 6.0	127, 594	245, 994	23 610
Total	191	234, (.05, 749	54, 501, 439	29, 9.0, 651	1, 597, 281	20, 518, 243	19, 9.4, 737	71, 950, 909	37.10
New York	20	206, 164, 901	51, 541, 925	23, 518, 254	8, 370, 846	35, 699, 470		67, 588, 570	328.10

STATEMENT OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS MADE BY NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, 1967.

States and Territories.	Number of distinct loans and discounts.	Aggregate amount of loans and dis- counts.	Average amount of each loan and discount.	Average time of each loan and dis-
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia West Virginia Alabama Texas Arkansas Kentucky Tennessee Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri Kansas Nebraska Oregoa Colorado Col	37, 838 13, 329 30, 630 297, 058 83, 200 274, 182 111, 830 274, 182 13, 439 45, 396 7, 814 23, 667 9, 363 4, 169 8, 174 7, 810 75, 454 43, 880 65, 395 35, 518 30, 270 13, 810 29, 008 14, 669 1, 650 3, 251 252 1, 732 1,	\$50, 703, 349 37 11, 030, 942 20 19, 085, 570 80 392, 562, 183 16 67, 036, 311 10 105, 467, 506 31 1, 668, 141, 362 30 10, 258, 133 14 59, 094, 941 02 4, 669, 302 09 18, 737, 303 36 7, 810, 086 91 3, 967, 136 21 18, 156, 271 47 11, 638, 463 50 1, 615, 071 89 11, 427, 829 62 14, 116, 503 32 147, 287, 568 46 48, 674, 671 07 105, 645, 384 90 33, 606, 91 10 22, 491, 388 40 9, 906, 349 58 21, 785, 700 45 39, 660, 036 85 1, 471, 899 63 17, 189 63 2, 737, 775 35 178, 639 31 1, 715, 399 94 592, 275, 30 240, 646 00	\$1, 340 00 623 00 623 00 9, 153 00 9, 153 00 1, 268 00 1, 268 00 1, 302 00 733 00 1, 302 00 733 00 1, 302 00 1, 302 00 1, 302 00 1, 302 00 1, 302 00 1, 302 00 1, 302 00 1, 302 00 1, 303	Days. 955 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95
Idaho Territory Louisiana	65 3, 991	96, 327 19 11, 322, 588 36	1, 482 00 2, 837 00	35 60
Total	1, 755, 283	3, 351, 004, 665-08	1,909 00	71

NOTE.—The banks in Mississippi, (2,) South Carolina, (2,) and Nevada, (1,) in all five banks, not having reported, are not included in above.



MERT SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND RATE OF TAXATION, (UNITED STATES AND PR.) OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEM-31, 1867.

and Terri-	Capital.	Amount of faxes paid to United States.	Rate per ct. of United States taxation.	Amount of taxes paid to and assessed by State authorities.	Rate per cent. of State taxation.	Total amount of taxes paid to the United States and State au- thorities.	Rate per ct. of United States and State tax- ation on capital.
And a second	\$9, 085, 000 00	\$180, 119 00	. 02	\$141, 225 64	.015	\$321, 344 64	. 035
mpshire			.019		.019		
	4, 735, 000 00	88, 772 90				181, 951 73	. 038
	6, 510, 012 50	122, 213 57	.019	144, 163 50	. 022	266, 377 07	. 041
usetts	79, 932, 0: 0 00	1, 616, 824 50	. 0202	1, 562, 128 10	. 02	3, 178, 952 60	. 0402
dand	20, 364, 800 00	324, 844 25	. 015	195, 355 32	. 01	520, 199 57	. 025
eat	24, 584, 220 00	434, 440 35	. 017	387, 146 26	.016	821,586 61	. 033
rk	116, 494, 941 00	3, 022, 662 16	. 0261	4, 058, 706 11	. 0348	7, 081, 368 27	. 0609
sey	11, 333, 350 00	253, 359 31	. 022	223, 106 28	.02	476, 465 59	.042
vania	50, 277, 795 00	1, 242, 037 40	. 0247	278, 268 04	. 0055	1, 520, 305 44	. 0302
d	12, 590, 202 50	260, 261 25	. 0206	166, 054 11	. 0131	426, 315 36	. 0337
re	1, 428, 185 00	32, 620 68	. 0228	1,200 61	.0008	33, 881 29	. 0236
of Columbia	1, 350, 600 00	15, 329 45	. 0133	3, 285 94	.0028	18, 615 39	. 0161
********	2, 500, 000 CO	48, 344 81	. 0193	13, 925 66	. 0055	62, 270 47	. 0248
rginia	2, 216, 400 00	46, 966 34	. 021	51, 457 38	. 023	98, 423 72	. 044
**********	22, 404, 700 00	514, 681 46	. 0229	520, 951 20	. 0232	1, 035, 632 66	. 0461
	12, 867, 000 00	278, 797 60	.0216	200, 372 29	.0155	479, 169 89	. 0371
	11, 620, 000 00	321, 406 24	. 0276	231, 917 00	. 02	553, 323 24	. 0476
D	5, 070, 010 00	111, 789 56	. 022	68, 061 41	. 0134	179, 850 97	. 0354
in	2, 935, 000 00	76, 583 25	. 0261	62, 011 51	. 021	138, 594 76	. 0471
	3, 992, 000 00	106, 349 34	. 0266	88, 281 27	. 0221	194, 630 61	. 0487
ta	1,660,000 00	39, 132 43	.02	29, 522 20	.013	68, 654 63	. 033
	400,000 00	10, 229 23	. 025	7,801 08	. 02	18, 030 31	. 045
*********	7, 539, 300 00	133, 141 77	.014	189, 247 69	. 02	322, 389 46	. 034
ly	2, 885, 000 00	59, 816 01	. 021	17, 466 77	.006	77, 282 78	. 027
66	2, 100, 000 00	52, 459 82	. 027	27, 974 80	. 014	80, 434 62	.041
16	1, 300, 000 00	35, 894 28	. 0276	20, 041 58	.0154	55, 935 86	. 043
a	250,000 00	10, 734 67	. 0429	7, 014 39	, 028	17,749 06	. 0709
D	350, 000 00	9, 701 72	. 0277	1,615 00	.0046	11, 316 72	. 0323
	1,700,000 00	40,844 75	. 025	6, 050 46	. 004	46, 895 21	. 029
arolina	583, 300 00	9, 048 71	. 0155	5, 144 31	.0088	14, 193 62	. 0243
A	500,000 00	8, 762 52	.0175	3, 829 49	. 0095	12,502 01	. 027
	100,000 00	1, 623 86	. 024	2,000		1,623 86	, 024
	576, 450 CO	6, 865 36	.0119	2, 149 34	. 0037	9, 014 70	. 6150
5	200,000 00	5, 745 38	. 0287	1, 350 99	.0068	7, 096 37	0355
	150,000 00	1,887 42	. 0125	1,097 00	.0073	2,984 42	. 0198
	100,000 00	837 31	.0083	569 00	.0056	1, 397 31	. 0139
	100,000 00	478 65	. 0047	1,405 36	.014	1,884 01	. 0187
********	100,000 00	470 00		1, 100 00	, 014	1,001.01	10101
nl	422, 804 666 00	9, 525, 607 31	21	8, 813, 126 92	2. 082	18, 338, 734 23	4. 332

nent showing the amounts and kinds of United States bonds held by the asurer of the United States to secure the redemption of the circulating z of national banks on the 30th day of September, 1868.

Description of securities.	Amounts.
tered bonds—Act of June 14, 1858	\$805,000
tered bonds—Act of June 22, 1860	59,000
tered bonds—Act of February 8, 1861	3, 487, 000
n bonds—Act of February 8, 1861	1,000
n bonds—Act of March 2, 1861	16,000
tered bonds—Acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861	58, 611, 000
n bonds—Acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861	9,000
tered bonds—Act of February 25, 1862	65, 063, 300
m bonds—Acts of February 25, 1862	4, 200
tered bonds—Act of March 3, 1863	34, 142, 050
tered bonds—Act of March 3, 1864, 5 per cent	88, 596, 150
m bonds—Act of March 3, 1864, 5 per cent	10,000
bered bonds—Act of June 30, 1864	38, 045, 000
bared bonds—Acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	9, 263, 000

Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1864, 6 per cent Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, first series Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, second series Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, third series Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, fourth series	27, 21 8, 10, 71 4, 2, 28 7,
Total	342, 019,

REPORTS.

The national currency act requires every association to make report, exhibiting in detail its resources and liabilities on the first day of January, April, July and October, of each year. In addition this, every association is required on the first Tuesday of each month make a statement, exhibiting the average amount of loans and discous specie and other lawful money, deposits, and circulation; and banks located in the cities named in section 31 of the act are required also return the amount due them available for the redemption of their chains.

The quarterly reports, coming, as they do, upon a certain sped day, known in advance, and for which the amplest preparation may made, can hardly be expected to present the actual working cond of the banks. They are, of course, careful to exhibit the full amount reserve required, and otherwise a full compliance with all the import provisions of the law. But it is in the large cities, especially in I York, that this plan proves most objectionable. Gold and stock sp lators, knowing that at a certain time the banks will make it a point have a full supply of lawful money in their vaults, get up combination for the purpose of producing a scarcity of legal-tender notes, and a st gent money market, so as to depress the market for government, National banks, held firmly to railroad, and other securities. requirements of the law, are seriously embarrassed by such trick. Their necessities compel them to have the lawful money at any has Besides the damage resulting from an unnecessary and forced depret of public securities, regular commercial transactions are impeded, pended, or forced to be carried on at ruinous rates, owing to the cial stringency thus produced. It is becoming more manifest, as quarter succeeds another, that the evil is becoming more and more in Honest industry, regular trade, and legitimate business of c kind, which depend upon the banks for their usual facilities, are jected to great inconvenience, hardship, and loss, through the abs thus practiced.

This state of things calls for a prompt and efficient remedy. In may be found in an amendment to section 34 of the act, authorithe Comptroller of the Currency to call upon the banks for five detstatements or reports during each year, fixing upon some day the past for the date of the report. In this way the condition of the banks be ascertained at irregular intervals, without previous preparation their part; and the precise period when the reports will be called being unknown to the public, outside operators will be prevented from the prevented from the prevented from the public of the country.

This subject is commended to the early attention of Congress.

BANKS IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

Section 42 of the currency act provides that any association may into liquidation and be closed by a vote of shareholders owning t

thirds of its stock; that due notice of such action shall be published, ac; and at any time after the expiration of one year from the publication of such notice, the said association may pay over to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money of the United States, and take up the bonds which it has on deposit with the Treasurer as security for such circulating notes—leaving it optional with the bank or its representatives to take up the bonds, or not.

Under this provision a bank may go into liquidation, pay off its depositors and other creditors, do no business, have no existence as a bank of discount and deposit, and yet reap all the benefits of a circulation guarantied by the government. In some cases the ownership has been concentrated in the hands of two or three individuals, who continue to business as private bankers, avoid taxation, evade the requirements of the currency act, and still retain the most profitable feature of a stional bank.

To correct abuse of this kind, it is suggested that national banking sociations which go into voluntary liquidation be required to provide their outstanding circulation in lawful money, and take up their nods within three or six months; in default of which, the Comptroller wall have power to sell their bonds at public auction in New York city, after paying to the Treasurer the amount of the outstanding circulton of the bank in lawful money, to pay over any excess realized from e sale of the bonds to the association or its legal representatives. Banks that are winding up for the purpose of consolidating with other nks, or for the purpose of reorganizing at some other and more desirbe points, should be excepted from the foregoing requirements.

A CENTRAL REDEEMING AGENCY.

The opinion was expressed in the last annual report from this office

t it was important that a system of redemptions for national bank es should be established as early as practicable, by means of which should be made convertible into the lawful money of the country, ether it be paper or gold, at the principal centre of trade. eating the argument then made, the conviction is again expressed at only by rigid, unfailing redemptions at a central point, can the bank rency of the country be kept at a uniform par value. **A** prevalent objection to this doctrine is, that it would render the country aks tributary to New York. While there is strong reason to believe this jection would prove to be unfounded, yet it may be entirely removed authorizing the national banks of the country to take the whole matrinto their own hands. If Congress should provide by law for the organation of a national bank in New York city, without circulation, in which rety national bank should be required to become a stockholder in propor**ion to its surplus fund, a** bank with a capital of from ten to fifteen or wenty millions could be established, which would become the redceming gency of the whole country, and the clearing-house of all national bank wtes in circulation. It would be owned, controlled, and managed by the anks themselves for their benefit, and in their interest. It should have me department devoted exclusively to redemptions and exchanges of urrency, and another department devoted to a general banking business. The latter department could be made to pay all the expense of the edemptions and exchanges, and yield a revenue to the stockholders in addition, which would be so much interest on their surplus funds thus wested. Such an institution would prove of incalculable benefit to the making, commercial, and industrial interests of the country. It would

place the bank circulation of the country at once upon the sounder footing, and demonstrate practically the fact that the banks stand ready to make their issues not only redeemable, but actually convertible at all

times in the great markets of the Union.

Moreover, such an agency, by becoming a place of deposit for that per tion of the reserves kept in New York, would remedy the evils adverte to in my last report, growing out of the payment of interest on the balances of the country banks, and their consequent use by the North York city banks. The reserves, instead of being loaned on call to specifiators and brokers, as is largely done at present, would be held exact where they would be needed, and would be applied to just the purpose for which they were intended. They would be actual reserves, and at times available as such; thus adding to the safety and the credit of the currency of the country, and carrying into practical operation the spin and intent of the law on this subject.

This suggestion is earnestly commended to the consideration of Cogress, as tending to reconcile the interests of all sections on the questions

of redemptions.

THE PERIODICAL STRINGENCY IN NEW YORK CITY.

A careful study of the bank statements of New York taken separate and the application of the facts so obtained to the aggregate statement or abstract of the whole, affords valuable and instructive information. The abstract shows the total of loans to be \$163,634,000.

An examination of the statements in detail shows the character of the loan to be substantially as follows:

Commercial or business paper	\$ 90, 000, 0
Demand loans	68, 500,
Accommodation loans	
Suspended loans	
Dung-Caraca Touris	-,,

Total...... 163, 500, C

Nine-sixteenths, or rather more than half the loan, is legitimate b ness paper; the balance is upon call, or for accommodation. loaned on call for commercial purposes is not stated; but reliable in mation leads to the belief that it is very small. The customs and no sities of trade are of such a character as to preclude loans of this ki The merchant, with his capital invested in trade, must know when liabilities are to mature, in order that he may be prepared to meet the It would be unsafe for him to use money in his business which be liable to be called on to pay at any moment. Consequently, mercha and others in business where the profits are regular and legitim yielding a fair return to skill and industry, cannot afford to born money on call. Dealers in money, stocks, and gold, constitute alm the only class of business men whose transactions are of such a nati as to make call loans desirable or profitable; and it is scarcely possito avoid the inference that nearly one-half of the available resources the national banks in the city of New York are used in the operation the stock and gold exchange; that they are loaned upon the secur of stocks which are bought and sold largely on speculation, and whi are manipulated by cliques and combinations, according as the bulls bears are, for the moment, in the ascendency

In addition to this direct loan of \$70,000,000, they furnish facilities

means of certified checks to the same class of operators to an amount ranging from \$110,000,000 to \$120,000,000 daily, (on the 5th of October the amount was \$112,800,000,) and these checks are made to swell the amount of individual deposits. They are credited to depositors as money, and are circulated and treated as money by the banks and by their customers; yet, when ascertaining the amount of deposits upon which they must hold a reserve, or upon which they must pay taxes, the banks invariably deduct all such checks on hand. For instance, on the 1st Monday of October they reported:

Individual deposits But deducting checks on hand	\$ 224, 170, 000 112, 800, 000
They had actual deposits of	111, 370, 000

Taking the call loans and the certified checks together, the somewhat startling fact is developed, that the New York national banks furnish \$70,000,000 of capital and \$112,000,000 of credit, for speculation.

The use of certified checks is a direct inflation to that extent; which stimulates the stock market, and keeps the price of a large class of miscellaneous securities much above their actual value, so that the market is feverish and fluctuating, and a slight stringency reduces the prices. Taking advantage of an active demand for money to move the crops, west and south, shrewd operators form their combinations to depress the market by "locking up" money—withdrawing all they can control or borrow from the common fund; money becomes scarce, the rate of interest advances, and stocks decline. The legitimate demand for money continues; and, fearful of trenching on their reserve, the banks are straitened for means. They dare not call in their demand loans, for that would compel their customers to sell securities on a falling market, which would make matters worse. Habitually lending their means to the utmost limit of prudence, and their credit much beyond that limit, to brokers and speculators, they are powerless to afford relief. tomers, by the force of circumstances, become their masters. The banks cannot hold back or withdraw from the dilemma in which their mode of doing business has placed them. They must carry the load to save their margius. A panic, which should greatly reduce the price of securities, would occasion serious if not fatal results to the banks most extensively engaged in such operations, and would produce a feeling of insecurity which would be very dangerous to the entire banking interest of the country.

The fact that a banking interest with capital and surplus of \$100,000,000 can be, and has been repeatedly, placed at the mercy of a few shrewd, though bold and unscrupulous men, is evidence of some inherent defect in its management, and the foregoing statement may serve in some degree to show where the error lies:

1st. In demand or call loans to brokers and speculitors, on collateral security, by which nearly one-half the active resources of the banks are used directly to foster and promote speculative operations.

2d. Certified checks or loans of credit to the same class of men, whereby stocks are inflated and immense operations are carried on daily upon fictitious capital.

3d. The payment of interest on bank balances; which, being payable on demand, must be loaned on call in order to avoid loss.

The necessity for making call loans is, in part, owing to the fact that a large fund, belonging to country banks, is held by the New York city

banks, subject to the payment of interest. This fund is liable to be demanded at any time. But, bearing interest, it cannot be suffered to lie unemployed, and so must be loaned on call. It may be merely a coincidence; but on the first Monday of October, the bank deposits held by the New York city banks were \$68,529,417, and the call loans reported were \$68,500,000. These loans, as before stated, are made to brokers, stock and gold operators, on collateral security, and constitute a large portion of the capital used in speculation. Thus, by a vicious practice, the reserve fund of the country is handed over to the tender mercies of Wall street and its purlieus.

Not content with the \$70,000,000 so absorbed, a fictitious capital of \$120,000,000 is created by means of certified checks, which, by an ingenious arrangement, after being traded on the street, are finally traded back to the banks that issue them, without materially increasing or diminishing the cash deposits. Many of the largest and best managed national banks in New York deprecate the practice herein set forth, and look with anxiety and alarm toward the final issue; but they are all involved in the danger. The failure of one or more institutions, through reckless management, would endanger the whole. If all bankers were wise and prudent, no law would be required to restrain them; but they are in the position of trustees-trustees for their stockholders, trustees for their depositors, and trustees for the public. If they habitually engage in practices dangerous to stockholders, depositors and the public, the law may be invoked to provide a remedy. It is not becoming that institutions organized under an act of Congress for the public good, should so far pervert their corporate powers and privileges as to work detriment to the public interests. If they regard legislative interference as arbitrary and tyrannical, they may have the option of conforming to the requirements of law, or of withdrawing from a system to which they add no strength.

A return to specie payments would be the best remedy for speculation; as every departure from specie value is the signal and incentive for its rise and reign. As a present corrective, however, it is recommended that national banks be prohibited by law from paying interest on bank balances, and also from certifying checks to be good which are not drawn against actually existing cash deposits standing to the credit of the

drawer when the checks are made and presented.

PANICS.

Notwithstanding the fact, however, that the troubles to which the banking interest is liable are caused primarily by the disregard of sound principles on the part of the banks themselves, it is nevertheless true that they do recur from time to time, and that they are usually the cause of wide-spread disaster—disaster reaching far beyond the immediate circle in which the trouble originated, and extending into every branch of trade, and into every section of the country.

When money is abundant, the temptation is very great to find employment for as much of it as possible; and though the danger of too great extension is palpable, and has been demonstrated by experience, yet the majority of bankers are prone to go on, carrying full sail, until they find themselves in the breakers, repeating the same mistakes and suffering the same retributions which they themselves, or their predecessors, have before made and suffered. The facts must be taken as they are found to exist. Panics come; and while it would be wise to learn lessons of wisdom from experience, so as to avoid their recurrence, the fact that we



are, and will probably continue to be, liable to panics as long as men make mistakes, or act in reckless disregard of established principles, should be duly considered. Recognizing this fact, it may not be without profit to ascertain the nature of the trouble that prevails in a time of

financial pressure.

If banks habitually lend all their available means when times are easy, or when there is no extraneous demand for money, it is evident that when an extra demand arises, it can be met only by withdrawing or calling in loans previously made. For instance, during the summer months there is but little demand for money throughout the country generally, beyond the ordinary wants of regular trade, and a large surplus is accumulated in the large cities, principally in New York. The banks in New York, with their coffers full to overflowing, seek employment for their money, and loan freely as far as they can find borrowers, and at Their funds are thus absorbed, and to a considerable extent form the basis upon which a large amount of business is transacted. Abundance of money at low rates stimulates and builds up a certain kind of business, which comes to depend upon the banks for its activity and support. Meantime the grain crops of the West, and the cotton crops of the South, are gathered, and are made ready for shipment to market. Both are prime necessities to the country at large. They must go forward, and money is required to buy them and to move them. demand is paramount and must be answered; but it can be met only by withdrawing money that has been absorbed and become the very life blood of a business built up and supported by its use.

The banks contract their loans, and murmurs are heard of stringency. The crops require all the money in the country to pay for them; but Wall street demands its share, insisting, and not without reason, that the banks encouraged its speculative operations by tendering means in abundance, and now to withdraw the accustomed support will be ruinous to its interests. The banks, interested so largely in the operations of their customers, cannot afford to call in their loans, or to cut off supplies; their own safety is at stake, and they must carry their customers through, or suffer with them the consequences of a dangerous convulsion, possibly

of a fatal collapse.

This is substantially the history of a panic under the present order of things. Possibly it might be prevented by a proper conservatism exercised in season; but prudence is not the most distinguishing trait of the times. The important question, therefore, is how to relieve the public? There is not money enough in the country to meet all the demands at once. A suspicion that a financial institution is unable to respond to all demands, is almost fatal to its stability; and when confidence is unsettled, judgment loses its sway, and unreasoning panic follows.

THE REMEDY.

If the treasury of the United States could hold in reserve a certain amount of legal tender notes in excess of the amount of money in regular circulation, to be advanced to banking institutions at a specified rate of interest upon the deposit of United States bonds as collateral security, a source of relief would be established which would effectually prevent a monetary pressure from being carried to any ruinous extent.

This proposition is not anomalous or without precedent. In time of severe pressure, the Bank of England has been authorized by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue its notes in excess of the limitations prescribed in its charter. This was done in violation, or without authority,

of law, upon the pledge by the government of an act of indemnity. In our government no power to make such pledges exists; and, therefore, any extraordinary provision of the character suggested must be author-

ized by law.

The measure is one of relief and protection to the interests of the public at large, and therefore justifiable. If the consequences of overtrading, speculation, and otherwise reckless conduct could be confined to the parties or institutions so overtrading or speculating, they might well be left to their own resources; but immense interests are involved which are in no way responsible for the trouble. A financial panic generally extends to commercial circles, and in several instances has damaged the trade and industry of the country to such an extent that its effects have been felt for years. Any measure that would mitigate or prevent such calamities would be a measure of national importance and a proper subject for congressional legislation.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The subject of specie payments naturally comes up whenever the currency question is discussed, and much ingenuity has been exercised in

devising plans for an early resumption.

The principal obstacle to specie payments may be found in the statement of the public debt of the United States for the 1st of October, 1868, under the head of "Debt bearing no interest," as follows:

United States notes

\$356,021,073 00 Fractional currency

32,933,614 15

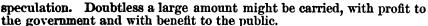
Making together.....

32, 933, 614 18 388, 954, 687 10

of government notes circulating as money, and designed to take the place of gold and silver by being made "a legal tender for all debt public and private, except duties on imports" and interest on the bonds As long as the people prefer an inferior currency—inferior becar irredeemable and inconvertible except at a heavy discount-they w have it to the entire exclusion of the precious metals. Whenever t people conclude that it is more economical to conduct the business the country on a specie basis, they can ordain specie payments by me ing provision through their representatives in Congress for the payme or withdrawal of the present depreciated paper currency issued and ke in circulation by the government. And whenever the people wish restore the credit of the nation, they can do it through their represent tives in Congress, by removing the only embarrassment that stands! the way—by directing that provision shall be made for the payment of floating indebtedness amounting to \$388,000,000, consisting of promit to pay that are never paid—and so establish the fact that the Unite States is a solvent debtor, able and willing to pay every debt as! becomes due. Specie payments and the restoration of public credit within the reach, and depend upon the will, of the people of the Unit States.

FREE BANKING.

Whenever Congress shall inaugurate measures looking to the appreciation of United States notes to a gold standard, the effect of such measures will probably be to diminish the volume of such notes in circulation. To what extent the reduction would have to be carried in order to place them permanently on a specie basis, would at present be mere matter definition.



As soon as the effect of such measures becomes apparent, by the gradual approach of legal tender notes to a par with gold, the restrictions imposed upon the issue of circulating notes by national banks may be safely removed, provided the establishment of a central redeeming agency in the city of New York, at which all national bank notes are redeemable at par, shall be required by law. Any inconvenience resulting from a reduction of legal tenders may thus be remedied, and the remedy will be in the hands of the only competent judge of the necessities of the case—the business public of the United States.

Respectfully submitted:

H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. HUGH McCulloch,

Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, November 5, 1868.

SIE: The business operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, may be summed up as follows:

Warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury have been countersigned, entered in blotters, and posted, to wit:

Public debt warrants	560
Quarterly salary warrants	1, 155
Treasury proper warrants	1,500
Treasury (Interior) warrants	2,457
Treasury, customs warrants	3, 325
Treasury, internal revenue warrants	11, 116
War, pay warrants	4, 168
War, repay warrants	638
Navy, pay warrants	1,502
Navy, repay warrants	305
Interior, pay warrants	2,363
Interior, repay warrants	145
Diplomatic warrants	2, 017
War, civil warrants	61
Treasury appropriation warrants	26
Customs appropriation warrants	11
Interior appropriation warrants	42
War and Navy appropriation warrants	14
Land covering warrants	414
Customs covering warrants	1,560
Internal revenue appropriation warrants	3, 400
Miscellaneous warrants	3,636
A	40 417
Aggregate number of warrants	40, 415

h Auditors, and by the Commissioner of the General

Land Office, have been duly entered, revised, and the balances thereon certified to the Register of the Treasury, viz:	for
Judiciary.—Embracing accounts of the United States marshals for their fees, and the expenses of the United States courts in their respective districts; of the United States district attor- neys; and of the clerks and the commissioners of United States	1
Public debt.—Embracing accounts for the redemption of United States stock and notes; interest on the public debt; United States Treasurer's accounts; United States assistant treasurer's	l 3
accounts; and matters pertinent thereto	t
for binding, and for paper	•
penses of the Senate and the House of Representatives Land.—Embracing accounts of registers and receivers of land offices; surveyors general nd their deputies; and of land erroneously sold	l -
Inspectors of steamboats.—Embracing accounts for their salaries and incidental expenses	:
countries. Collectors of internal revenue.—Embracing their accounts for the collection of the internal tax and the necessary disbursements which are connected therewith Commissioner of internal revenue.—Accounts for the refunding of	1,
Commissioner of internal revenue.—Accounts for the refunding of imposts illegally collected, &c	S
Assessors of the internal revenue.—Accounts for their commissions and expenses in levying the internal tax	s , 1,
internal revenue	c f
Letters written on official business	. 9
The following requisitions have been duly examined and reported on, viz: Diplomatic and consular	i '
United States marshals	. 2
During the past year the work of this office has increased beyo demand heretofore made upon its resources, and it is believed the increase will continue. It is only by the most assiduous and continue on the part of the clerks and other persons connected in	hat ons

office that the daily work can be kept up, and no arrears detrimental to the public service suffered to exist; and I take pleasure in commending their general efficiency.

I beg leave to repeat the recommendations and suggestions contained in my last annual report. The experience of the past year has confirmed and strengthened my convictions as then expressed.

Respectfully submitted:

R. W. TAYLER, Comptroller.

Hon. HUGH McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Washington, October 8, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the operations

of this bureau for the fiscal year that ended with the 30th of June, 1868.

The aggregate number of disbursing officers' accounts received from the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors during that time, and also the number revised in this office are as follows:

	Received.	Revised.	Amount involved.
From the Second Auditor	7,098	3, 225 6, 626 403	\$216, 236, 574 979, 324, 609 78, 106, 424
Totals	10, 246	10, 254	1,273,667,607

These are made up of the following classes:

FROM THE SECOND AUDITOR.

	Received.	Revised.	Amount involved.
Collecting, organizing, and drilling accounts	158	174	\$11,076,833
Paymosters' accounts	303	1,540 391	178, 502, 707 1, 850, 803
Orduance accounts	519	124 508	8,746,986 6,854,644
Medical accounts	28	341 28	6, 264, 788 29, 160
Contingent of the army		119	2,910,653
Totals	2,718	3, 225	216, 236, 574

FROM THE THIRD AUDITOR.

	Received.	Revised.	Amount involved.
Quartermentagy accounts Sub- rany, accounts Per accounts licounts	3, 390 2, 268 1, 207 92 141	3,509 1,721 1,169 85 122	\$944, 293, 703 12, 866, 880 5, 426, 761 13, 434, 140 3, 305, 125
• ************************************	7,098	6, 626	979, 324, 609

FROM THE FOURTH AUDITOR.

•	Received.	Revised.	Amount involved.
Marine corps accounts Navy paymasters' accounts Navy yard paymasters' accounts Navy agents' accounts Navy pension agents' accounts	237 18 51	24 242 17 54 66	\$1,703,231 19,066,573 3,457,150 53,518,334 361,136
Totals	· 430	403	78, 106, 424

The claims revised in this office during the year are as follows:

	Received.	Revised.	Amount involved.
Soldiers' pay and bounty claims. Sailors' prize claims. Contract surgeons' claims Lost property claims Oregon and Washington war claims. State claims.	7, 134 2, 390 193	158, 504 6, 589 2, 279 193 789 71	\$18, 433, 562 548, 557 221, 302 31, 455 77, 257 12, 485 8, 568, 080
Totals	171,493	170, 458	27, 892, 698

For the purpose of comparing the work of the year in question with that of the preceding year the work of both is collated:

Official accounts from Second Auditor, 1867.

Omeial accounts from Second Auditor, 1807	2,944
Official accounts from Second Auditor, 1868	3,225 281
Excess in 1868	281
Official accounts from Third Auditor, 1867	9,460
Official accounts from Third Auditor, 1868	6,626
Excess in 1867	2,834
Official accounts from Fourth Auditor, 1867	531
Official accounts from Fourth Auditor, 1868	403
Excess in 1867	128
The number of claims revised in 1867 was	82,483
The number of claims revised in 1868 was	170,458
Evenes in 1868	80 075

The respective amounts involved in the settlements of the two years were:

In 1867	\$1,384,169,835
In 1868	1,301,560,307
Excess in 1867	82,609,528

The number of requisitions made upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretaries of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, and countersigned in this office during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1868, were 9,636, distributed as follows:

	War.	Navy.	Interior.
Accountable	573 2,591 397	666 95 475	690 139 1,560 103
Totals	4,738	2, 406	2, 493

During the year there were filed in the office 2,121 contracts, 92 bonds, and 13 charter parties; and there were recorded 33,412 pensioners, 9,636 requisitions, 12,481 settlements. In the work of revising the foregoing accounts 1,850,406 vouchers were examined. The mere enumeration and collation of accounts, however, can give but little idea of the actual amount of work done, though it probably gives the best the case admits of. A single voucher often requires more time and thought than fifty others, and one account may contain as many vouchers as one hundred others. Class cases are being continually submitted for decision, small in themselves, but, as precedents, involving large amounts; and these require much and careful investigation, as well of the common law and their bearing upon the treasury and the public welfare, as of the acts of Congress and the departmental precedents and regulations. As the period of the war recedes, the claims arising out of it become more intricate, and the evidence in support of them more difficult to obtain. They are still very numerous, and much time, labor, and money will yet be required for the settlement even of those over which the laws have given the executive department jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted:

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. J. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
October 28, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the law and the regulations of the department, I have the honor to present to you my annual report of the operations of this bureau, and such remarks and suggestions as I deem proper on the occasion.

The following is a statement of the ordinary business performed in the office of Commissioner of Customs from June 30, 1867, to July 1, 1868:

Statement of customs accounts received and disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1868.

Period.	Accounts received.	Accountsadjusted.	Accounts returned to the Auditor.	Letters recorded.	Letters received.	Letters written.	Returns received and examined.	Requisitions.	Amount of requisi-
July, 1867	417 291 351 408 402 328 381 473 401 469 442 523	488 284 296 476 393 332 384 445 441 479 414 504	3 6 5 8 6 3 10 4 3 6 8	1, 443 1, 310 880 863 1, 117 918 880 983 991 1, 176 1, 215 1, 016	376 219 249 246 422 327 325 366 907 901 901 809	1, 332 692 775 1, 006 980 747 1, 140 759 1, 047 824 809 957	334 209 214 218 289 335 318 417 361 419 364 417	905 165 298 184 235 249 291 155 296 179 138 244	\$1, 748, 014 06 911, 705 57 1, 084, 292 57 1, 084, 292 57 1, 1 54 1, 226, 521 40 1, 251, 500 75 1, 169, 307 62 953, 416 32 1, 087, 485 63 1, 425, 403 67
Totals On hand July 1, 1867 Total	4, 886 284 5, 170	4, 936	65	12, 792	6, 048	11,068	3, 915	2, 531	13, 328, 792 65

DUTIES REFUNDED.

The amount of duties refunded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was \$154,554 67.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY AND INTERNAL AND COAST-WISE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE ACCOUNTS.

In the division of captured and abandoned property and internal and coastwise commercial intercourse, the number of accounts received and adjusted was as follows: Accounts received, 92; accounts adjusted, 95; amount, \$2,861,648 55; accounts returned to Auditor, 5; letters received, 238: letters written, 225; letters recorded, 818; requisitions, 156; amount of requisitions, \$311,776 99.

In addition to the ordinary current work of the division during the six months ending on the 30th of June last there was performed the following: Reports written, 35; papers copied, 197; papers transmitted, 420; papers filed, 5, 673. These accounts are many of them very complicated, and owing to the fact of the transfer of a large amount of property and money from one agent of the department to another, and the peculiar relation of the military commanders in many districts to the treasury agents, it is often necessary in the examination of one account to partially examine several others. The very imperfect condition in which many of these accounts reach the office, arising doubtless in a great measure from the unfavorable exigency in which the agents were often placed and the length of time which has elapsed since the service was rendered, adds very much to the perplexity and labor.

In several cases agents have failed to render any account, or have done so in such an imperfect manner that it has hitherto been impossible for the Auditor to state an account. In some instances this has occurred where it is believed considerable amounts are involved.

WAREHOUSE ACCOUNTS.

By your direction a division was organized in this bureau in the month of September, 1867, for the purpose of adjusting and keeping accounts with collectors of all merchandise warehoused and withdrawn for consumption, transportation, or exportation, and of the bonds taken in pursuance of law and the regulations.

Previous to that time many collectors had failed to render any account of their warehouse transactions, while others rendered their accounts so imperfectly as to render them of little or no value. To insure a strict accountability on the part of collectors, as well as to trace merchandise from the time of importation to the final payment of the duties or its exportation without the limits of the United States, and the taking and cancelling of bonds, a circular was issued with your approval prescribing to collectors a uniform mode of rendering their accounts monthly. Blank forms were printed and distributed to collectors and surveyors.

Great difficulty has been encountered in obtaining the proper accounts from collectors, owing to the defective manner in which their books were kept and the want of knowledge and skill in the art of bookkeeping.

Books have been opened in this office dating from the 1st of July, 1867, in which collectors and surveyors are charged with the duty on all merchandise entered for warehousing or rewarehousing, and credited on all merchandise withdrawn for consumption, transportation, or exportation; and charged with all bonds taken for transportation or exportation, and credited when the bonds are legally cancelled or deliv-



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ered to the district attorney for prosecution. No warehouse accounts were received from the First Auditor for adjustment until the first of February last, since which time there have been adjusted in this office, up to the end of the fiscal year, four hundred (400) accounts. Five hundred and thirty (530) letters have been received and two hundred and twenty-six (226) letters written in relation to those accounts. Pains has been taken by visiting various custom-houses to instruct collectors as well as to cause proper books and registers to be kept; and although it was difficult, in some instances, for collectors and their clerks to comprehend the system of keeping the accounts, that task has been fully accomplished, and the system is working in a most satisfactory manner. By this system every bale of goods bonded for transportation or exportation is kept, as it were, under the eye of this office until it is finally disposed of and the duties thereon paid, if delivered for consumption, or the merchandise is landed abroad.

As a general rule accounts are well kept and promptly rendered by collectors of customs; and this is owing in no small degree to the fact that a large portion of the collectors of customs, their deputies and clerks, in what may be termed the loyal States, have acquired experience and a knowledge of their duties by having been in their performance during a longer period than has, for some forty years past, been permitted by the mutation of parties and the demoralizing rule of "rotation in office" even among those of the same political affiliation. In some few collection districts petty and disgraceful personal and political squabbles a desire on the part of an aspiring politician to attain or retain a high position by the aid of government patronage dispensed by him through the hands of a pliant friend—have caused changes in custom-house officers which in scarcely any instance have improved the condition of the office, but in most cases proved injurious to the interests of the government, and, if I may use the expression, have demoralized the accounts as well as the force employed in and about the custom-house. Still, as a general rule, it is the opinion of those who have long been familiar with customs affairs, as well as my own-and I take great pleasure in expressing it—that there has been no time within the past thirty or forty years when the duties devolving on collectors, naval officers, surveyors, deputy collectors, &c., &c., have been more faithfully and efficiently performed than they now are.

This tribute from me is justly due to that highly meritorious class of public servants through whose hands come the revenue with which to pay the interest on our sacred public debt, and maintain untarnished the honor of the nation. But there are, unfortunately, exceptions to this

rule, of which I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

In regard to the accounts coming from officers of customs in the States lately in rebellion, I can only say that in most cases they are quite satisfactory; in some admirably well kept and promptly returned; in others less satisfactory, but everywhere an improvement is perceptible where the collector has been long enough in office to acquire a knowledge of his duties, or has a deputy who has had experience enough to become familiar with the revenue laws and the mode of keeping the accounts.

The accounts of collectors in the States lately in rebellion, previous and up to the moment of the rebellion, have been a source of no little perplexity. In some cases they have been rendered up to March, 1861; in others the collectors ceased to consider themselves as officers of the United States some time previous to that period, and paid the moneys in hand over to the States to which they respectively belonged or to the "confidence" government. In some instances collectors there have

honestly paid the balances standing against them at the time their States rebelled; and in one instance the collector receiving a draft from the Treasury Department on the United States disbursing agent or depositary, who refused to pay said draft as the State had seceded from the Union, returned the draft to the department and paid the expenses which had accrued and were to be met by this draft out of his own funds. By his accounts, correctly rendered, there is a balance of some four thousand dollars due him from the United States, which accrued previous to the rebellion. In strict justice this ought to be paid; but the payment is prohibited by the joint resolution of Congress of March 2, 1867.

Is it the duty of this office to take the proper steps to have all balances standing in favor of the government in those States at the breaking out of the rebellion collected by process of law, while payment of balances in favor of collectors is to be refused? Another question also arises: up to what time shall collectors in those States be held responsible to the United States; and, further, where such collectors were compelled to pay moneys in their hands belonging to the United States to the States in which they respectively resided or to the confederate government, can they be compelled to pay such moneys to this government? I put the latter question, because it has in one case been decided by Judge Bryan, of the United States district court of South Carolina, in the negative, the court holding that the defendant was compelled by a power which he could not resist and against which the United States were unable to protect him.

If these balances are to be collected, proceedings should be instituted soon; otherwise the bondsmen, in most cases, will be found to be poor security, as they are now in some instances, and the principals no better.

I have again, as heretofore, respectfully to call your attention to the complexity of the laws relating to the revenue from customs. The acts passed by Congress in 1799 relating to this subject were, it is understood, drawn up with much care by some one or more fully conversant with the subject, and were, for the circumstances of the country and the condition of our commerce and navigation, as perfect a system as could be devised. But a long period of time has elapsed since then, and most remarkable changes have come over the country, demanding from time to time changes and amendments which have again and again, perhaps, been changed and amended, until what was once a complete and admirable system, working most harmoniously, has become such a piece of complex and mended machinery as to make it very difficult to comprehend its various parts and much more to reconcile their incongruities.

To amend these would seem to be but putting patch upon patch without improving them. The task of adapting them to the present condition of the country by amendments is a hopeless one; the whole should be recast in a new code, and this could only be properly done by men who have had much experience in administering these laws, and who have had opportunities to observe and most sensibly to feel their defects, and who have the ability, natural and acquired, to perform the task in a manner creditable and beneficial to a nation second to none in commercial importance and the extent of its navigation. If not thus performed, they had better remain as they are, much as they need codifying.

At the time these laws were chiefly enacted, the channels of commerce were confined to bodies or streams of water, and ports were established where vessels arrived; now, commerce breaks away from these channels and sweeps over plains, mountains and valleys, wherever it listeth; centres of trade and commerce spring up far from water-courses, and it now becomes necessary to establish ports of entry upon those overland



commercial highways, and to provide for inspecting foreign goods imported in cars, and treating these in the same manner that we treat foreign vessels laden with merchandise.

It is my duty to bring to your notice, that it may be presented to Congress, the subject of compensation to officers of customs as provided for by existing laws. The policy of the government in its earliest stages, as manifested by the passage of the acts of 2d March, 1799, was that, as a general rule, the offices of collector, naval officer and surveyor, where the two latter existed, should be self-supporting; that is to say, that such officers should be paid by the fees and commissions, fines, penalties and forfeitures received. In cases where it was supposed that these sources of emolument would not furnish an adequate compensation, a small salary was added; but there was no limitation or maximum of compensation fixed. The collector took all the fees and his commissions, no matter what they might amount to, and paid all the expenses of the customhouse, except the compensation of inspectors, which was then, as now,

payable out of the revenues.

This act was materially altered by the act of 7th May, 1822, by which the compensation of collectors was limited, and they were required to render an account of all the fees received. Various acts have since been passed in regard to compensation, not regulating it by any uniform rule, but making it almost as multiform as the number of officers employed. The compensation of nearly all the collectors was established at a period when the dollar of our currency bore a very different relationship to a bushel of wheat, corn, rye and potatoes, and a day's labor from what it does now. The fees, too, which furnished an important portion of the compensation of collectors, were established in 1799, when one dollar, for all exchangeable purposes, was worth as much as four are now. This depreciation in the value of our money, even gold and silver, has rendered it necessary to resort to expedients from time to time to carry on the business at some ports where all the sources of emolument were wholly inadequate to defray the necessary incidental expenses of the office.

These expedients have had a tendency to throw the whole system into confusion, and to render it extremely perplexing and difficult to keep the accounts in a proper condition; and furthermore, they have substituted to some extent the discretion of the Secretary for a fixed rule of law.

You are aware that in the act of 7th May, 1822, deputy collectors at all other than certain enumerated ports were allowed a compensation not exceeding \$1,000 per annum; the act declaring that such deputy should not receive more than that sum in any one year "for any services he may perform for the United States in any office or capacity." And yet, as our currency depreciated, it became impossible to obtain the services of any man competent to perform the duties of a deputy collector for that compensation, and so, in spite of this law, deputy collectors were also appointed inspectors of customs, and thus paid two salaries, amounting in several cases to more than twice the compensation fixed by law. The only justification of this, in my judgment, is that "necessity knows no law." Such cases imperiously demand legislation; and legislation is needed to re-establish system and proper rates of compensation to every grade of customs officers. In some cases the compensation of the collector is a fixed sum, exclusive of fees, all of which he is to pay into the treasmy; but the compensation thus allowed is scarcely sufficient to pay the simple board of a single person, and no inducement to any competent individual to accept the office, as, if honest, he must leave it poorer than when he went into it, whether he holds it one year or ten.

COMPENSATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND SURVEYORS.

Under and by virtue of the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1841, naval officers and surveyors have claimed, and have, until within a year or two, received an annual compensation of \$2,000 a year, over and above the compensation allowed them by the act of 7th May, 1822. The question whether they were entitled to this additional compensation came up soon after I entered this office, and was decided by me in the negative. The subject, with my decision, was, however, referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred it to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his opinion. The Solicitor concurred with me, and the Secretary took the same view of the law, but soon after sent an order suspending the carrying of that decision into effect.

Since then the question has again been considered, and a similar decision made here. It was then referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, which was given sustaining my own. These officers are now allowed only the compensation provided by the act of 7th May, 1822. With this they are, and have reason to be, dissatisfied, as by that act the salary of the surveyor at New York and Boston is less than that of a deputy collector, and less than that of some of the clerks. It is my duty, however, as it is the duty of all executive officers, to execute the laws as we find them; it is for Congress in its wisdom to say whether the laws shall be altered or not. I respectfully suggest that so much of the 5th section of the act of the 3d March, 1841, as relates to the compensation of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors be repealed, and an act passed regulating the whole subject of compensation.

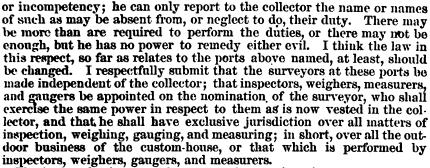
The per diem of inspectors of customs is limited by law to four dollars a day; in some localities two and a half or three dollars a day is a fair compensation; but in others, New Orleans and other extreme southern ports, four dollars is an inadequate remuneration for the services of men

ports, four dollars is an inadequate remuneration for the services of men of sufficient capacity, probity, and activity to perform the duties of an inspector as they should be performed, in a climate where out-door duties such as those performed by inspectors are almost certain, during the summer months, to subject the officer to serious, expensive, and, in many cases, fatal sickness. Besides, officers inadequately paid can hardly be expected to show that zeal, vigilance, and alacrity in the performance of their duties which is desirable and even necessary for the protection of the revenue, and may at times be strongly tempted to make up deficiencies by convenient blindness, to the great loss of the government. If an officer is expected to be above temptation he must be kept above want, though unfortunately this does not always secure the government against indifference and unfaithfulness.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

At each of the ports of Bostou, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco a large force of inspectors is employed under the general superintendence of the surveyor.

The 21st section of the act of 2d March, 1799, declares that "the surveyor shall superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers within his port, and shall, once every week, report to the collector the name or names of such inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers as may be absent from, or neglect to do, their duty," &c. Though one of the three most important officers of customs, the surveyor is little more than a subordinate of the collector. Though he has charge of the inspectors, and is responsible for the faithful performance of their duties, he has not the power to dismiss or suspend them for negligence



The in-door business at these several ports is quite as much as any man can properly perform; and to relieve the collectors of all responsibility in regard to inspecting, weighing, gauging, and measuring will

enable them to give more attention to their own proper duties.

SMUGGLING.

The contest with smugglers has been carried on during the past year with such success that it has in a great measure ceased on some portions of the northern frontier; and along the remainder it has been upon a diminished scale. Since the passage of the internal revenue act, reducing the tax on whiskey, all inducement to smuggle that article into the United States has been removed; indeed, the only articles which can now be clandestinely introduced with a profit sufficient to warrant the risk of detection are silks, velvets, ribbons, gloves, opium, or morphine, jewelry, laces, and other small, light articles of great value; all these can be put up in packages of small bulk and introduced in such a manner as to clude the vigilance of the local customs officers, who make few or no seizures at the present day, nearly all being made through information obtained by secret means.

And it may be proper here to remark that a force of 20 or 25 men under the control of one man will accomplish more in the way of preventing and detecting frauds upon the revenue than the whole local force upon that frontier; and the same remark is equally applicable to every other portion of our frontier, coast and inland. In the language of one of my agents, who has had large experience and great success in detecting frauds, "The men now engaged in the contraband trade are the equals in wealth, shrewdness, and cunning to any of the best business men in the country. Their plans are laid to secure the safe introduction of their property before it leaves the foreign territory. Let a merchant of known pecuniary responsibility from any one of our cities visit Montreal or Liverpool, and he will find men who will contract to deliver goods at his own door without the payment of duties." Can the government expect to successfully combat this warfare upon the revenue without the aid of shrewd, sagacious, vigilant men acting in concert and unison, though stationed at distant points from each other? As obstacles to success to such men, our local, inexperienced, and easily deceived local inspectors are scarcely worth consideration. I do not wish to impugn the probity of this class of officers; generally they are honest and faithful, but at such large ports as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans it is almost certain that among the subordinal appointed as they are, there will be some who cannot, desire to, resist temptation, and who are therefore used by or have

sinugglers to aid them in perpetrating their frauds. To prevent the clandestine introduction of goods in this way is one of the most difficult tasks we have to accomplish. If the sentinel on guard proves treacherous, and can be bribed by the enemy, where is the safety of the camp? That we have such traitors among customs officers I regret not to be able to doubt.

The special agents acting under my instructions on the northern and northeastern frontier have by their vigilance and tact been able to discover many fraudulent transactions which had occurred one, two, three, or four years ago, and bring them to light. Some of these were upon a large scale. In most of these cases the guilty parties were merchants of good standing in the community, men who would have spurned and perhaps resented the charge of dishonesty, had any of their neighbors been so inconsiderate as to make it.

Their alarm and anxiety on learning that "a chiel was among them taking notes," and that there was great probability that they would have to answer for their deeds done in the dark, in open court, may well be imagined. To have transactions which they had fondly hoped were buried in oblivion rise up to stare them in the face like Banquo's ghost, was well calculated to disturb their equanimity. The bringing to light such old cases and compelling such respectable men and highly external citizens to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, has had more effect in intimidating them and others than the detection in the act of a dozen cases of smuggling.

A few such cases have been ferreted out at Philadelphia and New York, and more, it is hoped, will be brought to light and their authors

to justice.

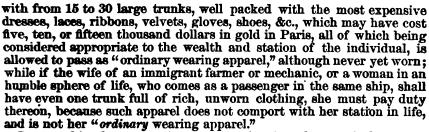
Along the southern coast from Charleston, South Carolina, to the Rio Grande, but more especially from Key West to the latter place, smuggling has been prosecuted with as much activity and success, probably, during the past year and up to the present moment as at any former period; and such is the character of the coast, the facilities offered by the many convenient and out-of-the-way bays, bayous, inlets, and rivers accessible to small vessels, the disposition of the inhabitants to favor illicit trade, and the indisposition of juries as well as some of the judges to convict any one charged with violating the revenue laws, even upon the most positive testimony, that the task of stopping this contraband trade is an exceedingly perplexing and arduous one.

VALUABLE WEARING APPAREL INTRODUCED WITHOUT PAYING DUTIES.

I have good reason to believe that no inconsiderable amount of foreign merchandise is clandestinely brought into some of our large ports as, or concealed in what is claimed to be, "ordinary wearing apparel," chiefy

by persons arriving from Europe.

Strenuous efforts have been made to prevent this, but thus far, since 1865-'66, they have not been eminently successful. A rule has been adopted, if I am correctly informed, that such an amount of wearing apparel, new or worn, shall be admitted as such, duty free, as the social position of the owner seems to render necessary and proper. That is to say, if the owner be a gentleman or lady of wealth and high social position, he or she shall be allowed to bring into the country from abroad a very much larger quantity of clothing, and of superior quality and value too, than a person not so wealthy and whose position in social life is less elevated. Under this rule the millionaire comes from Paris or London



Can anything be more contrary to justice than the practical working of this rule? Is it right that, because one has been more favored by fortune than another, the more fortunate should be allowed privileges which are denied to the less? To state the case, it seems to me, is to

suggest the answer.

There are comparatively few in the United States who can afford to visit Paris once or twice a year for the purpose of purchasing a stock of wearing apparel for the season; yet the millionaire lady may do this on the score of economy as well as pleasure, since the amount she saves on her importations exceeds the cost of the trip across the Atlantic and a residence of a few weeks in Paris. Whether this is done or not, I will not affirm; but I know that there are those who have exulted that they had brought from Europe rich dresses enough to last them for years, on which they were required to pay nothing. By the operation of this rule some of those who are most able to pay obtain large amounts of foreign goods duty free. It is for Congress to say whether this is right and just.

DECADENCE OF OUR SHIPPING.

The great decadence of our shipping interest, especially of our vessels engaged in foreign trade, within four or five years past, is a subject which it appears to me deserves the immediate consideration of Congress. The time was when much the largest portion of the carrying trade of the world was confined to American bottoms, and the proportion of foreign vessels seen in our ports was small. Now, much the largest portion of merchandise imported into the United States, at least from England and France, comes in foreign bottoms. With the proverbial energy and enterprise of American merchants this ought not to be, and would not be, unless there was some cause for it. This cause should be removed by Congress.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS AT SOME OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSES.

I have felt it my duty to speak of the general efficiency of the officers of customs, and the satisfactory manner in which their duties are performed, but it is proper that I should say that this commendation does not apply to all. Wherever these officers have been retained for a number of years, five, six, or seven, it is noticeable that the business is done with commendable accuracy, promptitude, and fidelity; accounts are correctly kept and seasonably returned to the Auditor or to this office; money received promptly paid, and few or no causes of complaint given. But, on the other hand, where the officers have been frequently changed; where some aspiring and influential politician has determined to use and succeeds in using the custom-house as a motive power for his political car, and causes removals to be made with that view, and perhaps has been able to unhorse him and is no less

determined to use the patronage of the custom-house to promote his own personal interest, in such cases, as might be expected, the accounts are badly kept, the business of the office is performed in an unsatisfactory manner, and there is a want of vigilance and zeal, as well as of knowledge and experience on the part of all employed, from the collector, perhaps the most incompetent of all, down to the night watchman.

The corrollary is, that if an office is run in the interest of individuals,

it will not be conducted in the interest of the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, N. SARGENT, Commissioner.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE FIRST AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Auditor's Office, October —, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amounts.
RECEIPTS.		
Collectors of customs	1;405	\$192, 308, 122
Collectors under steamboat act	534	226, 257.
Internal and coastwise intercourse	8	47,888
Captured and abandoned property	77 9	346,8 46 21,884, 946
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	308	646, 361
Seamen's wages forfeited, &c	13	1, 149
Lading fees		36, 368
	2, 364	215, 497, 965 23
disbursements.	<u> </u>	
Collectors as disbursing agents of the treasury	1, 163	\$6, 497 , 929 1 7
vevors	936	1, 358, 725
Excess of deposits for unascertained duties	105	2, 088, 959 7
Debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances		741,079 3 2,463 3
Special examiners of drugs	389	1, 099, 678
Agents of marine hospitals	465	482,076
Accounts for duties illegally exacted, fines remitted, judgments satisfied, and net proceeds of unclaimed merchan-		_
dise paid · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	290	192, 648 79
Judiciary accounts	1,471	1,827,759 70
Redemption of the public debt and the payment of interest thereon	1 174	733, 212, 194 95
Inspectors of steam vessels for travelling expenses, &c	1,174	7:33, 212, 194 50 42, 339 76
		1, 272, 630
Insane Asylum, District of Columbia		94, 578
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	11	89, 156 8
Columbia Hospital for Women		6,542 4
Designated depositaries for additional compensation	1 1	920 91
Designated depositaries for contingent expenses	20	3, 797 10



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Statement—Continued.

20 \$13, 226 28 2, 420 68 3 3, 068, 855 67 461 3, 156, 919 00 76 19, 412, 230 47 77 221, 419 67 192 492, 317 35 23 452, 080 71 347 6, 060, 240 56 260 00
3 3, 068, 855 67 461 3, 156, 919 00 76 19, 412, 230 47 30 228, 716 78 77 221, 419 67 ,192 492, 317 35 23 452, 080 71 347 6, 060, 240 56
461 3, 156, 919 00 76 19, 412, 230 47 30 228, 716 78 77 221, 419 67 ,192 492, 317 35 23 452, 080 71 347 6, 060, 240 56
461 3, 156, 919 00 76 19, 412, 230 47 30 228, 716 78 77 221, 419 67 ,192 492, 317 35 23 452, 080 71 347 6, 060, 240 56
76 19, 412, 230 47 30 228, 716 78 77 221, 419 67 ,192 492, 317 35 23 452, 080 71 347 6, 060, 240 56
30 222, 716 78 77 221, 419 67 ,192 492, 317 35 23 452, 080 71 347 6, 060, 240 56
77 221, 419 67 , 192 492, 317 35 23 452, 080 71 347 6, 060, 240 56
, 192 492, 317 35 23 452, 080 71 347 6, 060, 240 56
23 452,080 71 347 6,060,240 56
347 6, 060, 240 56
E 1 320 00
0 200 UU
4 1, 154, 776, 962 18
164 1, 154, 770, 902 16
46 347, 148 56 33 445, 028 54
33 440,020 54
400
6 45,638 19 133 8,872,154 32
, 1.55 6, 672, 154 52
396 1,949,304,257 09
,

I deem it not inappropriate, in conclusion, to use the language of my official report for 1866, which is in all respects applicable to this:

"This report is presented in a condensed form, comprising the specific heads of each branch of the business of the office, and the aggregate of each, with their total.

each, with their total.

"To have gone into an exhibit in detail of the vast work from which the report is drawn would have made it voluminous, without giving anything that was essential to be brought to your notice, or to add value to a public document."

T. L. SMITH, Auditor.

Hen. HUGH McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE SECOND AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Washington, November 9, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Statement of the operations of the Second Auditor's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, showing the number of accounts settled and the expenditures embraced therein, and in general the other duties pertaining to the business of the office, prepared in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The whole number of accounts settled during the year is 210,293, embracing an expenditure of \$196,952,639 67, under the following heads, viz:

PAYMASTERS' DIVISION.

Paymasters' accounts	\$145,016,696	72	
treasury, in accordance with act of	•		
Congress of March 21, 1866	838,824	93	
Amount of fines, forfeitures, stoppages,	•		
&c., against soldiers of the regular			
army, paid to the treasurer of the			
Soldiers' Home, in accordance with			
act of Congress of March 3, 1859	179,839	36	
Amount transferred to the credit of the			
Commissioner of Internal Revenue			
on the books of this office and turned			
over to him by requisitions for the			
tax on salaries withheld from officers			
of the army	270,167	13	
		—	\$146,305,528 14

ORDNANCE, MEDICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

Ordnance disbursing officers' accounts.	16,266,063	77
Ordnance private claims	16,266,063 234,941	27
Medical disbursing officers' accounts	1,841,980	12
Expended by disbursing officers out of	, ,	
quartermasters' funds, not chargea-		
ble to said funds, but to certain appro-		
priations on the books of this office	623,801 59,121	27
Medical private claims	59,121	95
Miscellaneous, viz:	,	
Contingencies of the army	1,334,864	01
Pay and supplies of hundred-days vol-	, ,	
unteers	55,571	08
	•	



, (

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY	OF THE T	REA	SURY.	123
al and surgical history and sta- cs	\$32,246 18,086			
7	6,654	15		
8	4,860	82		
service	3,248			
ling for the comfort of sick and	·			
nded soldiers	1,422	44		
gent expenses of Adjutant Gens department	639	15		
ag and transporting and supply-				
prisoners of war	286	66		
of certain musicians and soldiers ort Sumter, in South Carolina,				
July 24, 1861	14	00		
son, January 31, 1867	1,000	00		•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			\$20,484,802	13
DEGREENING DESIGNATION			4=0,101,00=	
RECRUITING DIVISION.				
iting officers' accounts—regular	359,965	O.G		
visbursing officers' accounts, under appropriations, viz:	555,500	<i>3</i> 0		
ting, drilling, and organizing vol-	0.050.410	44		
eers	2,373,418	41		
and substitute fund	1,683,279	48	•	
founty to volunteers and regulars	759,319	<i>39</i>		
of two and three years' volunteers,	29,522	32		
f of drafted men	51,300	UU OZ		
ty per cent. extra compensation	5,335	07	F 000 140	
			5,262,140	03
INDIAN DIVISION.				
erintendents' and agents' accounts				
nd private claims	5,301,722	89	5,301,722	89
PAY AND BOUNTY DIVISION	V			
ims for arrears of pay and bounty				
odischarged and deceased officers	10 500 000	07		
ad soldiers	19,569,282	21		
ount paid to Soldiers' Home from				
toppages and fines adjudged against				
oldiers of the regular army, forfeit-				
nes on account of desertion, and				
being belonging to the estate of				
leceased soldiers unclaimed for three				
the same being set apart by				
It of Congress for the support of	OA 1 <i>0</i> 9	Q1		
Home	29,163	OT.	19,598,44	5 88
Ital expenditures		• • •	196,952,639	9 67

Property accounts examined and adjusted	129,463 603,698
Claims, &c., received, briefed, and registered	220,209
Requisitions registered and posted, amounting to \$78,314,486 21 Certificates and answers to inquiries given to various offices,	1,868
involving an examination of muster and pay rolls and other	
records of the office, viz:	
To the Commissioner of Pensions	6,509
To the Paymaster General's office	3,559
To the division of referred claims	304,035
To the Adjutant General's office	5,399
To the Quartermaster General's office	247
To the Third Auditor's office	485
To the Fourth Auditor's office	174
Corrections and endorsements made by request	5,949
Claims for arrears of pay and bounty rejected	41,219

In addition to the foregoing, various statements and reports have been prepared and transmitted from the office, as follows:

Annual statement of disbursements in the department of Indian affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, prepared for Congress.

Annual statement of the recruiting fund, prepared for the Adjutant General of the army.

Annual statement of the contingencies of the army, prepared in duplicate for the Secretary of War.

Annual statement of the contingent expenses of this office, transmitted

to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual statement of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1867, or any part thereof, showing the amount paid to each on account of salary, with place of residence, &c., in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of 26th August, 1842, and resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th January, 1846; transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual report of balances on the books of this office remaining unaccounted for more than one year, transmitted to the First Comptroller.

Annual statement of balances on the books of this office remaining unaccounted for more than three years, transmitted to the First Comp-

Statement, showing the name, place of birth, residence, when appointed, and annual salary of each person employed in this office on the 30th day of September, 1867, transmitted to the Register of the Treasury.

Monthly reports of the clerks in this office, submitted each month to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a tabular statement, showing the amount of business transacted in the office during the month, and the number of accounts remaining unsettled at the close of the month.

Monthly reports of absences from duty of employés in this office, with reasons for such absence.

All claims that have been presented by heirs of deceased soldiers for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, have been disposed of except a small number which are suspended awaiting further testimony. Certifcates have also been turnished to the Paymaster General, after an examination of the rolls and other vouchers in this office, in reply to all inquiries made by him for information upon which to settle the additional bounty to discharged soldiers.

A very large proportion of the unsettled claims of white soldiers or bounty are not in a condition to be their heirs for arrears of I for various causes of which the settled at present, beiclaimants or their at

m informed.

Many thousands of the claims of colored soldiers, or their heirs, for the bounty granted by the resolutions of June 15 and July 26, 1866, remain unsettled.

The peculiar condition of this class of claimants, their ignorance and defencelessness, and the difficulty of so identifying each as to secure the faithful execution of the law and at the same time to protect the government against fraudulent claims, suggested the resolution of March 30, 1867, directing the payment of the certificates issued in these cases by this office, to be made through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who can successfully meet these difficulties through the aid of his subordinates.

Being satisfied that without such a system, the government has little if any security against the successful prosecution of fraudulent claims and no sufficient guarantee that rightful claimants shall receive what is granted to them, it seemed to be imperative that this class of claims should be settled while that bureau is in a condition to execute the trust imposed upon it. By reason of the diminution of other work in this office, seven or eight thousand could be settled monthly, if the necessary information could be obtained.

The law makes a distinction between colored soldiers, who were free on the 19th of April, 1861, and those who were not, in the amount of bounty to be paid, but provides that "where nothing appears on the muster-roll or of record to show that a colored soldier was not a freeman at the date aforesaid, under the provisions of the fourth section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1865, the presumption shall be that the person was free at the time of his enlistment."

To ascertain the military history of the soldier and what appears upon "the muster-roll, or of record," it has been deemed necessary to address an inquiry in each case to the Adjutant General. About 14,000 of these inquiries are now unanswered, and while this office is sending about 100 daily, only about 80 replies are received, which he assures me are all that can be furnished, in consequence of the small force of clerks employed in that office.

During a portion of the past year 100 temporary clerks have been employed in addition to the regular force, to expedite examinations of the rolls and vouchers and to furnish replies to the inquiries from the Paymaster General. That work having been accomplished, the clerical force has been reduced to 382, and in consequence of the diminishing demand upon other branches of the office, a further large reduction should be made at an early day. It is believed that after July 1, 1869, it will not be necessary to employ the services of more than 200 clerks.

2

Ė

5

ř

Z

Z

3

Notwithstanding that in each annual report a statistical summary of the transactions of the office has been given, I have thought that a condensed statement in figures, of the work (so far as it can be reduced to figures) that has been accomplished since July 1, 1861, would be not only proper, but interesting. I therefore present the following table, which has been compiled from the reports of seven years. It shows that the number of claims and accounts examined and allowed, paid or rejected, is 1,371,243, and if to that number is added the examination and reports to the Paymaster General, that 1,938,924 have been disposed of during the seven years; but the wearisome details, the anxious, patient and faithful clerical labor necessary to accomplish this, can only be imagined.

In the settlement of such a vast number and variety of claims, whore such of the evidence is presented in the form of affidavits, it is not surrising that frequent instances of fraud have occurred. Every method

that care and experience could suggest has been adopted to protect the interests of the government and of honest claimants. Many and probably by far the largest number of these attempted frauds have been discovered and frustrated, but quite a large number have been successfully prosecuted through perjury and forgery. As the law is now, in consquence of the lapse of time between their perpetration and discovery but few of these offences can be criminally punished, and the civil remedy furnished by the act of March 2, 1863, is comparatively valueless, in claims for pay and bounty, in consequence of the poverty of the fraudulent claimants.

Through the active co-operation of the United States district officer about \$50,000 have been recovered which had been paid in frauduler cases, and occasionally criminals have been convicted and punished. The division in charge of this work has now about 400 cases under investigation. To prosecute such cases successfully, it is necessary that authority should be given for the appointment of clerks for detects service, to be employed in the same manner as is now done by the Persion Office. This measure is especially recommended and also an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of defraying the necessary expension of such service. I cannot doubt that it would be a valuable and economical expenditure for the discovery and prevention of such frauds and secure the repayment of money fraudulently obtained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EZRA B. FRENCH, Auditor.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, October 29, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operation of this office for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, and for the figurater of the current fiscal year, with such suggestions as seem property promote the prompt and efficient disposition of public business.

During the past fiscal year the following amounts were drawn from

treasury, to wit:

As follows:

Amount advanced same period \$96,916,296 Amount of claims paid 4,636,149

101,552,446

\$21,689,574

As follows:

Third Auditor's transfers \$14,012,215 Second Auditor's transfers 123,621 Adjutant General, War Office 1,065



sury. 127
\$64,898 00 7,487,773 42
21,689,574 04
\$434,577,597 74 4,636,149 78
439,213,747 52
\$25,686,711 18
\$25,051,972 86 634,738 32
25,686,711 18
\$4,488,945 24
\$3,071,886 59 694,529 10 722,529 55
4,488,945 24
\$72,787,864 92 634,738 32
73,422,603 24
\$439,213,747 52 73,422,603 24
512,636,350 76
of the treasury, ear ending 30th

And for the first quarter of the current there were drawn—	rent fiscal year	
Quartermasters' department	\$ 10,522,477 66	
Subsistence of the army	1,931,555 13	
Engineer department	1,570,536 37	
Pensions	11,073,486 75	
Horses and other property lost	88,655 27 500,000 00	
Freedmen's Bureau	500,000 00	
•		25,686,711 18
Total		127,239,157 66
•		

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

The following is a report of the business transacted in the subsistence division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

There have been received and registered during the year 3,627 money accounts of officers disbursing in the subsistence department, involving the expenditure of \$11,276,166 91.

During the same period 3,776 accounts (containing 64,696 vouchers) were audited and reported to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, involving the expenditure of \$12,249,009 77.

In connection with the above, there were received and registered during the year 2,528 provision returns, and within the same period 2,704 provision returns (containing 62,662 vouchers) were examined and adjusted.

The total number of vouchers contained in the accounts examined was 127,358.

During the year 1,354 official letters were written, 1,245 pages of differences written and copied, and 3,427 queries received and answered.

ENGINEER DIVISION.

Statement of business transacted in the engineer division during the year ending June 30, 1868.

Referring to quarterly and monthly accounts.	Number of	accounts.	Amount involved	
Leterring to quarterly and monthly accounts.	Quarterly.	Monthly.	per officers' state- ments.	
Remaining on file unadjusted June 30, 1867 Received during the year ending June 30, 1868.	21 9	269 550	\$4, 446, 891 07 6, 365, 977 95	
Total to be accounted for	30	819	10, 812, 869 02	
Adjusted and otherwise accounted for.				
Adjusted	14 7	488 12 2	\$6,550,390 87 36,816 91 15,670 48	
Aggregate	21	502	6, 609, 907 56	
Remaining on file unadjusted June 30, 1868	9	317	\$4, 210, 661 4	

The amount of disbursements credited to disbursing officers in the account	te e
adjusted during the year is	•
And the amount so credited in nineteen special settlements is	•

Aggregate

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

STATE WAR CLAIMS.

Statement showing the operations of the State war claims division for the year ending June 30, 1868.

	Original accounts.			Special settlements.		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.		
On hand June 30, 1867	1 39	\$3, 427, 392 43 2, 583, 872 64	25	\$3, 623, 433-33		
Total	40	6, 011, 265 07	25	3, 623, 433 33		
Reported during the fiscal year	33 7	\$4, 339, 576 44 1, 671, 688 63	25	\$3, 623, 433 33		
Total	40	6, 011, 265 07	25	3, 623, 433 33		

Letters received from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, inclusive, 236. Letters written from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, inclusive, 248.

Statement showing the operations of the State war claims division for the quarter ending September 30, 1868.

	Original accounts.		Special settlements.	
	No.	Amount,	No.	Amount.
On hand June 30, 1868	7 12	\$1, 671, 688 63 557, 590 44	10	\$3, 341, 261 45
Total	19	2, 229, 269 07	10	3, 341, 261 45
Reported during the months of July, August, and September, 1868. On hand September 30, 1868	7 12	\$1, 126, 284, 40 1, 102, 984 67	10	\$3, 341, 261 45
Total	19	2, 229, 269 07	10	3, 341, 261 45

Letters received from July 1, 1868, to September 30, 1868, inclusive, 69. Letters written from July 1, 1868, to September 30, 1868, inclusive, 74.

The several State authorities have been more prompt and energetic during the last year than during any previous year in supplying deficiencies, filing additional evidences, explanations, &c., and the result is seen in the satisfactory condition and nearness to final settlement of the accounts on file in the division.

CLAIMS DIVISION.

The following statement exhibits the operations of the division of claims during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and also the condition of its business at that date.

The duties of this division embrace the settlement of claims of a miscellaneous character arising in various branches of service in the War Department under current appropriations, and also under special acts of Congress; of claims for compensation for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, under act of March 3, 1849; of claims for value of steamboats and other vessels and railroad engines and cars lost or destroyed while in same service, as provided for in same act; and also claims growing out of the Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855 and 1856, under act of March 2, 1861.

1. Miscellaneous claims.

The number of this class of claims received and docketed during the year is 2,868, in 2,759 of which the aggregate amount claimed was \$3,213,385 37. In the remaining 109 no sums were stated.

The number of claims (including those received prior to, as well as during the year) audited and otherwise disposed of within the same period is 2,725, in which the aggregate amount claimed was \$3,203,943 34, and the aggregate allowed \$2,782,760,03

and the aggregate allowed \$2,782,760 03.

During the year there have been 1,890 letters written relative to this class of claims and 2,130 letters received and docketed. Special reports in 93 cases have also been made to the Second Comptroller during the year.

The following table exhibits the state of the business of this division at the commencement of the year, its progress through the year, and its condition at the end thereof:

	No.	Am't claimed.	Amount allows.
A. Claims undisposed of and remaining on hand June 30, 1867 B. Claims received during the year ending June 30, 1868 C. Claims audited and otherwise disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1868 D. Claims undisposed of and remaining on hand June 30, 1868	3, 388 2, 868 2, 725 3, 531	\$1, 381, 452 73 3, 213, 386 37 3, 203, 943 34 1, 390, 894 76	\$ 2,78 3 ,760 €

A. The above is the aggregate claimed in 2,342 of the cases; in the remaining 1,046 no sums are stated.

B. These figures show the aggregate claimed in 2,759 cases, no amount

being stated in the remaining 109.

C. In 63 of the cases disposed of amounts were not specified; the above shows the aggregate claimed in 2,662 cases.

D. The above sum exhibits the aggregate claimed in 2,398 claims; in the other 1,133 no amounts were stated.

2. Horse claims.

The number of horse claims, &c., received and docketed during the year ending June 30, 1868, is 656, in which the aggregate amount claims was \$254,744 74.

The number settled and finally disposed of during the same periodic (including those received prior to, as well as during the year) was \$43, which the aggregate amount claimed was \$173,226 39, and on which aggregate amount allowed was \$79,895 91.

There have been during the year 13,471 letters written relative to this class of claims and 4,620 letters have been received and docketed, 9,400 claims have been examined and suspended and 2,650 briefs made.

The following table presents the condition of the business in t



branch of the division both at the commencement and close of the year as well as its progress through the year.

,	No.	Amount claimed.	Am't allowed.
Claims on hand undisposed of June 30, 1867 Claims received during the year ending June	6, 481	\$1,071,142 70	
30, 1868°Claims settled and otherwise disposed of dur-	656	254,744 74	•••••••
ing the year ending June 30, 1868	848	173, 226 39	\$79, 89 5-91
Claims on hand undisposed of June 30, 1868	6, 289	1, 152, 661 05	•••••

*Of this number 515 were allowed and 333 disallowed.

3. Claims for value of lost steamboats, &c.

The number of this class of claims received and docketed during the year ending June 30, 1868, is 11, in which was claimed an aggregate of \$114.423.

The number settled and otherwise disposed of during the year is 25, involving an aggregate of \$189,007 09; the aggregate amount awarded on these cases was \$116,254 21.

During the year 152 letters have been written and 60 received and

docketed relative to this class of claims.

The subjoined table shows the condition of the business in this branch of the division at the beginning of the year, its progress through the year, and likewise its condition at the end thereof.

	No.	Amount claimed.	Am't allowed.
Claims on hand undisposed of June 30, 1867 Claims received during the year ending June	97	\$ 956, 425 20	••••
30. 1868	11	114, 423 00	
Claims settled and otherwise disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1868	25	189,007 09	\$116, 254 21
Claims on hand undisposed of June 30, 1868	83	891,841 11	
		<u></u>	<u> </u>

4. Oregon and Washington Indian war claims.

The number of these claims received and docketed during the year is 128, in which the aggregate amount claimed was \$15,095 56.

The number settled and otherwise disposed of during the year is 110, on which an aggregate amount of \$24,328 54 was claimed, and an aggregate amount of \$11,938 85 allowed.

178 letters relative to this class of claims have been written during

the year, and 145 received and registered.

The following table exhibits the condition of the business in this branch of the division:

	No.	Amount claimed.	Am't allowed.
Claims on hand undisposed of June 30, 1867 Claims and during the year ending June	876	\$117,606 30	
90 1	128	15, 095 56	•••••
Claims	110	94, 328 54	\$11,938 85
Tours	•	108, 373 32	•••••

The following tabular statements show the condition of the business in the various branches of the division of claims both at the commencement and close of the quarter ending September 30, 1868, and also its progress during that period:

1. Miscellaneous claims.

	No.	Amount claimed.	Am't allowed.
A. Claims on hand undisposed of June 30, 1868.	3, 531	\$1,390,894.76	
B. Claims received during the quarter ending September 30, 1868	874	495, 611 91	
 C. Claims settled and otherwise disposed of during the quarter ending September 30, 1868. D. Claims on hand undisposed of September 	479	500, 168 98	\$399,810 17
30, 1868	3, 926	1, 396, 337 69	

A. This amount is the aggregate claimed in 2,398 claims, the amounts claimed in the other 1,133 not being stated.

B. This amount is the aggregate claimed in 861 cases; in the other 13 no amounts were stated.

C. This number and amount includes 82 claims referred elsewhere for

adjudication, the aggregate claimed therein being \$7,557 73.

D. This amount is the aggregate claimed in 2,780 claims, no amounts being stated in the other 1,146.

2. Horse claims.

	No.	Amount claimed.	Am't allowed.
Claims on hand undisposed of June 30, 1868 Claims received during the quarter ending	6, 289	\$1, 152, 661 05	
September 30, 1868* *Claims settled and otherwise disposed of dur-	115	18, 783 16	
ing the quarter ending September 30, 1868 Claims undisposed of and remaining on hand	143	22,887 77	\$14,504 74
September 30, 1868	6, 261	1, 148, 556 44	••••

^{*} Of this number 112 were allowed and 31 rejected, transferred, &c.

3. Claims for lost steamboats, &c.

	No.	Amount claimed.	Am't allowed.
Claims on hand undisposed of June 30, 1868 Claims settled and otherwise disposed of during	83	\$581,841 11	•••••
the quarter ending September 30, 1868 Claims undisposed of and remaining on hand	3	42 000 00	\$29, 350 32
September 30, 1868	80	839,841 11	

4. Oregon and Washington Indian war claims.

	No.	Amount claimed.	Am't allowed.
Claims on hand undisposed of June 30, 1868 Claims received during the quarter ending Sep-	894	\$108, 373 32	•••••
tember 30, 1863	34	3, 642 12	
the quarter ending September 30, 1868	30	8,599 03	\$ 5, 218 94
Claims on hand undisposed of September 30, 1868.	898	103, 416 41	

Report of the Bureat of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands division.

The following is a report of the operations of the division engaged in the settlement of the accounts appertaining to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1868, and also for the quarter ending 30th September, 1868.

	M	oney accounts.	Property re-	Provision returns.
	No.	Amount involved.	turns.	
On hand 30th June, 1867	380	\$1,870,990 30	608	
Received during the fiscal year, per detailed statement	187	3, 545, 760 17	2, 402	513
	567	5, 416, 750 47	3, 010	513
Reported during the fiscal year, per detailed statement	563	\$5,370,574 12	2,960	513
On hand 30th June, 1868	4	\$ 46, 176 35	50	
Received from June 30 to September 30, 1868	61	970, 352 01	542	
	65	1, 0, 6, 528 36	592	
Reported from June 30 to September 30, 1868	28	527, 620 75	440	
	37	488, 907 61	152	

PENSION DIVISION.

General report of the business of the pension division for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868.

	Number of		Lett	etters.	
	accounts.	Amount involved.	Received.	Written.	
Accounts of agents on hand 1st July, 1867 Accounts received during the year	401 728	\$16,094,239 71 23,822,743 16			
Total	1, 129 482	39, 916, 982 87 12, 204, 728 00	5, 573	6,716	
Remaining unsettled 1st July, 1868	647	27,712,254 87			
Pension claims settled during the fiscal year	1,093	67,970 11			

Number of pensioners' names recorded and transferred, including those whose pensions have been increased during the year, 47,833.

BOUNTY LAND DIVISION.

Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, of the "soldiers' claims and bounty land division."

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, 915 bounty land claims, under the acts of Congress of September 28, 1850, and March 3, 1855, have been examined and returned to the Commissioner of Pensions under proper certificates.

Thirty-five invalid pension claims have been reported to the Commis-

sioner of Pensions for his action.

A settlement was made in favor of the Soldiers' Home, or Military Asylum, for \$21,294 50, being for arrears due and unpaid to deceased soldiers of the war of 1812, as appears by the records of this office.

Two hundred and fifteen letters were written on matters relating to

the war of 1812 and the war of the Revolution.

The following is a report of the bounty land division of this office for

the quarter ending 30th September, 1868, viz:
Two hundred and thirty-six bounty land claims examined and returned to the Commissioner of Pensions under proper certificates.

Nine invalid pension claims reported to the Commissioner of Pensions for his action.

Seventy-five letters written on subjects relating to the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812.

From the foregoing statements it will be perceived that the vast amount of business that accumulated in this office during the rebellion is being rapidly disposed of.

In the division of quartermasters' accounts, all the money accounts for 1865 and preceding years; all for 1866, except 18; all for 1867, except 122; and all for 1868, except 306, have been settled and disposed of.

There are, however, about 27,000 property accounts unsettled; but the clerks now in charge of the money accounts can soon be employed on the property accounts, when the latter will in like manner be rapidly disposed of.

All the accounts of the commissaries' division, except three for 1867, and 1,381 for 1868, have also been settled and disposed of. This division, in

fact, is now about up to the peace standard.

In the engineers' division all the accounts have also been settled,

except 16 for 1867, and 206 for 1868.

The State war claims division is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily in the settlement of the claims of the several States for money advanced and liabilities incurred in furnishing men and munitions of war to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

Much delay has arisen in disposing of this business by the peculiar

and anomalous claims that have been presented.

At the breaking out of the rebellion but little was known among the authorities and people of the loyal States of military matters. appeals were made by the lamented President Lincoln to those States for men and munitions of war, to save the very life of the nation, those appeals were responded to in the most prompt and patriotic manner, without reference or care for cost, so that the great object should be. attained of preserving the Constitution and the Union. Being unacquainted, as already stated, with the laws and regulations of the War Department on such subjects, disbursements were made and liabilities incurred, to large amounts, that were not sanctioned by those laws and regulations; and as the accounting officers of the treasury are properly

controlled and directed by these laws and regulations, they are compelled to disallow many such items of expenditure. It would seem but just, however, that the States should be refunded all moneys advanced by them, or for which they have become responsible, where such expenditures were pertinent to the great object of saving the nation in the day of its darkest and heaviest trial.

The business of the pension division of this office is already very heavy, and is rapidly increasing. There are now on the rolls of this office the

following pensioners, viz:

Revolutionary—act of	4th July, 1836	1
" "	2d February, 1848	ŏ 5
44 44	29th July, 1848	45
"	3d February, 1853	787
War of 1812, Florida w	ar, Mexican war, and Indian and other	
wars		1, 303
Invalid pensions—rebe	ellion	74, 782
Widows' pensions	"	90, 052
Making an aggr	egate of	167, 025

And requiring for their payment the enormous sum of \$23,658,598. Large as the number is, and great the amount necessary to their payment, the numbers are constantly increasing, as 94,890, including children, were added to the list during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868.

While every patriotic heart earnestly desires that those who have been disabled in the service of their country shall be provided for, and the families also of those who laid down their lives a noble sacrifice on the altar of liberty, a just regard to the true interests of those beneficiaries and to the rest of our fellow-citizens requires that this just bounty of our country should not be abused. There can be but little doubt that many frauds have been and are being practiced upon the government under color of the pension laws, and effectual measures should be adopted to expose, punish and prevent those frauds. To this end the pension lists should first be purged; and when there is reason to believe that one person is drawing two or more pensions on wounds received at different times, or in different grades of service, such pensioner should be graded according to his highest rank, and greatest amount of disability, and no more. Where persons have been drawing pensions for different grades of disability, who have entirely recovered from their wounds, such persons should be stricken from the pension roll. When the rolls are thus purged, a commutation system might be introduced, especially with reference to the small pensions. In very many cases the few dollars paid biennially can be of but little benefit to the recipients, and, in fact, much of those small stipends is absorbed by agents. In such cases a reasonable sum in hand, calculated on the basis of life annuities, would be a substantial benefit, enabling the recipients to engage in small business, and relieving the country from a constantly accruing and onerous tax. When the list is thus reduced, the rest could be paid direct from the treasury, without the intervention of agents for the government or for the pensioners. Of course this process would require the employment of reliable and disinterested persons, and such legislation is recommended as will authorize their employment, and the whole proceedings herein suggested.

I would again respectfully renew the recommendation heretofore made, for the establishment of a Bureau or Commissioner of Claims, with

authority to receive all that may be offered, and restricting the time in which those that arose under the recent rebellion should be presented. Such restriction should be accompanied with a provision forever barring

those not presented within that time.

All claims thus presented should be docketed and arranged in classes. Those that can be disposed of under existing laws, to be settled and paid, or rejected. And here I would suggest that provision should be made that claims rejected on a fair hearing should not again be entertained by the executive officers, but should be left to the action of the Court of Claims, or of Congress. Where parties have had full opportunity to furnish all their testimony, and the case is taken up, examined and disposed of at their earnest instance, that should terminate the matter. But as matters now are, it is but the commencement; and it seems that some, if not many, persons only need to know what is required to prove the whole matter. It will be remembered that the testimony generally in these cases is ex parte, without an opportunity for government officers to cross-examine the witnesses. In many cases the testimony is evidently written out to meet the objections and carry the cases through, with blanks for names, dates, &c., and thus such claims are finally sustained. In others, witnesses flatly contradict their previous testimony, and frequently great anxiety is manifested to get copies of the testimony previously given, that the new evidence may not entirely controvert it. For these reasons the doctrine of stare decisis should be established and maintained. No apprehension need be entertained that meritorious cases would be rejected under such rule. When cases have merit, and claimants do not present them properly, the fullest opportunity is given to amend their record and complete their cases, so that justice may be done.

Where cases are presented that are not embraced by existing laws, but are meritorious, they should be docketed in like manner and reported to Congress, with the testimony; a brief accompanying each case, setting forth the facts in the case; the opinion of the examining office, and the

reasons for that opinion.

Where cases are presented not embraced by existing laws, and are not meritorious, reports should in like manner be made to Congress, the cases being docketed, giving the reasons for the unfavorable action, with all the testimony. In this way the facts in the cases will be perpetuated, and the country be saved in the future hundreds of millions of dollars.

The experience of the past fully justifies the necessity and propriety of a statute of limitation to all claims against the government, and of securing the testimony in relation to all such as exist within a reasonable time, and while the facts are attainable. Even now claims for services, &c., in the revolutionary war are frequently arising, where from lapse of time, destruction or decay of records, or total want of knowledge where to look for the facts, effectually prevent the refutation of any statement that may be made. When, in like manner, years shall have elapsed, and by no means the number that have passed since the Revolution, claims will be brought forward for property taken or destroyed during the recent rebellion, and in all probability the least worthy will be the best sustained and first paid. The experience of over the third of a century, in the examination of claims, causes me to urge this matter on your serious attention.

The law division of this office has charge of the settlement or collection of outstanding balances reported to be due on a final statement of their accounts, from quartermasters, commissaries, pension agents, officers of the engineer corps acting as disbursing agents of the government, who, on ceasing to disburse public moneys, are found in default on such state-

ments of their accounts, as also of contractors who have failed to fulfil their contracts for army supplies, &c.

In such cases the operations of this division involve chiefly a correspondence with the delinquent officer, or sureties to his official bond, with a view to an amicable adjustment of the claims of the United States, and also the preparation of transcripts and briefs for suits, when so ordered

by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. The number of letters embraced in such correspondence during the past year was 157 written and 83 received. The number of bonds notisied, registered and filed, 23. The number of cases referred here for

special action amounted to 85. The balances charged as outstanding in these cases when they were thus referred amounted in the aggregate to the sum of \$1,003,769 67. Of these, 19 have been reported "closed," covering an aggregate of \$305,610 27. In 20 of them further special statements have been made on corrected vouchers and explanations of "disallowances," and the reduction of indebtedness amounted in the aggregate to the sum of \$249,716 22, making in the whole a reduction of the indebtedness in the sum of \$555,326 49; thus leaving an aggregate of balances unsettled of **\$118,443** 18.

Most of the cases in which these balances occur are now either with the accounting divisions of this bureau for special statement, on further papers and explanations furnished, or with the Second Comptroller on such statements reported to him, and I am informed will be largely reduced, if not entirely closed on such statements.

Two of the 85 cases above enumerated are before Congress, one before

the Court of Claims, one reported for suit, and five, parties "not found."
In February, 1868, a claim was referred here from the War Department for suit against John C. Reeside, of Baltimore, Maryland, contractor, for non-fulfilment of his contract, amounting to \$106,877 30. was referred from this to the claims division for special statement, preliminary to a call upon the sureties to his bond for its adjustment. Since then it is understood that an application had been made by the contractor and his sureties to Congress for relief in the premises, and that the papers had all been sent to "the committee" having it in charge. Proceedings here were in consequence suspended.

The tabular form of the foregoing statements may be rendered thus,

<i></i>	157
• • • • • • • • •	83
	23
	85
\$1,003,76 9	67
555,326	3 49
448,443	3 18
	\$1,003,769 555,326

I beg leave to call your attention to the suggestions heretofore made, of a modification of the manner of liquidating the obligations of the government.

By the present mode of advancing large amounts to disbursing officers very considerable portions of the funds of the government must lie dormant in the hands of those officers, or in the depositories wherein they

are placed, while the temptation is ever present of using those funds, resulting sooner or later in some defalcations. To obviate these evils provision could be made by law that all purchases for government use should be made by officers designated for that purpose, either by contracts, after due public notice, or in the open market, as now provided by law. These purchasing officers should report the accounts for the articles purchased, with duplicates of the contracts or agreement, to another class of officers, also specially designated as receiving officers, who should certify on those accounts that the articles therein designated of the quality and quantity specified had been received. The accounts thus certified should be transmitted to the department on whose account the articles were purchased; and after receiving the administrative examination of that department, should be transmitted to the proper auditing officer. After receiving the necessary examination by such auditing office they should be referred to the proper Comptroller, and on being admitted and certified by him, should be sent to the Treasurer, by whom a draft should be sent to the creditor of the government. Auditor, Comptroller, and Treasurer could make up their accounts quarterly of the money thus paid out, submit them to the First Comptroller, and on his certificate the amounts could be entered by the Register.

This would obviate the necessity of keeping any money accounts, except against the appropriations; and as the property purchased would be charged against the receiving officers, their accounts for property would be all that would require subsequent adjustment, and in those there is but little risk of loss. The manner of relieving this objection in

pension accounts has already been considered.

The following statements, marked A, B, and C, have been prepared with much care, showing the operations of this office by calendar years from 1820 to 1860, both inclusive, the latter being about the beginning of the rebellion; and from 1861 to the 30th September, 1868.

From the last table, which in fact is but a condensation of the two preceding statements, it will be perceived that nearly five times the amount of accounts have been settled of advances made to disbursing officers since the commencement of the rebellion that were settled in 41 years prior thereto. More than five times the amount of money has been drawn out of the treasury and advanced to disbursing officers, and more than three times the amount of claims has been settled and paid, &c. In fact, since the commencement of the fourth quarter of the calendar year 1864, when I took charge of this office, nearly \$1,443,000,000 of accounts have been settled of advances made to disbursing agents and States, against \$467,000,000 previously settled, running back to 1820. \$15,700,000 of claims have been settled and paid, against \$16,561,000 previously settled and paid; and \$1,031,120,000 have been drawn out of the treasury, against \$1,246,390,000 previously drawn out, also running back to 1820.

This vast amount of business has been transacted by the intelligence, ability, and industry of the clerks in this office. It is but justice to these gentlemen to say that with few exceptions they labor with as much zeal, take as much pride in the prompt and efficient discharge of their duties, and manifest as much talent as if the public business was their own private matters, and by the prompt and efficient discharge of it they would realize fortunes. All this, too, for compensations, wholly inadequate in many cases, to the most meagre support of their helpless families. This state of things should not continue; and I most earnestly and respectfully recommend that the reorganization measures now before Congress be pressed upon

the attention of that body, that some little better compensation be made them for their noble and able efforts, though the salaries therein specitied are for below their just descrite.

fied are far below their just deserts.

Since the passage of the act of 30th March, 1868, to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved March 3, 1817, the provisions of that amendatory law have been fally carried out by this department. The accounting officers of the treasury have faithfully discharged the duties confided to them, and in each case have reported the amount found justly due by the government to claimants, according to their best judgment. I am aware, however, that where a difference of opinion has existed at the War Department in some of these cases, though requisitions have been promptly issued, as directed by that amendatory law, they were so issued as a matter of duty, and with that reluctance that always springs from compulsory action against one's judgment. It is the earnest wish and desire of this office that the utmost harmony shall exist among all the offices and departments charged with this duty, as we are all influenced by the single desire to pay all just demands against the government, and to prevent the recognition of fraudulent and erroneous claims. In performing this duty a difference of opinion will almost necessarily spring up in some cases. The accounting officers of the treasury, acting on their best judgments, may allow a claim. The Secretary of War, who is charged with the custody of the appropriations from which such claim is to be paid, may differ in opinion from the accounting officers, and yet, under the amendatory act of 1868, he must pay it. This is in direct conflict with the spirit and intent of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term of 1855, in the case of the United States rs. Jones. (Howard's Reports, vol. 18, page 92.) In that case the court awarded very high and broad powers to the Secretary of the Navy, to the extent, indeed, of placing the appropriations at his discretion, independent of the accounting officers. On the other hand, in the case of Kendall vs. The United States, decided at the December term of 1838, (12 Curtis, p. 834,) and of Kendall vs. Stockton and Stokes, (3 Howard, p. 87,) the court held that the executive act was performed by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the payment of the money by the Postmaster General was a mere ministerial act, and therefore subject to the mandamus by which Mr. Kendall was required to pay the amount. There can be no doubt that Congress had the power to pass the act of 1868, but I would respectfully and earnestly suggest that measures be adopted to remove this cause of difficulty, by relieving the Secretary of War of the responsibility of the care and custody of the money in such cases, or that all such cases be referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication before payment.

I beg leave to submit the accompanying statement of balances that have remained off the books of this office since 1st July, 1815, and which had been accruing previous thereto as far back as May, 1792. As far as I can ascertain, there is not the slightest probability that any of this money will ever be recovered, and I respectfully recommend that the books of this office be closed, so far as those balances are concerned, and that the list be filed in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury for such action from time to time hereafter as that officer may direct.

Respectfully submitted:

JOHN WILSON, Auditor.

Hon. HUGH McCulloch,

Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, October 28, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor again to submit for your consideration a summary statement of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1868. The details into which I have heretofore entered render it unnecessary to recapitulate the explanations then submitted, or to do much more at the present time than to present tabular statements of the operations of the various divisions of the office. These I shall consecutively offer for your consideration.

I.—RECORD DIVISION.

Statement of the correspondence of the Fourth Auditor's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and the work of the record division.

Date.	Letters received.	Letters written.	Letters recorded.	Letters indexed and double in- dexed.	Letters filed.	No. of accounts reported andre- corded.	Licenses recorded and registered.	Letters referred to	Dead letters reg- istered.	Letters written by record division.
July	2, 277 2, 078 1, 965 2, 212 1, 951 1, 866	2, 751 2, 779 2, 219 2, 702 2, 461 2, 268	3, 248 2, 183 3, 382 2, 287 3, 128 1, 742	16, 288 11, 548 28, 421 24, 478 16, 333 3, 763	1,727 1,477 258 352 2,270 395	190 20 21 77 28	32 50 6 15 6	31 44 30 51 20 13	42 59 51 45 35 35	85 57 56 71 49 55
January	2, 233 1, 994 2, 020 1, 850 1, 707 1, 506	3, 305 2, 576 2, 834 3, 235 3, 246 2, 377	4, 025 3, 649 2, 902 2, 965 3, 197 3, 192	7, 550 7, 824 9, 468 10, 218 8, 958 12, 799	1, 366 1, 060 1, 732 1, 111 963 882	49 67 40 93 53	4 4 1 146 196 52	39 4 25 28 14 21	44 52 5 35 64 63	69 56 53 706 907 76
Total	23, 659	32, 753	35, 900	157, 648	13, 593	638	520	320	530	1,540

Besides the above, about 314,000 names have been indexed, of which no separate record was kept. The average number of clerks employed in the "record division," during the year, was 15. The chief of this division is Charles Cook.

II.—BOOKKEEPERS' DIVISION.

Statement exhibiting the number and amounts of requisitions entered upon the books of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and also the amount of internal revenue and hospital fund credited to those funds respectively.

	No.	Amount.
Cash requisitions Cash refunding requisitions Internal revenue Hospital fund	1266 293	\$30, 512, 704 97 4, 620, 033 38 370, 878 91 95, 047 51
Total		35, 598, 664 71

The average number of clerks employed in this division during the year was two.

The chief of this division is Paris H. Folsom.

141

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

III.—PRIZE MONEY DIVISION.

Statement of prize money disbursed by the Fourth Auditor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Date.	Claims received.	Claims settled.	Amount.
1967 :			
July	310	268	\$158,775 29
August	562	538	124, 360 83
September	261	257	11, 307 67
)ciober		137	15, 222 12
November	278	267	16,081 70
December	1,039	1,060	24, 265 14
lanuary	652	674	27,273 13
Pebruary	150	126	11,808 46
March	1,301	1,301	12, 109 34
April	1 746	1,700	16, 164 60
May	321	276	7,818 10
Turne	235	275	13, 333 67
Total	7,011	6,879	438, 525 05

The average number of clerks employed is seven. The chief of this division is Silas M. B. Servoss.

IV.-DIVISION OF NAVY PENSIONS, MARINE CORPS, ETC.

Statement of the business transacted in the pension and marine division of the Fourth Auditor's Office during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1868.

The total number of accounts settled is 345, involving disbursements o the amount of \$1,772,986 08, viz:

35 accounts of pension agents	\$ 329,709	61
44 individual accounts of pensioners	3,241	76
14 accounts of disbursing officers of the marine corps	1,330,963	12
45 individual accounts of officers and privates of the		
marine corps	4,939	23
7 accounts of naval storekeepers	104,132	36

The number of letters written during the said fiscal year is 1,263.

The number of requisitions issued is 109, viz.: 53 requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior for advances to pension agents; 48 requisitions for payment of arrearages due to pensioners; 3 refunding requisitions.

The number of pensioners whose names have been added to the pension ist during the year is 456.

The accounts of officers of the marine corps in charge of clothing, &c., tave been examined and entered on the books as far as returns have been received.

The number of clerks employed in this division is three, and the chief s Geo. M. Head.

V.-ALLOTMENT DIVISION.

Statement of work performed in allotment division for the fiscal year ene June 30, 1868.

Date.	Letters received.	Letters written.	Allotments ex- amined and adjusted.	Allotments registered.	Allotments dis-
1867. July	138 109 139 125 99 109	165 141 190 160 135 129	189 112 61 64 45 94	14 221 61 64 45 94	
January February March April May June	131 112 99 85 76 63	167 154 111 97 102 87	157 92 51 35 69 31	157 92 51 35 69 31	
Total	1,285	1,638	1,000	934	1

The number of clerks employed is two. The chief of this division is William L. Waller.

VI.-PAYMASTERS' DIVISION.

Statement of accounts received and settled in the paymasters' division fi July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, with the amount of cash disbursed in the settled, and the number of letters written in relation to the same.

Date.	Accounts received.	Accounts settled.	Letters written.	Cash disbui ments.
1967.				
July	19	33	179	\$1,258,90
August	37	31	150	610, 43
September	18	28	135	2, 212, 49
October	19	32	164	2, 224, 48
November	18	14	172	588, 57
December	25	36	151	2,080,64
1868.				1
January	22	23	243	734, 14
February	16	17	176	533, 06
March	30	27	233	1,529,33
April	20	19	209	970, 16
May	25	20	188	656 49
June	23	41	140	2,651 63
Total	273	321	2, 140	16, 050, 37

Average number of clerks employed, 204. The chief of this division is William Conard.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

VII.-NAVY AGENTS' DIVISION.

Annual report of the navy agents' division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Date.	Accounts received.	Accounts settled.	Cash disburse- ments.	Letters written.	Letters re-
1867.					
July	3	2	\$1,316,205 37	24	19
August	3	2	3,627,170 91	30	23
September	3 3 2	1	544, 582 54	8	14
October	2	2	9,548,503 40	40	23
November	4 2	4	4, 088, 557 65	29	27
December		4	2, 197, 922 93	20	19
Jerreary	. 3	12	2,507,791 41	45	28
February	. 3	10	1, 208, 488 00	37	26
March	7 8 5 2	6	1,834,899 76	30	16
April	8]	8	2, 167, 326 33	26	26
May	5	6	1,884,321 16	35	21
June	2	5	2, 554, 553 76	29	21
Total	50	62	26, 480, 323 22	353	263

Statement of amount paid by navy agents for allotments during the year 1867.

Station.	Amount.
New York Boston Philadelphia Washington Baltimore Portsmouth San Francisco	112, 425 00 101, 796 50 34, 240 00 33, 575 00 14, 851 50
Total	470, 211 00

Accounts remaining on hand June 30, 1868, five; average number of clerks employed, seven; number of vouchers examined, 90,000.

The chief of this division is William F. Stidham.

VIII.—GENERAL CLAIM DIVISION.

Annual report of the general claim division for the fiscal year en June 30, 1868.

Claims received.	Number.	Claims adjusted.	Number.	Amo
On hand July 1, 1867 Received in July , 1867 Received in August, 1867 Received in September, 1867 Received in October, 1867	360 314 373	Adjusted in July, 1867	961 223	\$21, 16, 11, 14,
Received in November, 1867 Received in December, 1867 Received in January, 1864 Received in February, 1868 Received in March, 1868 Received in March, 1868 Received in March, 1868	470 390 407 319 393 258 256	Adjusted in November, 1867. Adjusted in December, 1867. Adjusted in January, 1868. Adjusted in February, 1868. Adjusted in March, 1868. Adjusted in April, 1868. Adjusted in May, 1868. Adjusted in June, 1868.	406 369 450 322 553 322 289	16, 18, 25, 20, 19, 17, 23,
Total	4, 428	Aujusteu III June, 1000	4, 003	219,

Number of letters written, 12,390; number of reports on applicat for pensions, 119; number of reports on applications for bounty 1: 35; number of reports on applications for admission to naval asylum. The chief of this division is Alan C. Adamson.

IX.

Virtually, though perhaps not technically, there is still another division the office, whose duties, however, are performed by one person, F Davis. He acts as disbursing clerk, as assistant and deputy for the c clerk, and attends to a number of important and miscellaneous du which could not be enumerated without considerable detail.

The practice alluded to in my last annual report as having been in duced concerning allotments, requiring "monthly statements" of several navy paymasters of amounts paid by them on all expired discontinued allotments, continues to be regularly made, and is foun facilitate the settlement of accounts in which allotments are involve

A number of the accounts settled in the different divisions during fiscal year ending with June 30, 1868, were supplemental settleme and contained no vouchers and embraced no cash disbursements; containing, as they did, suspensions for irregular and informal paymerunning through several years, required careful investigation and sumed more time in their settlement than the regular quarterly account while the labor involved and time consumed is not made apparent in column of "cash disbursements," or in the number of vouchers examinated and the consumer of consumer of consumer of the co

In order to illustrate this, I will take the case of the navy agent at I York. A supplemental settlement of that account has been in prograt the present writing, about nine months, employing two clerks stantly in investigating the suspensions and passing upon the vali of corrected vouchers now furnished by the agent to reduce the labalance shown against him by the settlement of his final account, more than \$700,000. And yet the labor involved in this settlement only shown in the tabular report as one account settled, and the vouc and expenditures having been included in the previous accounts, having been there suspended,) are not reported in the present table.

This explanation is necessary in order to understand that neither column of "cash disbursements" nor "accounts settled" can be take



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

the only guides in estimating the actual labor involved in the settlement of the accounts in this office.

Tabular statements are valuable because they give, oftentimes, a close approximation to the amount of work performed. It is, however, a great error to suppose that the sum involved in an account is an index to the labor required for its settlement, as I have just partially illustrated. In fact, in cases where the number of clerks employed, the amount of time consumed, and the sum total of dollars and cents involved, are all duly given, there would still be a probability of error in the judgment of an examiner who was personally unacquainted with the details, because in an account of \$5,000 there is frequently vastly more work than in another of several millions, owing to the blunders and incapacity of those who kept them, or arising from inevitable complications, destruction of papers by fire and water, and various and numerous circumstances. In this connection let me refer to the paymasters' division in this office.

To account for the falling off in the number of accounts settled in the paymasters' division, and the amount of cash disbursements shown therein, since the report of 1865–'66, I beg leave to repeat that it is impossible to form more than an approximate estimate of the amount of labor performed by reference to the figures shown in the yearly report. Among the vast number of volunteer paymasters appointed during the late rebellion were many who were entirely unacquainted with the rules and regulations of the service, and many inaccuracies arose thereby which affected not only their accounts, but also the accounts of nearly

all with whom they had transactions.

These imperfect accounts, having to await their regular turn, were not taken up for settlement until recently, and, although showing a comparatively small amount of cash disbursements, they required an unusual amount of care and labor in their settlement.

Many supplementary settlements have also been made of the accounts of receiving ships whereon the largest disbursements were made, the re-examination of which has required at least three times the amount of labor more than the original settlements, and yet which show no disbursements at all, the whole amount having been stated in the report of the

original settlement.

Ā similar state of things is presented if I refer to the general claim division of this office. The common application for bounty may be taken as an illustration. The clerk must, in the first place, address a letter to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, in order that he may learn whether or not the applicant enlisted as a volunteer, and when this information is before him the rolls of every vessel upon which the man served while in the navy must be carefully examined for fear he may have been credited with one or more instalments during the time he was in the service, and if all the rolls should not be on file it would be necessary to write another letter to the paymaster to know what amount, if any, was paid by him. If the man should prove to be a substitute, an additional letter must be written to the Adjutant General for information in regard to his principal. Such a claim will at most amount to not more than \$300, and in the settlement from one to four letters must be written, and the rolls of from one to a dozen vessels carefully examined, involving an extent of time and labor which a tabular statement does not exhibit.

In the settlement of an ordinary claim for arrears of pay it frequently happens that the clerk is compelled to make more search and consume more time in the settlement, where the amount claimed is for a small sum, than when it is for a large amount. This commonly occurs in cases where the party had an allotment running, (which will sometimes give

rise to considerable correspondence,) or an error has been made in his transfer from one vessel to another. The clerk would, after all, receive credit for one or two letters, and the settlement of one claim for a few

dollars, which, perhaps, cost him several days' labor.

All applications for admission to the United States Naval Asylum are referred to this office by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the purpose of verifying the applicant's statement of his service, which must not be less than 20 years in order to secure admission. It will be readily seen that a man cannot be traced over a period of 20 years from one vessel to another, under the most favorable circumstances, in less than two days; but in some instances it cannot be done in less than a week. The clerk in either case would only receive tabular credit for writing a letter of about 10 lines.

To give one instance more in relation to this division. A large number of applications for pension under the act of March 2, 1867, are referred to this division from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for verification of service. Pensions are granted under this law to persons who served 20 years, and also to those who served 10 years, but for a less sum, provided they were not discharged for misconduct. The same investigation must be made in these cases as that required for the Naval Asylum; and in addition, great care must be taken to observe that the claimant was not at any time dishonorably discharged, or marked as a deserter, either of which would deprive him of the benefit of the law. But after all this labor, the clerk who investigated such a case would

only receive credit for one letter of about 10 lines.

I might add similar illustrations in regard to the other divisions, but believe I have said enough to show that the amount involved in a settlement, and the number of accounts adjusted in a given time, are not correct criterions of the labor expended in these cases. It has been my endeavor, during the past year, to employ the force of this office constantly, and to employ it, likewise, usefully for the government. The amount of work will ultimately be less, when the accumulation of business occasioned by the war is cleared off and the necessary records now in progress are completed. When this exigency arises it will, of course, be my duty to recommend the dismission of such clerks as are no longer During the past year the number of male clerks on the roll has been 10 less than the number allowed by the statute regulating the office, and the number of females employed is four less than hitherto. has been a large percentage of sickness in the office during the past year, and in several instances cases of disease have occurred which endured not only for weeks, but for months. As monthly reports of these facts, however, have been regularly made, I have not felt at liberty to recommend dismissions on account of such visitations, although the working force of the office has been diminished thereby to the amount of not less than five clerks. I am pleased that I can reiterate the praise which I have hitherto bestowed upon the clerks of this office, as persons who are both faithful and capable, notwithstanding some occasional instances of a want of that prompt and continued attention to duty which completes and rounds the character of invariable good conduct.

The chiefs of the various divisions, who are now in charge, have uniformly discharged their functions with gratifying and laudable ability. To my chief clerk, Mr. William B. Moore, I would again award the high commendation he so justly deserves for the unfailing and valuable assistance he has so constantly given me in the management and conduct of the office. I am greatly indebted to him for its order and efficiency, and during the past year many improvements in the modes of transacting and



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

despatching business have been introduced. The files of the office are very voluminous, but they are now in more complete order than they have ever heretofore been. In finally casting a glance over the office, I am pleased with its condition, and trust it will be found that all its business has been transacted with courtesy, promptitude, and correctness. With thanks for your personal kindness, and for the regard you have ever manifested towards those who compose your department, I am, sir, ever manifested towards the very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR,

Auditor.

Hon. HUGH McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE. November 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the usual annual exhibit of the business operations of this office. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868, the number of accounts entered for settlement in the office was 14,575, and the number of letters written 5,354. A large amount of incidental labor, such as examining vouchers, copying and comparing accounts, &c., has been performed. For more particular information you are respectfully referred to the schedules herewith, marked A to N, inclusive.

A comparison of the annual salaries paid to and fees received from the consular officers of the government during the past 10 years shows the following:

Year.	Salaries paid to all consu- lar officers.	Total fees received.	
1858	255, 540 85 263, 206 98 250, 714 19	\$110, 802 89 98, 383 41 110, 896 78	dodo 157 157 44
1862Loss in exchange.	259, 523 27 271, 655 74 12, 899 80	99, 113 23	dodo 160, 410 04
1863Loss in exchange.	284,555 54 361,032 29 54,368 08	95, 562 86	dodo 188, 992 68
1864 Loss in exchange.	405, 400 37 334, 920 47 28, 869 52	152, 982 94°	dodo 252, 417 43
1865 Loss in exshange.	363, 779 99 345, 063 48 13, 708 16	254, 218 34	dodo 109,561 65
Ī	368, 761 64	287, 108 00	dodo 71,653 64

Year.	Salaries paid to all consu- lar officers.	Total fees received.	
1866 Loss in exchange.	\$340,899 34 9,671 60		·
1867 Loss in exchange.	350,570 94 371,292 63 10,717 77	\$442,477 56	Excess of fees
1868Loss in exchange.	382, 010 42 363, 556 35 10, 194 54	424,099 17	dodo
_	373,750 89	435, 179 73	dodo

It is believed that the annual revenue from consular fees should be much greater even than it has been during the last three years, but it is exceedingly difficult to obtain full and honest returns from all the consulates. Constant vigilance is, however, exercised in this behalf, and all omissions and delinquencies are promptly dealt with so far as practicable.

Schedule H, showing the expenses of assessing the internal revenue for the fiscal year, makes the gross amount \$6,142,931 77. In my last report the gross expenses for assessing during the year ending June 30, 1867, appear at \$3,921,598 49, (including tax on compensation of assessors and assistants.) The apparent excess of expense in assessing of 1868 over 1867 is mainly accounted for by the fact that at the time the report for 1867 was made a large number of disbursing agents' accounts for that year had not been adjusted. These accounts have since been received and settled, and as a consequence the following expenses belonging to the year 1867 are included in the exhibit for 1868, now submitted, viz:

Compensation of assistant assessors	\$816,801	71
Salaries of assessors	77, 727	89
Clerk hire allowed to assessors	67, 222	20

This amount should therefore be deducted from the aggregate expense of assessing for the year 1868 and added to that for the year 1867. Thus, according to the accounts as adjusted and finally certified, the cost of assessing in 1867 was \$4,883,350 29, and in 1868 \$5,181,179 97. The difference still remaining between the two years is mainly caused by the increase in the *per diem* allowance of assistant assessors from \$4 to \$5 per day.

The proper transaction of the public business in any office depends in a great degree on the character of its subordinates, the value of whose services should ever be borne in mind. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I assure you that the clerks connected with this office continue to discharge their varied duties with a fidelity and ability deserving of public commendation.

Very respectfully,

C. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE SIXTH AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 24, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with the uniform custom of this office, I respectfully submit the subjoined statement of the clerical labors performed in this bureau during the past fiscal year.

The forthcoming annual report of this office to the Postmaster General will exhibit in detail all that pertains to the financial transactions of the Post Office Department.

... - _______

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LABORS.

The postal accounts between the United States and foreign governments have been promptly and satisfactorily adjusted to the latest period.

24,190 corrected quarterly accounts of postmasters have been exam-

ined, copied, re-settled, and mailed.

145,396 letters were received, endorsed, and properly disposed of.

109,055 letters were answered, recorded, and mailed.

14,506 drafts were issued to mail contractors.
4,932 warrants were issued to mail contractors.

The number of folio-post pages of correspondence recorded, viz:

4,465 pages in collection book.

190 pages in report book.

905 pages in suit book.

645 pages in miscellaneous book.

404 miscellaneous accounts were audited and reported for payment.

446 special agents' accounts were audited and paid.

4,400 letter-carriers' accounts were settled. \$996,370 77 was paid to letter-carriers.

MONEY-ORDER DIVISION.

1,295 letters relating to money-order affairs were written and mailed, all of which were copied.

The transactions of this branch of the public business involved the amount of \$29,160,534 20.

PAY DIVISION.

24,646 mail contractors' accounts were adjusted, and reported for payment.

75,546 collection orders were transmitted to mail contractors.

97,169 postmasters' accounts were examined, adjusted, and registered. \$337,184 82 was collected from special and mail messenger offices.

\$2,336,796 86, aggregate amount of drafts issued to pay mail contractors.

\$7,030,861 96, aggregate amount of warrants issued to pay mail contractors.

\$2,084,691 05 was received of postmasters, by mail contractors, on collection orders.

\$36,908 01 was paid for advertising.

\$32,148 48 was collected by suit from late postmasters.

309 suits were instituted for the recovery of balances due the United States, amounting to \$104,150 95.

278 judgments were obtained in favor of the United States.

34 accounts of attorneys, marshals, and clerks of the United States courts were reported for payment.

16,756 accounts of special contractors and mail messengers were adjusted and reported for payment.

9,687 accounts of postal clerks, route agents, &c., were audited and reported for payment.

COLLECTION DIVISION.

The collection division has had charge of the following numbers of accounts, viz:

26,481 accounts of present postmasters.

7,591 accounts of postmasters who became late.

\$19,283 09 was collected from mail contractors by collection drafts, for over collections made by them from postmasters.

\$66,002 53, amount of internal revenue tax received by postmasters. and amounts withheld from other persons, paid to the Commissioner of

Internal Revenue.

In addition, many duties of an important character have been discharged, requiring much time and labor which it would not be practicable to particularize in this report.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully.

H. J. ANDERSON, Auditor.

Hon. HUGH McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREAS-URY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, October 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the public property under the supervision of this office, and upon the work performed and expenditures made under its direction during the year ending September 30, 1868; and in so doing have to say that the business of the office has steadily increased, and is now greater than at

any time since its organization.

The commencement of new buildings, the preparation of plans for others, the progress of the work on those now in course of erection, the repairing of those already completed, and the supervision of the large amount of real estate owned by the department, have involved a constant amount of care, attention, and anxiety. No pains have been spared to hasten the completion of the various works now in progress, though I regret to state that the results have not been in all cases satisfactory, owing to causes beyond the control of this office, which will be explained in detail. Prominent among these has been the impossibility of compelling contractors for the supply of material and manufactured work, who have taken contracts at rates that they deem unremunerative, to comply with their obligations; the principal difficulty having been with contractors for cut stone, they having, in many cases, owned or controlled the only quarries from which a supply could be obtained, thus placing the department entirely at their mercy. The contracts have been prepared under the advice and with the approval of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and are, it is believed, as stringent and thoroughly binding as any that could be made. It is true the penalty they prescribe for delay remains charged against the contractors, and will be enforced by the department; but an impression appears to prevail that it is only necessary to prove that the price paid them was inadequate in order to obtain relief from Congress. I trust that they may be mistaken, and that they will be held to the strict letter of their obligations.

Another serious cause of embarrassment has been the adoption of the eight-hour system on government works, which has greatly increased the cost and retarded the progress of the buildings under charge of this The idea that as much labor can be performed in eight as in ten hours has proved to be utterly fallacious; indeed, the experience of this office justifies the assertion that less labor per hour has, in most cases, been obtained under the eight than under the ten-hour system. It appears to me that the law in force up to the passage of the act in question, which authorized government officers to conform to the rules and prices established by custom in the different localities, was not only eminently just, but liberal; the uniform practice on all works under charge of this department having been to pay full market rates for labor, and to give the mechanics and laborers employed the full advantage of the interpretation of the local customs on all points, and to avoid interfering in any manner with these questions. It is also, in discussing this subject, worthy of remark, that a workman can earn a larger sum per annum when employed on public than on private buildings at the same per diem pay, there being a much smaller percentage of lost time, and employment being more permanent.

It is a matter of no personal importance to me whether mechanics and laborers work eight or ten hours; but it appears manifest that the system of paying the mechanic who is employed on government work the same price for eight hours that the one employed by private parties receives for ten hours' work is unjust. It has, at any rate, increased the cost of public buildings from twenty to twenty-five per cent. beyond the amount for which I can consent to be held responsible. I can see no reason why the price of labor should be regulated by law any more than that of provisions or other merchandise; or why the mechanic should receive more protection than agricultural laborers, whose pay is less and

who work more hours.

The great pressure of important legislation upon the late Congress, and the consequent delay in the passage of the appropriation bills, compelled the suspension of work in some cases, and caused serious delay in others. In my last report I called the attention of the department to the difficulty of obtaining the services of competent and energetic superintendents, and the impossibility of controlling the cost or the quality of the work, or of enforcing a due observance of contracts without such superintendence; and as the Supervising Architect is held responsible for the cost and management of the work, and its success or failure, I would respectfully suggest that he should be authorized to nominate if not to appoint them. I also deem it my duty to say that the duties of a superintendent are sufficiently onerous and exacting to require the entire time and the exclusive attention of a thoroughly competent man; and I can see no reason why a superintendent, paid by the day, should be allowed to attend, during working hours, to private business, any more

than a mechanic or laborer under his charge. It is true that the appoint ment of gentlemen of high social standing, who have a large and lucrative private business, may nominally secure the services of trustworthy and talented persons; but as the duties of a superintendent require, as I before stated, the entire time of just such talent as is necessary to oversee and supervise the execution of the plans of an architect, it is but proper that gentlemen accepting the superintendence of public buildings should understand that their entire time will be demanded by the work under their charge. The experience of the past year fully justifies these remarks, which, it is scarcely necessary for me to say, do not apply, neither are they intended to do so, in the cases of architects who have been employed under a percentage. I deem it my duty to add that the work executed under the supervision of this office has been, with scarcely an exception, carried out in a thoroughly honest and straightforward manner, and with the best intentions; but must say that the most favorable results have been attained at places where superintendents have devoted their entire time and attention to the work.

In my previous reports I have called attention to the fact that the great extent of country over which the supervision of this office extends, and the impossibility of inspecting the works in progress as frequently as the interests of the department demand, renders it important that its duties should be made in fact, as in name, of a more supervisory nature than at present, and that in the erection of the more important public buildings, which are invariably situated in large cities, authority should be given for the employment of resident architects who would act as the representatives of this office and operate as a direct check on the superintendents. This arrangement would also enable the department to avail itself of their knowledge of local peculiarities and prices

and relieve this office of a vast amount of detail.

The experience of this office has justified the determination of the department to make no contract for the erection of buildings save in exceptional cases. The supplies of material and manufactured work have, however, been obtained after due advertisement therefor, and in no case has the contract been awarded to any save the lowest bidder. Could any system be devised that would restrict competition for the erection of public buildings to those only who are competent to estimate correctly the value of the works required and sufficiently responsible to meet their obligation, it would undoubtedly be the most desirable plan for performing the work. This principle can be, and is, carried out by private individuals, who have the right to select their own bidders; but I can see no means by which this system can be applied to public works until it is deemed proper to intrust government officers with the same discretion that is exercised by private persons. Until that can be done or some other remedy devised, I see no alternative except to continue the present system of executing the work under the immediate supervision of a superintendent. With the indiscriminate bidding necessarily allowed for public works, the contract must be allowed to the lowest bidder, although it may be evident that he cannot perform the work for the amount of his bid, or a discretion exercised that practically places the disposition of the contract in the hands of the officer making the The result is almost invariably that ignorant and incompetent bidders find the contract a source of loss instead of profit—delay and embarrass the work, and ultimately abandon it or involve the department in vexatious and often fruitless litigation. For these reasons the system of doing the work explained in my last report has been adhered to. The repairing and remodelling of the old buildings has been proceeded

with as rapidly as the means at the disposal of this office would permit, the most important work of this nature having been performed under the immediate charge of superintendents of repairs specially appointed for this purpose with gratifying results. The experience of the past year has been taken advantage of to inaugurate a system of monthly and quarterly reports from the superintendents that show in detail the quantities and cost of each item of work performed under their charge, the old forms having failed to furnish the information necessary to exercise a proper supervision over the progress of the work. It is proposed during the coming season to perfect this plan by the adoption of a uniform system of measurement, the discrepancies in the various localities having prevented as careful a comparison of the cost of work as was I had intended furnishing herewith a schedule of the cost of work on each building, but find it impossible to do so without injustice to some superintendents, the rules of measurement differing materially. I propose in my next report to submit a table, showing the cost of work in each locality, which will be interesting and valuable for reference.

In the preparation of designs (as stated in my last report) I have not considered myself limited by the amount of the appropriation made, except in cases where the cost was specially restricted to the amount, but have prepared designs for buildings large enough to accommodate the offices for whose use the building was intended, and not more costly than the importance of the locality and the dignity of the government demanded. I believe that this system will be found in the end not only the most satisfactory but economical. The greatest portion of the appropriations which are annually expended for the repairs and preservation of buildings could have been saved had suitable structures been erected originally, while the results are at best unsatisfactory and the accommodations unsuitable. In accordance, however, with your instructions, detailed estimates of the cost of the buildings to be commenced have been prepared from the working plans and specifications, the prices being calculated from the rates paid on the Treasury extension, and are as accurate and complete as they can be made. These prices will of course be somewhat differed from owing to local causes and the efficiency or otherwise of the superintendent, but I can devise no better system. efforts to obtain data from which to determine the value of work in the different localities have thus far proved unsuccessful, partly on account of the desire of the residents that work should be commenced and their consequent disposition to underrate difficulties and prices, and partly from the want of information as to the cost of the kind of work proposed.

The recent severe carthquakes on the Pacific coast have demonstrated the correctness of the opinions previously expressed by me as to the total unfitness of the custom-house lot at San Francisco as a site for the erection of permanent structures of the kind needed by the government, the property being land reclaimed from the bay and resting on a substrata of quicksand. The custom-house is badly shattered, and though repairs have been authorized, they are mere temporary expedients, the thorough and permanent protection of the building being impracticable. I would earnestly recommend that steps be taken to erect a suitable building in some locality where a good foundation can be obtained, and would suggest that the marine hospital property on Rincon Point, now owned by the government, is the most eligible spot in San Francisco for the purpose. I have also to report that the marine hospital at San Francisco has been abandoned as no longer tenantable. The building is an immense and wretchedly built, though very costly, structure, and has been a constant source of expense to the government from the original

defects in its construction. The site, however, is a valuable and commanding one, and though, from the progress of the city in that direction, no longer desirable for hospital purposes, I consider it the most valuable property owned by the United States in that city. I would recommend that steps be taken to secure a suitable location for a new marine hospital building, and would suggest that a portion of some of the government reservations in the vicinity of the city might be found adapted to the

purpose.

Through the earnest efforts of the commission appointed by joint resolution of Congress approved March 2, 1867, and the cordial co-operation and liberal action of the city of Boston, a cheap and admirable site has been obtained for the proposed sub-treasury and post office building in that city, Devonshire street having been widened by the city authorities, and the grade changed to meet the views and necessities of the department. Hon. William L. Burt, postmaster of that city, has been appointed custodian of the property, and arrangements made for the commencement of the building as soon as an appropriation is obtained The crowded condition of the custom-house at Boston, which has long been the cause of complaint and embarrassment, became so serious that the removal of the sub-treasury from the building was found indispensable. No suitable accommodations could, however, be obtained until a most advantageous lease was effected, as stated in my last report, with the Merchants' Exchange Company for a portion of their building, including their spacious reading room, which has been converted into a business office that is believed to be equal, if not superior in convenience and comfort, to any in the country. The arrangement of the custom-

house to utilize the space thus attained is nearly completed. In my last report I urged the erection in the city of New York of suitable fire-proof warehouses for the examination and appraisal of merchandise entered at that port, and called particular attention to the unsuitable and unsatisfactory accommodations that were at present obtained, at an expense sufficient in a few years to pay the entire cost of erecting suitable buildings. I desire to renew the recommendation, and to urge the propriety of securing, if possible, the entire battery as a site for the revenue buildings needed in that city; and in this connection I have to state that, at the present rate of increase, the custom house will, in a very short time, be found as inadequate for the transaction of the business of the port of New York as were the buildings formerly occupied at the date of removal from them, the entire building, including the upper and attic stories, which were occupied by the American Bank Note Company until May 1, 1866, now being crowded to its utmost capacity. The purchase of a portion of the Battery as a site for the proposed barge office, and the contemplated and necessary removal thereto of the entire surveyor's department, renders it highly important that steps should be taken to secure this valuable property from the city of New York, who are the owners, and from the liberality with which the city authorities have heretofore treated the government in similar cases, I believe that it can be obtained at a low rate, and that the present custom-house property can be sold for a sum that would enable the department to erect a building ample for the wants of the public business, creditable to the government, and an ornament to the city of New York.

I would respectfully recommend that authority be obtained for the sale or lease of the unoccupied portion of the custom-house lot at San Francisco, California, receiving therefrom, if leased, considerable revenue, the property, although valuable for mercantile purpose, being now of no use to the department; also, for the sale of the old custom-house

and lot at Plymouth, North Carolina, which has not been in use for many years, the building being no longer tenantable; and for the sale of the old custom-house lot at Astoria, Oregon, which is at a considerable distance from the present site of the town, and of no value to the department. I would also recommend the sale of the old custom-house and lot at Charleston, South Carolina. It is untenantable and of no value for government purposes, and has not been occupied for any purpose since the recapture of the city.

The property at Waterford, Pennsylvania, the sale of which was authorized by the act approved March 4, 1868, has been disposed of at public auction for a small amount, it being of very little value. The old marine hospital property at Chelsea, Massachusetts, has been sold, except one lot which is considered very valuable, and for which no satis-

factory offer could be obtained.

Sites have been purchased for the custom-houses at Astoria, Oregon, Wiscasset and Machias, Maine; the title to the latter has not yet, however, been perfected. A site has also been acquired for the United States branch mint at Dalles City, Oregon, the owner releasing to the govern-

ment his interest in the property without consideration.

Work has been commenced on the extension of the custom-house at Bangor, Maine, and on the custom-house at Wiscasset, Maine. Plans and specifiations for the custom-house at Astoria and for the branch mint at Dallas City, Oregon, have been forwarded to the superintendents and all arrangements made for the commencement of operations on the cession of jurisdiction over the property by the legislature of the State, as required by law; until then nothing more can be done. Plans for the branch mint at San Francisco have also been prepared and forwarded with instructions for the commencement of operations, which it is proposed to confine principally to quarrying stone and other preliminary

steps until further appropriations are obtained.

Repairs and alterations have been made to the following buildings since the date of my last report, viz.: Custom houses at Alexandria, Virginia; Bath, Maine; Bangor, Maine; Belfast, Maine; Boston, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; Buffalo, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Charleston, South Carolina; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Dubuque, Iowa; Detroit, Michigan; Eastport, Maine; Ellsworth, Maine; Erie, Pennsylvania; Galena, Illinois; Gloucester, Massachusetts; Kennebunk, Maine; Louisville, Kentucky; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mobile, Alabama; Middletown, Connecticut; Nortolk, Virginia; New Orleans, Louisiana; Newark, New Jersey; New Bedford, Massachusetts; New Haven, Connecticut; New London, Connecticut; Newport, Rhode Island; New York, New York; Oswego, New York; Petersburg, Virginia; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Plattsburg, New York; Providence, Rhode Island; Richmond, Virginia; Suspension Bridge, New York; San Francisco, California; Sandusky, Ohio; Savannah, Georgia; St. Louis, Missouri; Toledo, Ohio; Wilmington, North Carolina; Wheeling, West Virginia. Marine Hospitals at Chelsea, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Louisville, Kentucky; Portland, Maine; San Francisco, California; St. Louis, Missouri. Court-houses at Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Indianapolis, Indiana; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; St. Augustine, Florida; Windsor, Vermont.

The site of the marine hospital at Napoleon, Arkansas, which was selected with admirable sagacity, has been swept away by the river, which was perhaps the most favorable disposition of it that could have been suggested, the building having never been needed or used for hospital purposes since its erection, and all attempts to sell it having

proved abortive. After all efforts to dispose of it had failed, the officer in charge was authorized, at his suggestion, to wreck the building and sell the material, which appears from his returns to have realized the net sum of thirty dollars, (\$30.) The original cost of the building was

\$62, **4**31 **0**2.

I would suggest that some decision be made in regard to the immense and unsightly mass of granite, popularly known as the New Orleans custom-house. The temporary roof that was placed over it some years since will probably need extensive repairs before long. I called attention in my report of 1866 to this building and stated that it had then smk upwards of two feet. An application having been recently received at this department for the position of gauger and recorder of the monthly settlement, from the gentleman who held that position before the war, it is presumed that the building is still going down. It is worthy of consideration whether an attempt should be made to remodel and complete the building at the least possible expense, or use the valuable material in the erection of a suitable and creditable structure that should not violate the true principles of architectural taste, as is the case with the present one. I am of the opinion that the latter plan would be the cheaper and more desirable one.

A large portion of our public buildings and the approaches to them are blockaded and disfigured by stands for the sale of fruit, periodicals, and other articles of like nature. I can see no reason why one person should be permitted to occupy any portion of government property more than another; and as the whole system is an unmitigated nuisance, I

recommend that it be prohibited by law.

TREASURY EXTENSION.

The completion of the north wing of the Treasury extension and approaches has been urged forward as rapidly as the means at the disposal of this office and the nature of the work would permit, and it is believed that the progress has been equal to that attained last year, though the work was not of a nature to attract as much attention. The three upper stories will be completed and can be occupied by the 1st of December next, and the remainder of the building, should no unforeseen difficulty occur, by the 1st of January following, or less than two years from the time the removal of the old State Department was completed, and twenty-one months from the date the first stone was laid in the foundation. The south wing was commenced on the 7th of September, 1855, and was completed for occupancy about the same time in 1861; the approaches were not, however, completed until some time subsequently.

In the completion of the north wing of the building I have endeavored to make it the best finished and most durable portion, and, as far as the original design would permit, the best and most artistic work that the skill of American mechanics could produce, and have especially avoided all shams and imitations. I could, it is true, have shown a large apparent saving and reduced the expenditures considerably by following the example of my predecessor, as explained in his report of September 30, 1863; or, in other words, by the omission of important and necessary portions of the interior finish and by lowering the standard of workmanship to that executed on ordinary buildings. I have, however, used every exertion to procure and produce the work at the lowest possible cost, and have the satisfaction of knowing that all contracts made by

me have been at less than market rates.

of its design, and by the avoidance of all shams and imitations of ial, be emblematic of the dignity of the nation and the stability of The high character of these gentlemen will, it is believed, r the most rigid economist that the design is not more costly than lemanded by the use for which it was intended. The work has executed at so low a rate that it would be impossible to duplicate ess at a greatly advanced cost, the contractors declining to furnish iore material at the rates paid. In this connection it is but just to ss my obligations to Henry Parry, esq., of New York, who, though ally the contractor for but a comparatively small portion of the e work, has supplied, at the original contract prices and at conble inconvenience to himself, the deficiencies caused by the failure er contractors to furnish the materials contracted for by them. ny last report I called attention to the excessive height of the subof the exterior balustrade, which, by destroying the proportion on all the beauty of classic architecture depends, diminished the ent height of the building and destroyed the harmony between it ie balustrade. In completing the north front the sub-base was ed in accordance with those views. The result has fully justified pectation and given general satisfaction. The completion of the ng rendered it necessary to adopt the remarkable galvanized iron terial ornaments" designed by my predecessor, and remove the balustrade, or remove the galvanized iron and restore the balus-

It is scarcely necessary to say the balustrade was adopted, and ltry galvanized iron work that has so long disfigured and dislined the grand western front of the building has been removed. The e of the gutters on the south front rendered their reconstruction The balustrade on that front was therefore reduced to the ary. height, and the gutters repaired in such a manner as will, it is ed, protect the building from leakage, which has heretofore inva-

followed each severe snow storm.

sire to call attention to the unsightly protuberance over the west generally supposed to be a shot-proof turret on the "monitor" prinbuilding, which I have shown in the arrangements for the supply for the north wing to be an error. I would also call attention to the ingenious effort to destroy the architectural effect of the beautiful south portice by illuminating its background with a sky-light, and strongly recommend that the original design be restored, which can be done at a rea-

sonable expense.

The design for the approaches to the north wing was adopted after much study and consideration, and is believed to be as satisfactory a solution of the problem as the location of the building would permit, and no more costly than the difficulties to be overcome and the character of the building required. In this connection I desire to recommend the removal of the driveway under the south portico, which is entirely unnecessary, and detracts so much from its architectural effect. The fence on each side of the same can then be dispensed with, and the gardens carried to the line of the area. I would also urge that the present fences and gates enclosing the south front be removed and the approaches completed in harmony with those of the remainder of the building. The cost would not be great, and when compared with the improvement this change would make in the appearance of that front, and particularly in

the portico, would be trifling.

In my last report I urged the condemnation of a strip of land 61 feet wide on the east side of Fifteenth street, between New York and Pennsylvania avenues, and the removal of the street a corresponding distance from the Treasury building. I desire to renew my recommendations, and say that I believe that the adoption of this plan is indispensable to the proper completion of the building, and as each year adds to the value of the property and improvements thereon, I would strongly urge that immediate steps be taken to secure it. In this connection I desire to remark that in my opinion the extension of the Treasury building at its present level was an error, though I cannot too highly praise the design, for which the country is indebted to Thomas U. Walter, esq., whose knowledge of classic architecture is probably unsurpassed by any living Unfortunately, other parties were intrusted with the execution of his design. The old building should have been raised to a proper grade, (which was entirely practicable at that time,) or a building according to Mr. Walter's design commenced nearer the Executive Mansion, which would probably have been the cheapest and most satisfactory arrangement, and would have avoided the present necessity for changing the line of Fifteenth street, and lowering its grade and that of Pennsylvania avenue on the north, from Seventeenth to Fifteenth streets, which in connection with the condemnation of this strip of land I desire to recommend. A careful survey has been made, and no practical or ' serious difficulty exists to prevent the adoption of this plan, which would relieve the Treasury building from the difficulty of its present location, and render it the grandest departmental building in the world. I inclose a plan showing the Treasury building and grounds, and an elevation of the west front of the building according to this plan. I also enclose plat of reservation No. 1, including the grounds of the Executive Mansion, and of the Treasury and War and Navy Departments, which has been prepared with a view to harmonize the recent improvement of the Treasury building and grounds and the proposed improvements of the War Department with the original design of the lamented Downing-to connect the Executive Mansion and the departments with the Capitol grounds by continuous drives through the mall and the reservations—a project which I strongly recommend be carried out at the earliest moment. No serious difficulty exists, and it can be accomplished at a small



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

expense, giving Washington in her midst an ample park for the recression and amusement of her citizens, and one that from its location is available to the poorest as well as the richest. The prominent feature of the plat I submit herewith is the extension of the avenue recently formed between the Executive Mansion and the Treasury on the arc of a circle towards Seventeenth street, and its ultimate extension between the Executive Mansion and the War and Navy Departments. I have been permitted by the courtesy of Brigadier General N. Michler, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, to complete the grading of this avenue to 17th street, without expense to the government, by depositing thereon the earth removed thereto from the Treasury extension. I would strongly recommend that authority be given to the Commissioner to open the avenue between the Executive Mansion and the War and Navy Departments, and to grade Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, as suggested, to such depth as may be found necessary.

A careful examination of the east front has shown the stone to be rapidly disintegrating, and extensive and costly repairs necessary. It has therefore been deemed desirable to take no action in the case until a decision has been made by Congress as to the propriety of rebuilding it in granite in a manner corresponding with the rest of the building, and changing the line of Fifteenth street in accordance with the plan here-

with submitted.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ASTORIA, OREGON.

An entire block, represented to be one of the best in the city, has been purchased as a site, for the sum of eight thousand (8,000) dollars. Plans and specifications, with full instructions, have been forwarded to the superintendent, and all necessary steps taken to commence work immediately on the cession of jurisdiction over the property by the State of Oregon, as required by the act approved September 11, 1841. Until this is done no further steps can be taken.

The building will be 60 by 45 feet, two stories in height, and will be practically fire-proof, the joists being deadened and isolated from the flooring and finish by a layer of cement. The exterior will be of rubble stone, with dressings of hammered work. Its estimated cost, at Washington prices, is \$52,672 50, exclusive of fencing, grading, sewerage, and the supply of water and gas. The cost at Astoria will be considerably greater, but how much I have not the means of deciding.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

In my last report I stated that this building had been remodelled and repaired. This was an error arising from the fact that the expenditure had been authorized but not made by the collector, no satisfactory proposals for the work having been obtained. The pressure of business has prevented the execution of the work during the present season, more urgent demands having also been made on the appropriation elsewhere. Such repairs as were indispensable have been executed under the immediate supervision of the collector, and arrangements made for the completion of the work during the coming season. New furnaces of improved design and sufficient capacity to heat the building have also been provided.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BANGOR, MAINE.

The extension of this building, so much needed and so long contemplated, was commenced on the 18th of May last, and is progressing rap-

idly and favorably, under the judicious and able management of the superintendent. Great difficulties have, in consequence of the peculiar location of the building in the middle of the Kenduskeag river, been experienced in obtaining suitable foundations, and it has been found necessary to carry them to a considerably greater depth than was antici-The work was also delayed much in its early stages from the impracticability of working except at low tide. A fine foundation has, however, been obtained, and all difficulties successfully overcome. The superintendent reports that he will, should the weather prove favorable, complete the roof the present season; should be succeed, it will be, considering the nature of the work, one of the most rapid instances of construction within the knowledge of this office. The work has also been done at very satisfactory rates. The nature of the improvement being such as to render the occupation of the old portion of the custom-house during the progress of the repairs extremely inconvenient and uncomfortable, it was important that the work should be completed at the earliest moment. The superintendent has, therefore, during the long summer months, been enabled to obtain 16 hours work per diem by working two separate sets of hands eight hours each, thus performing two legal days' work on each working day. He has, however, neither claimed nor received any extra compensation, though he has performed twice the labor each day of any employé under his charge. No doubt exists as to the entire completion of the work during the coming season.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The removal of the sub-treasury from this building having, as I before explained, been effected in a satisfactory manner, the department has been enabled to afford some relief to the overcrowded condition of the custom-house. The alterations necessary to utilize the space thus gained are in progress and will soon be completed, when the building will be not only in excellent repair, but it is believed as conveniently arranged as possible.

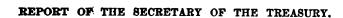
CUSTOM-HOUSE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

The lower story of this building, which is occupied by the Post Office department, has been remodelled and repainted, and is now well and conveniently arranged for post office purposes. A new roof is much needed, which will be constructed during the coming season, if practicable. The building is otherwise in good condition.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

This building has been thoroughly repaired and remodelled during the past season, at the cost of \$23,320 36. The galvanized iron roof has been replaced by an excellent one of slate; the bonded warehouse removed from its basement, and the additional room thus obtained devoted to the post office department, which has been rearranged, provided with new and improved distributing tables, lock-boxes, &c., and is now one of the best and most convenient in the country.

Additional room has been obtained for the use of the officers of the judiciary by the rearrangement of the upper story. The building, though large, is inadequate for the proper transaction of the public business in that city, and with its rapid growth, I am of opinion that the day is not far distant when the interests of the public service and the convenience of the citizens of Chicago will demand the erection of a new and com-



modious structure for the accommodation of the revenue officers of the government, and the present building devoted exclusively as a post office and court-house.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Work was suspended on this building until the latter part of August of the present year, the former appropriation having been exhausted, and the new one not becoming available until about that time. Since its resumption it has been pressed rapidly forward, and it is hoped to have the entire building completed before the close of the coming season. Much difficulty has been experienced in consequence of the changes that have been made in the design during the progress of the work, the building having been originally designed as a two story structure, 73 feet 8 inches long by 59 feet wide, which was believed by the department ample for the wants of the city, and work was commenced on that basis. The length of the building was afterwards extended to 100 feet, at the request of the senators and a large majority of the representatives from Illinois. The act approved July 25, 1868, making it also a court-house, has necessitated a third change, which, it is trusted, will be the last, and that nothing will prevent its speedy completion.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

After long and urgent solicitations on the part of the officers in charge of the customs and post office departments of this building, authority was granted for certain changes in the portions of the building occupied by them. The interior of the building has also been thoroughly renovated and painted. These expenditures could have been avoided had the remodelling of the building on which so much time and so large a sum were expended in 1864, 1865, 1866, been properly performed. Other changes are much desired, but the means at the disposal of this office did not permit further expenditures. In this connection I desire to call attention to the inadequate size of the building and the urgent necessity of erecting one large enough to accommodate the wants of the public business in that city.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Steps have been taken to place this building in thorough repair, which is much needed. The roof and gutters are in bad condition and must be replaced. The interior requires thorough renovation and repair, and is at present in anything but a creditable condition. The improvement of this building has long been contemplated, but owing to the limited amount of funds at the disposal of this office, action could not be taken at an earlier date.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EASTPORT, MAINE.

This building has been thoroughly repaired, the roof made tight, the interior, the wood and iron work of the exterior repainted, the brickwork repointed, sewer and pavement relaid, and the entire structure placed in as good condition as its bad design and worse construction would permit.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Repairs costing \$1,060 have been made on this building during the past year, which included only such items as were absolutely necessary

for its preservation and the comfort of the officers occupying it, as the repairs of the roof and gutters, removal of the old balustrade, (which in a building professedly fire-proof was of wood,) renovating the interior, &c. The present roof is of galvanized iron, and must be replaced at an early day, though the repairs lately made upon it will preserve it until another season. New furnaces are also required, the present ones being worthless.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, KENNEBUNK, MAINE.

This building was purchased in 1832, and is not of fire-proof construction or of much value. It has been thoroughly and judiciously repaired at a very small expense under the direction of the superintendent at Portland, and is now in good condition.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

In my report for the year ending September 30, 1866, I stated that the upper stories of this building had been remodelled and repaired, and that, with the exception of the lower or post office story, it was in good condition. Repeated complaints of the condition of the post office department had been received, but from the limited means at the disposal of this office, no relief could be afforded until the present season, when that portion of the building was remodelled under the personal supervision of Judson York, esq., superintendent of repairs. The entire building is now in good condition, and, it is believed, is as conveniently arranged as its structural defects will admit.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

The repairs and alterations of this building have been completed, and it is now in good condition. The steam heating apparatus, however, put in last season, was not completed in a satisfactory manner and will require some alterations to make it creditable to the contractors or to the department. No provision was made to aid the ventilation of the building, and even the imperfect arrangements previously provided were ignored. Arrangements have been made to remedy the defects and place it in proper condition.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

This building, which is old-fashioned but solidly constructed of undressed granite, with dressings of hammered work, has been renovated and the large business room made available for the business of the port. New sash have been provided for the windows and general repairs made. More are required, but those executed were the most pressing, and were all the means at the disposal of this office would permit.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The alterations and repairs of this building have been completed, including ventilation of the rotundo, the repairs and improvements in heating apparatus, and give general satisfaction. File-rooms have been provided in the attic story, and the customs records heretofore stored in the sub-treasury removed thereto. Many of the offices have been refunished, the old furniture having been in constant use for many years, and the entire building is in very fine condition, though overcrowded



and too small for the rapidly increasing business of the customs department in that city.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the recommendation contained in another portion of this report, in regard to the desirability of obtaining sufficient space on the Battery for the erection of suitable buildings for the revenue department at that port.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

No steps have yet been taken towards the erection of this building, the site purchased some years since being entirely too small to permit the erection of a suitable structure. Efforts have been made to purchase sufficient additional property to make the lot adequate to the necessities of the proposed building, but the prices demanded have been, in the opinion of the department, excessive. A lot of ample size, said to be in a good location, has been offered in exchange for the custom-house lot, and I would recommend that the department be authorized to exchange or sell the present lot and purchase a more suitable one with the proceeds.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

This building is radidly approaching completion, the exterior walls being finished, and the roof so far advanced that no doubt of its completion during the coming season exists. At the urgent request of prominent citizens of Ogdensburg, and upon the recommendation of Hon. C. T. Hulburd, representative from the district, estimates were submitted for a dome not contemplated by the original design, which were approved by Congress. This addition not only greatly improves the appearance of the building, but affords a lookout from which an uninterrupted view of the river can be obtained for upwards of ten miles by the customs officers.

The building is constructed of Cleveland, Ohio, stone, with slate roof, the dome of iron and slate. The quality of the work is of the best, and the management of the superintendent is believed to be highly creditable to him. The whole of the stone for the basement was quarried under his immediate supervision, and the stone for the superstructure cut in the same manner by days' work. A contract has been made with James P. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, for the heating of the building, and arrangements made for its completion during the coming season.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Work on this building has been pressed as rapidly as possible, though, I regret to say, with the most unsatisfactory results. No doubt was felt at the date of my last report as to the completion of the exterior, including the roof, during the present season, and had the contractor for the supply of granite-work fulfilled his obligations, no difficulty would have been experienced in accomplishing that result. Every effort has been made by the superintendent and the department to compel an observance of the terms of the contract as regards time of delivery, but as before stated, without success. The contractor having practically the control of the quarry, the department has been powerless in the matter. The workmanship is, however, unexcelled by that of any building in the country save the Treasury extension. In this connection I may say that the granite for the principal part of the basement story (which was not included in the contract) was purchased for the department and cut

under the immediate supervision of the superintendent, with the most gratifying results. Had this plan been adopted with regard to the remainder of the building, no difficulty would have been experienced; and though the first cost would have been somewhat greater, (the contract having been taken at extremely low rates,) it is believed that the ultimate cost of the building would have been less, as the expenses rendered necessary by delay in the delivery of material would have been avoided. Arrangements have, however, been made that will prevent any delay during the coming season.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Designs for this building are in progress, but it is feared, from information recently received at this office of the prices of work and material on the Pacific coast, and of the size of the building required, that the amount to which the department is limited by the act approved July 20, 1868, will prove insufficient for its completion. I would, therefore, recommend that authority be obtained for the expenditure of a sum that will make the building a satisfactory and creditable one—one that will not, as has been too often the case, require rebuilding in a few years to meet the increased demands of the public business. Portland being the second commercial port on the Pacific coast, it appears to me desirable that ample and sufficient accommodations should be provided, and that the building, when erected, should be creditable to the government.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

This is perhaps the worst and most unsightly building of any importance under charge of this office, and is utterly unfit for government use. The post office is wretched in the extreme, without light, ventilation, or ordinary conveniences. The other portions of the building are little better, and the entire structure is a disgrace to the government. The building was, I have been informed, originally designed for a warehouse; and though rather a costly structure for such a purpose, is certainly better fitted for that than its present use.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

The general business room of this building has been rearranged, refitted, and painted, and the old and much worn wooden floor replaced by marble tile. It is now convenient and well arranged for the transaction of business, and entirely satisfactory to the officers of customs, though from the excessive height of the counter screen not as elegant as was designed. Other repairs have been made and the building is in creditable condition.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The lower story of this building, now partially occupied by the post office, was originally designed as a warehouse, and though suitable for such purposes is entirely unfit for its present use, being damp and illy ventilated and lighted. Efforts have been made to afford some relief, and a rearrangement of the post office portion of the building authorized that will greatly improve it, though not remove the principal causes of complaint. This building is much in need of thorough repairs, which it is proposed to make during the coming season.

اما



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

I have before called attention to the unsuitable character of this building, and the utter impossibility of making it convenient and suitable for the transaction of the business for which it is used. The increase of the post office business at this point, caused principally by the rapid construction of the Pacific railroad, has rendered some changes necessary which are now in progress and will greatly improve the condition and increase the amount of accommodation in this department.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NEW YORK.

This building, purchased in 1867 for the sum of six thousand dollars, (\$6,000,) is now being remodelled and adapted to the wants of this department. Upon a careful examination more extensive repairs than were anticipated have been found necessary. A new slate roof has been constructed, and the interior arranged to accommodate the post office as well as the customs department, ample accommodations being obtained for each. The work is progressing favorably and will be completed at an early day. Furnaces of sufficient capacity to heat the building will be provided, and the entire structure placed in the best possible condition.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The progress of the work on this building has been less satisfactory than any under the supervision of this department, the walls being levelled up to the first floor only. The building will be of Norman architecture and constructed of rubble-stone, with dressings from a granite quarry recently discovered near the falls of St. Cloud, and opened to supply the stone for this building. It is of an excellent quality and will undoubtedly be a great acquisition to the resources of the west, and is peculiarly valuable and interesting as being the only known deposit of that valuable material in the Mississippi valley. Favorable contracts for the supply and cutting of the granite have been made, and it is hoped that the difficulties have been so far overcome as to enable good progress to be made during the coming season.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

I desire to call attention to the disgraceful condition of this building, and recommend that an appropriation be obtained for remodelling and completing it, for fencing and grading the lot, and for paving the surrounding streets, or that the building be removed and a suitable and creditable one erected, the latter being in my opinion the more preferable.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, WISCASSET, MAINE.

The act making an appropriation for rebuilding the custom-house at this place authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a new site if deemed desirable, the old lot being found unsuitable and inadequate. A site, centrally and admirably located, has been purchased for the low sum of eighteen hundred dollars, (\$1,800,) and the building not being of sufficient importance to warrant the employment of a resident superintendent, a contract for its erection has been made with William Hogan, esq., of Bath, Maine, for the moderate sum of seventeen thou-

sand dollars, (\$17,000,) he being the lowest bidder; the work to be done under the supervision of the superintendent of the extension of Bangor custom-house, who is authorized to visit and inspect it as often as may be necessary. The building will be two stories in height, 40 by 52 feet, and of the best hard-burned brick, with granite dressings. It will accommodate the post office, custom-house, and officers of internal revenue, and by the terms of the contract is to be completed on the 1st day of June, 1869.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

The indebtedness on this building has been discharged, leaving a balance of \$1,851 14, which it is proposed to expend on the most important portions of the work that yet remain to be done, the cost of which is estimated at \$3,570. The work performed on this building was in many respects equivalent to its reconstruction, and it is no exaggeration to say that nine-tenths of the expenditure could have been avoided had the work been properly designed and faithfully executed; in addition, many defects exist for which there is no practicable remedy. The building is however in creditable condition, admirably located, spacious, and, though defective in means of ventilation, one of the best marine hospitals in the country.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining material for the exterior walls, and the progress of work has been much retarded thereby. I had expected the building would have been ready for the roof this sesson, and regret that its progress has not equalled my expectations; the work has, however, been done in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and, considering the quality, at fair prices.

The work has been done in a much superior manner to the requirements of the specifications and the instructions of the department, though not, perhaps, better than the importance and nature of the building demand. The building, it is confidently expected, will be completed ready for occupancy during the coming season, and will, it is believed, be one of the most convenient and comfortable buildings of its kind in the country, and the best ventilated hospital in the world.

MARINE HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The repairs and remodelling of this building, which is one of the most admirably located in the country, was commenced in September, 1867. The estimate of the cost of the work made by the superintendent amounted to \$12,242 17, which was approved by this office. An allowance of \$2.224 65 for extra work, reported by the superintendent to be found necessary described by the superintendent of ing the progress of the repairs, was also made, which it was supposed and understood would complete the work. Greatly to the surprise of the department, a further estimate was subsequently forwarded by the superintendent for the sum of \$4,474 02, which, after consideration, Ib was authorized to expend, provided he could complete all the work place the entire building and premises in the best condition, but m This sum he also expended and forwarded a further ex otherwise. for \$5,862 12, upon receipt of which work was at once suspended and an investigation ordered. As to the results of which, as they are ent the subject of legal proceedings, it would perhaps be i me to do more than express my entire conviction that the week!



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

enormously and been disgracefully done. The repairs have been completed by Judson York, esq., in connection with his investigation of the management of the previous superintendent, whose conduct, under any circumstances, is deserving of the highest censure.

MARINE HOSPITAL, NAPOLEON, ARKANSAS.

During the past season the last of this building, with its foundations, as previously remarked, was washed into the Arkansas river. It has been occupied for the last two years by an officer of the Freedmen's bureau, who also acted as custodian for this department. After ineffectual efforts to dispose of the property, and when it became evident that the building could stand but a short time longer, orders were given him to remove all the material possible and to dispose of the same on the best terms, but it appears from the report of the custodian that, after deducting the cost of removal and the expenses of sale, the material only realized the small net sum of thirty dollars, (\$30.)

MARINE HOSPITAL, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Further complaints having been made of the defects in this building, a thorough examination was ordered and disclosed defects in the construction discreditable to the contractors and the superintendent under whose supervision it was erected, and which furnished conclusive evidence that the complaints of the physician in charge were not ill-founded. Extensive repairs have accordingly been made and the most serious defects partially remedied, but the quality of workmanship is so inferior the building will probably demand, as heretofore, a large annual outlay for repairs. The site is an admirable one, but the building is neither convenient or attractive.

MARINE HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

This costly but poorly constructed building has been abandoned for hospital purposes, the city having graded the streets adjoining the hospital lot to a depth of over forty (40) feet below its level, and the banks having receded so far as to affect the foundations on one side, it is reported to be in imminent danger. The title to the property being yet in litigation, the department has not felt authorized in expending any large amount thereon, more especially as the cost of retaining walls would have been greater than the value of the building. Steps have been taken to secure an early decision as to the title, and it is not doubted that it will be a favorable one. I consider the property the most valuable for government purposes in the city of San Francisco

MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

This building is much in need of remodelling and rearranging, there being no means of heating or ventilation. The fumes of the laundry penetrate the entire building and are most offensive. The patients occupy during the summer a temporary but comfortable ward erected during the war while in charge of the War Department. Some changes and repairs were found necessary before they could be removed to the main building for the winter. These have been made, water and gas introduced into the building, and arrangements made for remodelling it during the coming season.

COURT-HOUSE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The repairs and remodelling of this building have been nearly completed. New windows have been cut, new sash provided for the old ones, the interior repainted and repaired, and the building placed in as good condition as practicable. It is not, however, suitable for the purpose, not being fire-proof, but of ordinary construction.

COURT-HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

A contract for furnishing all the cut stone for the building, above the level of the water-table, was made on the 10th of February, 1868, with N. Osborn, esq., of Rochester, New York, for the sum of \$47,735, he being the lowest bidder; the delivery of the material to be completed by the 1st of November, following. Every effort has been made to compel the fulfilment of the contract, without success, and it is believed the contractor is not entirely responsible for the delay—a strike at the quarries from which the stone was procured having rendered it impossible for him to obtain material at a time when most needed. The failure is to be the more regretted as the building could have been roofed during the present season, had the contractor complied with his obligations. The building will be 116 by 64 feet, two stories in height, with basement and attic, and is constructed of Joliet limestone, with ashlar from the Athens quarries.

COURT-HOUSE, MADISON, WISCONSIN.

Work on this building is progressing as rapidly as the difficulty of procuring labor and material will permit, and the quality is unsurpassed by any similar structure in the United States. The exterior is of cut stone; the ashlar from the quarry of cream-colored magnesian limestone, purchased by the department in the vicinity of Madison, and the dressings of the well-known Joliet limestone—the former quarry having failed to furnish stones of sufficient size for them. The work is finished more elaborately than was required by the specifications, or contemplated by the department, but it is believed that the superintendent has used every effort to reduce the cost, without depreciating the quality of the workmanship, and has made every endeavor to hasten its completion.

The principal expenditures having been for labor, (the stone being cut by days' work,) the eight-hour system has increased its cost and delayed its progress more than in some other cases. The building, when completed, will be inferior to none in the west.

COURT-HOUSE, PORTLAND, MAINE.

The remarks in regard to the custom-house at this place apply with even greater force to this building. No efforts have been spared, either by the department or superintendent, to procure material from the contractors, but with the most discouraging results. The material furnished has, however, proved entirely satisfactory in quality, and had the contractors fulfiled their obligations as well in the time of delivery as in other respects, no cause of complaint would have existed. It is proper and just to say that the superintendent is of opinion that they have exerted themselves to the utmost to meet their engagements, and that the means at their disposal were inadequate, and the supply of marble limited, the quarry having been recently opened.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COURT-HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

The exterior of the building, including the roof, has been completed, the windows glazed, and the outer doors hung. The amount of work performed by the superintendent does not equal the expectations of this office, but he reports unusual difficulties in obtaining labor, while the operation of the eight-hour system has been most unfavorable, the progress of the work being retarded and its cost greatly increased thereby. The detailed reports of the superintendent have not as yet been received, and I cannot therefore speak with the confidence I desire, but it is believed that the work has cost considerably more than at other places. Work is now suspended, and a full and searching investigation will be made before the resumption of operations.

The building is 60 by 120 feet, three stories in height, and is constructed of stone from the Nauvoo quarries. The design is extremely simple, and depends for its architectural effect entirely upon its proportion and the beauty of the material. A contract for heating it by low-pressure steam, on the principle of Gould's patent, has been made with

Messrs. James P. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia.

POST OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

As previously stated in my report, an admirable site has been secured for this building, and all preliminary questions in regard to grades of the adjoining streets, &c., satisfactorily arranged. Plans for the building are in course of preparation, but are not yet sufficiently advanced to enable me to make an accurate estimate of its cost. It is expected, however, that it will be in the neighborhood of \$800,000, though this sum may be reduced considerably.

BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Plans for the new mint have been prepared and forwarded, with instructions to commence quarrying stone for the building, which will be obtained from the government quarries on Angel island, permission having been obtained from the War Department, the entire island being under its urisdiction.

The building will be two stories and a basement in height, and is a simple but imposing specimen of the Roman Doric. No ornamentation has been attempted, but dependence placed on the magnitude and proportion of the building for its architectural effect. No pains have been spared to make it, when complete, not only the finest and best constructed building on the Pacific coast, but the best arranged mint in the world.

The destruction of the custom-house and other buildings, public and private, in San Francisco by earthquakes has rendered it necessary to take every precaution to prevent a similar catastrophe to the proposed building, and I am willing to risk my professional reputation upon its

stability if properly carried out according to my plans.

In determining the size of the building, and its internal arrangement, I have been governed by the opinions of the superintendent and officers of the present branch mint at San Francisco and of the present and late director of the mint, to whose inspection the plans have been submitted, and by whom they have been approved. A careful and detailed estimate of the cost of the building has been made, which amounts, at the cost of work on the north wing of the Treasury extension, to \$939,289 90, exclusive of fencing and grading.

BRANCH MINT, CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

In my last report I stated that an examination of the expenditures on this building and the management of the superintendent had been ordered, the cost of work and material having greatly exceeded the expectations of the department. This has been made by J. F. Morse, esq., of this office, one of its oldest and most valued officers. He reports that a careful and searching investigation has failed to disclose the slightest suspicion of dishonesty or incompetency on the part of the superintendent, and that the work is of the most durable and substantial character The high reputation of the superintendent and of his endorsers, as well as of the disbursing agent, sustain the position of Mr. Morse. therefore, of the opinion that the superintendent has acted with strict integrity as regards his expenditures, though, from the anxiety he shared in common with the citizens of Nevada to secure the erection of the building, he led the department to believe that it could be erected for a much less sum than has been found necessary, work having been once suspended, and only resumed on his promise to complete the building within the amount of the original estimate. The building has been constructed of rubble-stone, with hammered dressings, and is a handsome and convenient structure; it is now ready for the reception of the machinery, and will be, excepting the one at New Orleans, the most convenient branch mint in the country.

The cost of the building has been \$180,154 35; of sewerage and water supply (the latter having been brought some distance from a valuable and unfailing spring) \$16,033 26, making a total of \$196,187 61.

BRANCH MINT, DALLES CITY, OREGON.

A suitable and well-located site has been obtained for this building without cost to the government. Plans and specifications, with full instructions, have been forwarded to the superintendent, and all necessary steps taken to commence work, as at Astoria, immediately on the cession of jurisdiction over the property by the legislature of Oregon, as required by law.

The building will be well and conveniently arranged for its intended use, and practically fire-proof. It is to be 90 by 63 feet, two stories in height, with a one-story engine house, 30 by 16 feet, and will cost, at Washington prices, the sum of \$98,616 79, exclusive of fencing, grading, &c. The prices in Oregon being much greater than here, these figures will doubtless be considerably increased.

APPRAISERS' STORES, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

The old Pennsylvania bank building (on the site of which this building is being erected) has been removed, the walls of the basement and first and second stories completed, and the work suspended. The appropriations, which were reduced \$25,000 below the estimates, and still further diminished by the eight-hour law, have been exhausted. The building will be of pressed brick, four stories in height, with basement and attic, and 248 by 77 feet. It will be, when completed, the only absolutely fire-proof warehouse of which I have any knowledge in the United States. It is believed that the revenue that may be derived from the lease of the upper stories of the building for storage will pay the interest on the whole investment, while the lower stories will give admirable accommodations for the entire appraisers' department, and also of the weighers, gaugers, &c. I cannot too strongly urge the completion of this important and much-needed structure.

BARGE OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

A contract has been made with C. P. Dixon, esq., of New York, for the erection of the sea-wall of the proposed revenue dock and pier on the battery extension, and work will be commenced without delay. The wall will be of solid granite masonry, and it is believed superior to anything in the country, and as durable as the material of which it is to be composed. No pains will be spared to make it one of the finest structures of the kind in the world. It is proposed, should a sufficient appropriation be obtained, to lay the foundation of the barge office during the coming season, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary for its speedy construction.

CONCLUSION.

In submitting this report I desire to urge the importance of a reorganization of this office on a basis that will make it the interest of competent and valuable men to remain in its employ, instead of using it, as is too often the case at present, as a mere temporary expedient and a stepping-stone to business elsewhere. The peculiar character of government buildings, and other work under the supervision of this office, require a much higher order of talent than mere draughtsmen, and it is of the utmost importance that provision should be made for the retention of a class of men who have little inducement to remain under the present system.

In making these remarks I do not reflect upon the manner in which the gentlemen attached to this office have performed their duties; on the contrary, I have to express my satisfaction and to return my thanks for the cordial and earnest support I have received from them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, October 27, 1868.

Size: In pursuance of provisions of statutory law, the following statements of the receipts and expenditures of the treasury of the United States are most respectfully submitted. They exhibit the business transactions of the office located at the seat of government, and including as well all the offices belonging thereto, by or through which money has been received or disbursed, all under their appropriate heads; and also showing the money movement of the office in the past as compared with the present, accompanied with suggestions for the future, for the fiscal year ending with the 30th day of June, 1868.

The books of the office were closed at the date specified, after the entry

therein of all moneys received and disbursed, on authorized warrants, within said fiscal year, as follows, to wit:

Cash Dr.

Balance from last year	\$625, 111, 433 20 191, 087, 589 41 46, 949, 033 09 1, 788, 145 85 1, 348, 715 41 24, 268, 876 34 9, 208, 110 99 9, 314, 036 64 1, 783, 506 40	\$170, 868, 814 40 910, 859, 447 33 164, 464, 599 56
Total		1, 246, 192, 861 29
•		
Cash	Cr.	
	\$848, 445, 848 57 11, 512, 376 12 15, 025, 787 95 147, 515, 524 96 34, 983, 613 71 29, 628, 802 22 1, 352, 557 82 19, 022, 744 40 4, 986, 205 41 473, 833 72 1, 479, 432 95	1, 114, 464, 501 11
Unavailable transferred to Register, December 20, 1867 Unavailable transferred to Register, April 4, 1868	721, 827 93 172, 094 29	893, 922 22
Balance—cash in treasury		130, 834, 437 96
Total		1,246, 192,861 29

The receipts were carried into the treasury by 10,098 covering warrants, which is an increase of 268 over last year. The payments were made on 30,222 authorized warrants, for the payment of which warrants there were issued 36,566 drafts, which is an increase of 2,544 over the number issued last year.

The two preceding tables show, the one, the cash on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, and the amounts that were actually covered into the treasury by warrants, and they include repayments; and in the other there appear only such amounts, including a like amount of payments that were afterwards repaid, as were paid out on warrants, and the balance of cash remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year; these statements, because they contain payments and repayments of

the same amounts of money; and for the further reason that some of the warrants belonged to the preceding and some to the succeeding fiscal year, do not show the precise actual amount received within the year commencing with July 1, 1867, and ending with June 30, 1868.

Among the items of receipts, and also in those of expenditures, in the foregoing statements, appear payments and repayments of sums that had been paid out, and not being used were returned into the treasury, and should; therefore, to a correct understanding of the actual receipts and expenditures, be left out of the statement of receipts, and like amounts should be deducted from the corresponding items of payments. These are as follows, to wit:

On account of War On account of Navy. On account of Treasury. On account of Interior	4, 753, 351 21
Total of payments and repayments	25, 440, 989 88

With these corrections, of deducting all expenditures that were returned into the treasury, as above, from both sides of the book account, the actual receipts and payments would be, as then represented by the warrant ledger, as follows:

ACTUAL RECEIPTS.

(Per warrants, less counter warrants.)

On account of loans	\$ 625, 111, 433 20
On account of internal revenue	191, 087, 589 41
On account of miscellaneous receipts	46, 949, 033 09
On account of direct tax	1, 788, 145 85
On account of lands	1, 348, 715 41
On account of War	5, 659, 702 81
On account of Navy	4, 454, 759 78
On account of Treasury	8, 166, 530 72
On account of Interior	852, 547 18
Total of lawful money	885, 418, 457 45
Total of customs in gold	164, 464, 599 56
Total of all receipts	1, 049, 883, 057 01
Balance from last year	170, 868, 814 40
Payments and repayments as stated	25, 440, 989 88
Footing as per books	1, 246, 192, 861 29

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES.

(Per warrants, less counter warrants.)

(2 02 (1422420)2000 00 2000 (1422420)	
On account of public debt	\$848, 445, 848 57
On account of internal revenue	11, 512, 376 12
On account of War (military branch)	128, 906, 351 43
On account of War (civil branch)	1,479 432 95
On account of Navy	30, 230, 262 50
On account of Treasury	17, 875, 238 48
On account of Treasury Interior	4, 986, 205 41
On account of Interior proper	28, 697, 843 00
On account of diplomatic	4, 986, 205 41 28, 697, 843 00 1, 352, 557 82

On account of quarterly salaries	\$473, 83 3, 72
On account of Chickasaw trust fund	\$4 73, 83 3 72 37, 773 28
On account of customs	
Actual payments	1, 089, 023, 511 23
Payments and repayments as stated	25, 440, 989 88
Unavailable transferred to Register	893, 922 22
Cash—balance in treasury	130, 834, 437 96
Footing as per books	1 046 100 961 00
rooting as per books	1, 240, 192, 601 29
The manner of keeping the books and the arrangem has, to some extent, been changed within the year, so made from them may exhibit the real and actual, apparent results, so that they may be more easily ar stood. Now as the business of this office is not an exceptule that everything in this world is comparative, it is money movement of the office, the amount of busines the increase or decrease of such business, or any particle in any one given year with the like items in years. The statements heretofore published, commence the changed so as to conform to the new mode of stand are thus continued, by adding the results of corrected basis of other years, but containing the sar others, in each year, through the whole series of eight amount of payments and repayments, had they be stated as they were stated in former years, would heen.	that the statements instead of merely ad correctly under- tion to the general shelieved that the ass transacted, and art thereof, can be by comparisons of any other year or ing with 1861, have ating the accounts, at this year on the ne items, and none at years.
The statement for these items is, however, now only.	\$44 ,07 4 ,030 37
Difference, for received on sales of government propert	y 19,133,540 49
To the extent of the last-named amount the compand tables that follow will disagree with the actual ditures as they appear in the foregoing statements and Thus:	receipts and expen-
Net amount of receipts	\$1,030,749,516 52
Expenditures, including amounts transferred Decrease of balance in treasury	\$1,070,783,892 96 40,034,376 44
	1,030,749,516 52
Or,	
Net amount of expenditures Amounts transferred to Register	
	1,070,783,892 90
Net amount of receipts	\$1,030,749,516
Decrease of balance in treasury	40,034,376 44
	1,070,788.20

The following tables are corrected so as to exhibit the true receipts and expenditures by authorized warrants, excluding all such as were issued for payments and repayments, and all other counter-warrants, and all trust funds for the last eight years ending each with the 30th of June. They show a constant increase during the rebellion and a decrease in each year since.

The receipts were in the years—	
1861	\$83,206,693 56
1862	581,628,181 26
1863	888,082,128 05
1864	1,389,466,963 41
1865	1,801,792,627 51
1866	1,270,884,173 11
1867	1,131,060,920 56
1868	1,030,749,516 52
Total	8,176,871,203 98
2000	
The expenditures were in the years—	-

The expenditures were in the years—	570,841,700 25
The expenditures were in the years— 1861	570,841,700 25 895,796,630 65
The expenditures were in the years— 1861	570,841,700 25 895,796,630 65 1,298,056,101 89
The expenditures were in the years— 1861	570,841,700 25 895,796,630 65 1,298,056,101 89 1,897,674,224 09
The expenditures were in the years— 1861	570,841,700 25 895,796,630 65 1,298,056,101 89 1,897,674,224 09 1,141,072,666 09
The expenditures were in the years— 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866	570,841,700 25 895,796,630 65 1,298,056,101 89 1,897,674,224 09 1,141,072,666 09 1,093,079,655 27
The expenditures were in the years— 1861	570,841,700 25 895,796,630 65 1,298,056,101 89 1,897,674,224 09 1,141,072,666 09 1,093,079,655 27
The expenditures were in the years— 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866	570,841,700 25 895,796,630 65 1,298,056,101 89 1,897,674,224 09 1,141,072,666 09 1,093,079,655 27 1,069,889,970 74

This again shows a decrease in the amount of expenditures in this as compared with the last fiscal year, of \$23,189,684 53. But this is only apparent and not real. The aggregate of receipts and also of expenditures is largely augmented by the fact that the amounts of the redemption of the old and worn out legal tender notes and fractional currency, and the issue of new in their stead, enter into these two statements in all the tables. And from the further fact that the short securities maturing and matured, are under existing laws converted into the permanent stocks of the United States, and as this operation involves the redemption of the former and the issue of the latter named securities, these amounts are also necessarily constructively paid out and received again, and thus they enter into all the statements of receipts and into those of expenditures as well. This process of conversion is now nearly ended and will, in the statements for the next year, be comparatively small, and in succeeding years will disappear from them entirely.

These transactions for the last two years, compared, stand as follows:

Year. 1867 1868	Loans contracted \$640,426,910 625,111,433	29	Public debt paid \$898,139,355 848,445,848	78
Decrease	15,315,477	09	49,693,507	21

Cash ledger balances struck after all the cash accounts from all the offices constituting the treasury of the United States had been received and entered in the books of the treasury:

Cash Dr.

Ledger balance, June 30, 1867	\$181, 704, 664 53 1, 044, 519, 537 08
Total	1, 226, 224, 201 61
Cash Cr.	
Amount paid out on drafts Transferred to Register's books Counter entry belonging to 1867 Cash balance in treasury	\$1,089,023,511 23 893,922 22 7,337 84 136,299,430 32
Total	1, 226, 224, 201 61

How these results were arrived at appears in the following statement. The balance from last year and the actual receipts in money as per cash ledger were from the sources and for amounts as follows, viz:

Cash ledger balance, June 30, 1867	\$181, 704, 664 53 164, 428, 842 31
Customs in gold	, ,
Six per cent. twenty year bonds 113, 850	
Five per cent. ten-forty bonds 23, 157, 050	
Temporary loans 50, 035, 000	
Gold certificates	
Legal tender notes 10, 071, 560	
Fractional currency	
Loans	622, 887, 384 00
Internal revenue	191, 155, 777 34
Premium on coin, bonds, &c	29, 108, 052 27
Interest on bonds, &c	6, 598, 627 43
National bank duty	5, 670, 88 4 09
Miscellaneous receipts	4, 110, 438 56
War and Navy	11, 749, 354 56
Public lands	\$1,534,661 94
Captured and abandoned property	1, 518, 498 04
Conscience money	49, 114 11
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	714, 896 59
Interior Department	805, 888 01
Indian and other trust funds	550, 033 19
Prize captures	270, 678 79
Real estate tax	49, 308 40
Patent fees	695, 404 26
Repayments	2, 621, 693 19
Total	1, 226, 224, 201 61



The actual amounts of disbursements, as per cash	ledger, were made
on account of the—	•
Public debt	\$848, 434, 025 93
Internal revenue	11, 322, 243 26
Customs	14, 732, 582 15
War—military branch	128, 906, 351 43
War—civil branch	1, 478, 367 42
Navy	20 020 000 50
Diplomatia	30, 230, 262 50
Diplomatic	992, 677 63
Treasury proper	18, 753, 092 49
Treasury Interior	4, 965, 573 20
Interior	28, 697, 843 00
Chickasaw fund	37, 371 96
Quarterly salaries	473, 120 26
Transferred to Register's books	893, 922 22
Counter entry belonging to 1867	7,337 84
Balance cash in treasury	136, 299, 430 32
Total	1, 226, 224, 201 61
20001	1, 220, 221, 201 01
In the preceding year these balances and the ur	covered difference
between the cash ledger and the warrant ledger stoo	d as follows:
Cash ledger balance	
Warrant ledger balance 170, 868, 814	1 40
warrant leager balance 170, 808, 819	£ 4 0
Amount programed Tule 1 1907	
Amount uncovered, July 1, 1867	\$9,030,387 39
Amount not covered, July 1, 1868	3, 447, 442 81
Difference in favor of this year	6, 082, 944 58
Difference in favor of this year	6,082,944 58
·	
The aggregate business transactions, including al	l necessary entries
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the	l necessary entries
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul	l necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz:
The aggregate business transactions, including all in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20
The aggregate business transactions, including all in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38
The aggregate business transactions, including all in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86
The aggregate business transactions, including all in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following result For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1864.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 087 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1864. For the year 1865.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 087 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1864. For the year 1865. For the year 1866.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1864. For the year 1865. For the year 1866.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1864. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1864. For the year 1865. For the year 1866.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861 For the year 1862 For the year 1863 For the year 1864 For the year 1865 For the year 1866 For the year 1867 For the year 1868	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1864. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1864. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years.	ll necessary entries eity of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 087 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54
The aggregate business transactions, including all in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following result For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for	ll necessary entries eity of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 087 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54
The aggregate business transactions, including all in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following result For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together consti-	ll necessary entries eity of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 087 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all	ll necessary entries eity of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 087 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account	ll necessary entries eity of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 087 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account of the treasury proper, and which enter into the	ll necessary entries eity of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 087 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account of the treasury proper, and which enter into the accounts of this office, were, as per the books of this	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account of the treasury proper, and which enter into the accounts of this office, were, as per the books of this office.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73. 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54
The aggregate business transactions, including all in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following result For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account of the treasury proper, and which enter into the accounts of this office, were, as per the books of this office. For transfers from one office to another office.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73. 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54 \$2, 190, 682, 470 22 327, 579, 818 86
The aggregate business transactions, including al in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following resul For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account of the treasury proper, and which enter into the accounts of this office, were, as per the books of this office.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73. 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54
The aggregate business transactions, including all in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following result For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account of the treasury proper, and which enter into the accounts of this office, were, as per the books of this office. For transfers from one office to another office. The business of this office, exclusive of the above.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73. 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54 \$2, 190, 682, 470 22 327, 579, 818 86 3, 004, 098, 870 97
The aggregate business transactions, including all in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the for the last eight years, exhibited the following result For the year 1861. For the year 1862. For the year 1863. For the year 1865. For the year 1866. For the year 1867. For the year 1868. Total for the eight years. The aggregate of receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account of the treasury proper, and which enter into the accounts of this office, were, as per the books of this office. For transfers from one office to another office.	ll necessary entries city of Washington ts by years, viz: \$41, 325, 339 20 929, 630, 814 38 2, 696, 059, 987 86 3, 889, 171, 151 00 4, 366, 551, 844 73. 2, 889, 157, 017 49 3, 188, 754, 053 91 3, 004, 098, 870 97 21, 004, 748, 179 54 \$2, 190, 682, 470 22 327, 579, 818 86

In the preceding fiscal year these items stood as follows:

Receipts and disbursements by the treasury For transfer from one office to another office The business of this office, exclusive of the above	426, 142, 988 14
Grand total	5, 930, 467, 941 90
This shows a falling off in each one of the three items, which in the aggregate amounts to	\$408, 106, 781 85

Now that the short securities have been converted into long loans, it is hoped these tables will in future be much diminished.

In the year 1801	#201, 408, 040 Vi
In the year 1862	
In the year 1863	
In the year 1864	7, 332, 385, 024 16
In the year 1865	
In the year 1866	
In the year 1867.	5, 930, 467, 941 90
In the year 1868	
•=• , •==	-111

Total book transactions for the eight years.. 41,777,840,607 13

Comparative statements of receipts and expenditures on authorized warrants for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868.

RECEIPTS	3 .	
On account of-	1867.	1868.
Balance brought forward		\$170, 868, 814 40 625, 111, 433 20
Internal revenue	176, 417, 810 88	191, 087, 589 41 164, 464, 599 56
Miscellaneous	22, 476, 564 53	58, 051, 215 58 24, 268, 876 34 9, 208, 110 99
Interior Department Public lands	1,966,163 68 1,163,575 76	1,7%3,506 40 1,348,71 5 41
Totals	1, 309, 663, 631 68	1, 246, 192, 861 29
DISBURSEMEN	ITB.	
Public debt	898, 139, 355 78 117, 700, 980 16	848, 445, 848 57 147, 515, 524 9r
Navy Department	43, 311, 212 60	34, 983, 613 7
Civil and diplomatic	52, 098, 021 58	29, 628, 90 2 21. 64, 784, 633 87 130, 834, 437 96
Totals		1,246, 192, 861 29



It appears from the foregoing statement that there has off in the receipts for this fiscal year, as compared with the as follows, to wit: On—	been a falling e year before,
Balance brought forward	10, 034, 376 44
	5, 315, 477 09
Takamal mamama	10, 010, 411 08
Internal revenue	4, 939, 948 02
	1, 953, 211 32
The expenditures have also fallen off as follows, to wit:	On the—
Payment of the public debt\$4	9 693 507 91
Expenditures for the navy	8, 327, 598 89
The expenditures have increased as follows, to wit: For	the-
Interior Department \$	2, 083, 555 06
Civil, diplomatic	2, 68 6 , 612 29
-	9,814,544 80
As there was paid for army bounties about \$38,000,000	the expendi-
tures for the War Department would be \$8,000,000 less	than the year
before, but for these bounties paid.	
Interest on the public debt has been paid within the ye	ar as follows,
to wit:	, ,
In coin	3, 469, 558 85
	5, 425, 351 83
THE COLLEGE OF THE CO	0, 120, 001 00
Total paid and advanced for the payment of interest 13	8, 894, 910 68
GOLD CERTIFICATES ISSUED.	
From November 13, 1365, to June 30, 1866, inclusive	\$ 98,493,660
From July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, inclusive	109,121,620
From July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, inclusive	77,960,400
, , ,	
Total issues	285,575,680
	:
With Treasurer at Washington	
Remaining in vault	
	\$ 36,800
Forwarded to assistant treasurer New York. 300,640,000	•
Remaining in his vault	
	285,538,880
Issued up to June 30, 1868, as above stated	285,575,680
Total issued as above	\$285,575,680
Redeemed as per following statements	267,897,040
Outstanding	17,678,640
.	
GOLD CERTIFICATES REDEEMED.	
From November 13, 1865, to June 30, 1866, inclusive	\$ 87,545,800
From July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, inclusive	101,295,900
Them Tale 1 1007 to Tane 20 1009 inclusive	エひエッかひりがひひ
From July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, inclusive	
	79,055,340
Redemption to June 30, 1868	

Outstanding as above	\$17,67 8,640
Total issues as above	285,575,680
The foregoing redemptions of gold certificates were various places and for the amounts as stated below, viz:	made at the
Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C Assistant treasurer of the United States, Boston, Massa-	\$321,360
chusetts. Assistant treasurer of the United States, New York, New	9,265,590
York. Assistant treasurer of the United States, Philadelphia.	250,903,000
Pennsylvania Assistant treasurer of the United States, Charleston,	539,320
South Carolina Assistant treasurer of the United States, New Orleans,	190,200
Louisiana Assistant treasurer of the United States, St. Louis, Mis-	219,100
souri. Assistant treasurer of the United States, San Francisco,	247,660
California Depositary of the United States, Baltimore, Maryland	1,0 40 5,557,12 0
Depositary of the United States, Buffalo, New York Depositary of the United States, Chicago, Illinois	· 58,040 183,920
Depositary of the United States, Cincinnati, Ohio Depositary of the United States, St. Paul, Minnesota	306,380 9,000
Depositary of the United States, Louisville, Kentucky Depositary of the United States, Mobile, Alabama	13,620 81,760
Total redemptions to June 30, 1868, as above	
The gold certificates were redeemed by denominations,	e follows:
21,932 in sums of \$20 is	
64.730 in sums of \$100 is 6.473.00	
5.264 in sums of \$500 is 2.632.00	0
35.170 in sums of \$1.000 is	0
42.404 in sums of \$5,000 is	0
500 in sums of \$10,000 is	0
Total redemptions and destructions.	
Redeemed and on hand	6,163,400
Outstanding June 30, 1868.	17,678,640
Total issues as before stated	285,575,680

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that \$34,635,880 in amount was redeemed at fourteen places other than the two from whence issued. Of the amount redeemed at this office, the most was received from the collectors of customs from all parts of the country. These facts go to show that these gold certificates serve a purpose in addition to the one for which they were authorized. They make a very convenient medium of exchange, without cost or change of any kind between the various places and sections of our wide spread country.



Detailed statements of unavailable funds transferred from the books of the Treasurer to those of the Register, as stated in the table of "Cash Cr." as of December 20, 1867, and April 4, 1868:

Hamilton Stuart, late designated depositary at Galveston, Texas, as per his return of March 21, 1861.	\$ 2,033 32
Jesse Thomas, late designated depositary at Nashville, Tennessee, as per his return of April 28, 1861	4,880 88
North Carolina, as per his return of April 1, 1861 T. Sanford, late designated depositary at Mobile, Alabama,	6,088 80
as per his return of March 14, 1861	18,225 35
Anthouy J. Guirot, late treasurer of branch mint at New	4,874 11
Orleans for bullion deposits with him	389,267 46
ington Territory, as per his return of July 31, 1860 P. T. Crutchfield, late designated depositary at Little Rock,	516 79
Arkansas, as per his return of December 29, 1860 W. N. Haldeman, late designated depositary at Louisville,	68,060 28
Kentucky, as per his return of June 15, 1861	2,410 91
Ohio, as per his return of May 15, 1861	1,118 61
Florida, as per his return of March 15, 1861	679 66 223,671 76
· Total transfer made December 20, 1867	721,827 93
Anthony J. Guirot, late assistant treasurer at New Orleans, Louisiana, as per report No. 155,441	146,226 74
mond, Virginia, as per his return of April 13, 1861 J. J. Simkins, late designated depositary at Norfolk, Vir-	14,071 97
ginia, as per his return of April 20, 1861	11,795 58
Total of transfers of April 4, 1868	172,094 29
Total of December 20, 1867	\$ 893,922 22

It will be observed that about three-fourths of this amount has stood

as unavailable since the commencement of the rebellion.

The following is a correct statement of the balances:

The following is a correct statement of the balances standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and the overdrafts in the others of the various offices constituting the treasury, as per ledger, June 30, 1868:

Treasurer's office	Washington	\$11,054,95281
Ass't treesurer's	office, New York	73, 801, 569 99
	.do Philadelphia	
	.doBoston	6,021,150 51
Do	do St. Louis	

Ass't treasurer's office, Charleston	\$ 178, 444	91		
Dodo Denver	3, 526			
Danasitary's office Roltimore	1, 718, 219			
Depositary's office, Baltimore Dodo Cincinnati				
	2, 682, 650	10		
Dodo Chicago	922, 921	48		
Dodo Louisville	233, 289	23		
Dodo Buffalo	158, 665	44		
Dodo Pittsburg	739, 005	76	•	
Dodo Omaha	18			
Dodo Mobile				
	189, 740	00		
Dodo Little Rock	590			
Dodo Santa Fé	106, 507	51		
In 373 national bank depositaries	23, 057, 167	07		
Suspense account	1, 002, 814			
Assay office at New York	3, 452, 513	00		
	994, 654	18		
Treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia				
Dodo San Francisco	1, 735, 000	w		
Dodo Denver	3, 100	W		
Unavailable in late insurrectionary				
States	59, 950	03		
		_	\$134,998,914 85	
Deduct for overdrafts with offices as	follows		V102,000,011 W	
		01		
Assistant treasurer at San Francisco	\$162,718	AI		
Do New Orleans	489, 517	91		
Designated depositary at Olympia	2, 266 6, 225	28		
Dodo Oregon City	6, 225	89		
Dodo St. Paul	56, 305	09		
20	00,000	v	\$717,034 08	
			\$111,00± 00	
. Total cash ledger balance			134, 281, 880 77	
. Total cash ledger balance				
_				
This balance consists of gold and silver	99, 984, 561	28		
_	99, 984, 561	28	134, 281, 880 77	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319	28 49	134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77	
This balance consists of gold and silver	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319	28 49	134, 281, 880 77	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.)	28 49 —	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.)	28 49 —	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.)	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.)	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the	-
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburg ashington, D.	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 officers with the \$2, 403, 160 51	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburd ashington, Dew York, N.	28 49 sing .C. Y.	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54	•
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, W Assistant treasurer United States, No	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburg ashington, D. ew York, N. oston, Mass.	28 49 sing .C. Y.	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, W Assistant treasurer United States, No	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburs ashington, D. ew York, N. oston, Mass	28 49 ———————————————————————————————————	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburg ashington, D ew York, N. oston, Mass niladelphia, J s. Louis, Mo	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 officers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburg ashington, D. ew York, N. oston, Mass. hiladelphia, J. Louis, Mo. harleston, S.	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburg ashington, D. ew York, N. oston, Mass. hiladelphia, J. Louis, Mo. harleston, S.	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 officers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, W Assistant treasurer United States, No Do do B Do do St Do do St Do do St	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburg ashington, D. ew York, N. oston, Mass. hiladelphia, J. Louis, Mo. harleston, S. ew Orleans,	28 49 	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58 2, 284, 171 67	•
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, W Assistant treasurer United States, No Do do Bo Do do Pl Do do St Do do St Do do St Do do St	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburg ashington, D. ew York, N. oston, Mass. hiladelphia, i. Louis, Mo. harleston, S. ew Orleans, in Francisco,	28 49 — Sing . C. Y Ca. La. Cal	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 officers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58 2, 284, 171 67 3, 063, 711 84	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United Several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, Wasistant treasurer United States, No. Do	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburs ashington, D ew York, N. bston, Mass. hiladelphia, 1 Louis, Mo. harleston, S. ew Orleans, an Francisco, Baltimore, M	28 49 — Sing Y C. La. Calld.	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 officers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58 2, 284, 171 67 3, 063, 711 84 251, 155 53	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, W Assistant treasurer United States, No Do do Be Do do Pl Do do St Do do Sa Designated depositary of the U. States Do	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburs ashington, D. ew York, N. oston, Mass. hiladelphia, I. Louis, Mo. harleston, S. ew Orleans, an Francisco, Baltimore, N. Buffalo, N.	28 49 — Sing C. Y Cal. Id. Y.	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58 2, 284, 171 67 3, 063, 711 84 251, 155 53 6, 539 35	•
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, W Assistant treasurer United States, No Do do Be Do do Pl Do do St Do do Sa Designated depositary of the U. States Do do do do	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburs shington, D. ston, Mass. hiladelphia, I. Louis, Mo. harleston, S. ew Orleans, un Francisco, Baltimore, M. Buffalo, N. Chicago, Ill	28 49 — Sing C. Y. C. La. Calld. Y	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58 2, 284, 171 67 3, 063, 711 84 251, 155 53 6, 539 35 678, 691 21	
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, W Assistant treasurer United States, No Do do Be Do do Be Do do St Do do So Do do do So Do	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburs ashington, D. ew York, N. ston, Mass. hiladelphia, I. Louis, Mo. harleston, S. ew Orleans, un Francisco, Baltimore, N. Chicago, Ill Cincinnati,	28 49 — Sing C. Y C. La. Calldd. Y O.	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58 2, 284, 171 67 3, 063, 711 84 251, 155 53 6, 539 35 678, 691 21 702, 510 89	•
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, W Assistant treasurer United States, No Do do Be Do do Be Do do St Do do So Do do do So Do	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburs ashington, D. ew York, N. ston, Mass. hiladelphia, I. Louis, Mo. harleston, S. ew Orleans, un Francisco, Baltimore, N. Chicago, Ill Cincinnati,	28 49 — Sing C. Y C. La. Calldd. Y O.	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58 2, 284, 171 67 3, 063, 711 84 251, 155 53 6, 539 35 678, 691 21	•
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United Several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, Wasistant treasurer United States, No. Do. do. Bo Do. do. Bo Do. do. St Do. do. So Designated depositary of the U. States Do. do. do. Do. do. do.	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburd ashington, D. ew York, N. oston, Mass. illadelphia, I. Louis, Mo. narleston, S. ew Orleans, un Francisco, Baltimore, I. Buffalo, N. Chicago, Ill Cincinnati, Louisville,	28 49 —	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58 2, 284, 171 67 3, 063, 711 84 251, 155 53 6, 539 35 678, 691 21 702, 510 89 454, 679 06	•
This balance consists of gold and silver Lawful money Deduct for uncovered cash Balance as per warrant ledger (Amounts to the credit of United S several depositaries, June 30, 1868: With Treasurer of the United States, W Assistant treasurer United States, No Do do Be Do do Be Do do St Do do So Do do do So Do	99, 984, 561 34, 297, 319 see Cash Cr.) states disburd ashington, D. ew York, N. oston, Mass. illadelphia, I. Louis, Mo. narleston, S. ew Orleans, un Francisco, Baltimore, I. Buffalo, N. Chicago, Ill Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, F	28 49 — Sing C. Y Cal Cla Cla.	\$134, 281, 880 77 \$134, 281, 880 77 3, 447, 442 81 130, 834, 437 96 cofficers with the \$2, 403, 160 51 9, 143, 248 54 788, 211 94 773, 000 00 1, 259, 596 84 386, 237 58 2, 284, 171 67 3, 063, 711 84 251, 155 53 6, 539 35 678, 691 21 702, 510 89	•



REPORT OF THE SECRETAR	RY OF THE TR	EASURY. 183
Designated depositary of the U. States,	Oregon City, Or	. \$2,768 49
Dododo		
Dododo	. Mobile, Ala	. 75, 792 58
Seventy-one national banks designated	for that purpose	3, 460, 416 34
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	26, 590, 268 86
There were drawn during the year trassistant treasurers, of the kinds and follows, viz.:	ransfer checks o numbers, and fo	n the offices of the or the amounts as
CUERENCY C	CHECKS.	
53, 718 on New York for	\$44, 360, 515 06	}
5, 855 on Boston for	1, 712, 107 37	•
4, 413 on Philadelphia for	2,409,408,56	
339 on New Orleans for	657, 241 07	•
86 on San Francisco for	138, 604 58	
64, 411 total currency checks		\$49, 277, 876 64
COIN CHE	cks.	
1, 432 on New York for	\$2,809,538 56	1
26 on Boston for	73, 912 39	
43 on Philadelphia for	75, 561 06	}
2 on New Orleans for	550 00	1
3 on San Francisco for	1,735 50)
1,506 total coin checks		\$ 2, 961, 297 45
65, 917 checks.—Total of currency and	coin	52, 239, 174 09
TRANSFER OF	FUNDS.	
To facilitate payments at points who disbursements, transfer letters, orders during the year, in number, in kind an 4,712 letters on national bank deposita 1,189 transfer orders on national bank 67 exchanges drawn on national bac 24 bills of exchange on collectors of 905 transfer orders on assistant treat	and bills of excled for amounts, ries	nange were issued as follows: .\$157,640,000 06 . 18,020,000 00 . 1,792,942 28 . 43,200 00
nated depositaries		
Total transfers of funds	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 521, 519, 818 86
Of which amount there was in coin And in currency	\$23, 963, 584 75 303, 616, 234 11	\$ \$327, 579, 818 86
		=======================================

OPEN ACCOUNTS.

There were at the close of the fiscal year open accounts as follo	w 8:
With assistant treasurers.	9
With designated depositaries	. 12
With national banks designated as depositaries With disbursing officers	. 373
Impersonal accounts	. 41
Zanporooma woodmaco	
Total number of open accounts	. 544
•	•
NATIONAL BANKS.	
The whole number of banks that had deposited United States	
securities preliminary to their organization to date of the last	
annual report. was	1,672
The number of new banks that have since so deposited, is	10
Motel of hanks arganized to Tune 20, 1969	1 000
Total of banks organized, to June 30, 1868	1,682
The whole number of banks that had their securities still on	
deposit, and paid duties to the government, on the 30th day	
of June, 1868, was	1,655
Failed, money realized from sale of stocks prior to June 30, 1867	1
Failed, securities still held, before June 30, 1867.	7
Withdrawn and deposited money before June 30, 1867	2
Withdrawn, having no circulation, before June 30, 1867	10 6
Failed, securities still held, in fiscal year	1
with the deposited money in mount year	
Total of banks organized up to and including June 30, 1868	1,682
	===
The following ten new national banks made their first deposits	luring
the fiscal year in the order in which they stand:	•.
The National Bank of Royalton, Vermont; the National Ser	curity
Bank of Boston, Massachusetts; Kearsarge National Bank of W New Hampshire; the First National Bank of Honeybrook, Wayne	arner,
Pennsylvania; Greene County National Bank of Springfield, Mis	aourg,
the Union Stockyard National Bank of Chicago, Illinois; Central Na	ational
Bank of Omaha, Nebraska; Carolina National Bank of Columbia,	South
Carolina; the Princeton National Bank of Princeton, New Jersey;	State
National Bank of Raleigh, North Carolina; being in number, 10.	
Failed before June 30, 1865; money realized from sale of stocks	1
Failed before June 30, 1867; securities yet held in part	7
Failed in last fiscal year; securities yet held in part	6
Deposited money for amount of circulation, before June 30, 1867.	2
Deposited money for amount of circulation, in fiscal year	1
Securities withdrawn, having had no circulating notes	10
office	1,655
•	
Total number of national banks that have been organized	1,682

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. 185
NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE FAILED.
In 1865. First National Bank of Attica, New York
In 1867. First National Bank of Medina, New York
setts 1 In 1867. First National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana 1 In 1867. First National Bank of Selma, Alabama 1 — 5
In 1868. National Unadilla Bank of Unadilla, New York
In 1868. Croton National Bank of New York, New York
Total number of banks that have failed
N. B.—The circulating notes of the First National Bank of Newton, Newtonville, Massachusetts, are assumed by the National Security Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, which has reimbursed the United States for former redemptions.
BANKS THAT HAVE VOLUNTARILY BETIBED AND DEPOSITED FUNDS TO REDEEM THEIR CIRCULATION.
October 13, 1865. First National Bank of Columbia, Missouri
·
The circulating notes of these three banks, and of 13 of the 14 banks that have failed, are redeemed in lawful money on presentation. The circulating notes so redeemed in the fiscal year were as follows:
First National Bank of Columbia, Missouri \$4,620 00 First National Bank of Carondelet, Missouri 10,609 50
First National Bank of Attica, New York 16,303 50 Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pennsyl-
Vania
D. C
nessee 43,359 25 First National Bank of Selma, Alabama 40,182 75

First National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana National Unadilla Bank of Unadilla, New York Farmers and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, New York Croton National Bank of New York, N. Y. First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa. First National Bank of Bethel, Connecticut.	\$97,257 25 53,538 50 111,573 65 83,923 25 8,157 75 110 00	\$584,752 (
Total redemptions in fiscal year	• • • • • • • • • •	599,982 1
Banks having no circulating notes that have wit	hdrawn their	socurities.
Prior to June 30, 1866:		,
First National Bank of Penn Yan, New York Second National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa Second National Bank of Canton, Ohio Berkshire National Bank of Adams, Massachus First National Bank of Lansing, Michigan First National Bank of Utica, New York, (sun same name and stocks transferred) First National Bank of Norwich, Connecticut, without withdrawing stocks) First National Bank of Flemington, New Jersey issued by the Comptroller.) In the fiscal year closing with June 30, 1867:	etts	1 1
National Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, City National Bank of Savannah, Georgia Pittston National Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvan		1
In the fiscal year closing with June 30, 1868:		
The Kittanning National Bank, Kittanning, Per Total having no circulation that have withdraw		- 1
Securities held in trust to assure the prompt rede notes of all the national ban	mption of th	e circulat
The amount held at the date of the last report, States stocks pledged for the redemption of th ing notes of all the national banks, was Deposited during fiscal year	e circulat-	\$340,607, J
Amount held June 30, 1868	positaries,	341,495,
Total amount held in trust for national be	anks	380,013,
		



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREAS	URY. 187
The number of national banks qualified to act as deposi public money and fiscal agents of the government, as	taries of per last
report, was	385
Since then discontinued	21
Designated since then	6
	— 15
Number of depositary banks June 30, 1868	370
number of depositary banks June 30, 1000	310
All the national banks whose designation as deposita	
money has been revoked during the fiscal year have voluntar	ily withdrawn
from their fiscal agencies, and have paid over the public fund	ls in their cus-
tody, except the National Bank of the Metropolis, at Washin of Columbia, whose securities are still held for deposits, t	be book box
ing gone into liquidation. There are still unsettled claim	ns for govern.
ment funds against the Venango National Bank, at Frank	klin. Pennsyl-
vania; the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, Dist	rict of Colum-
bia; the First National Bank of Selma, Alabama, and the	First National
Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, which banks are in the ha	nds of receiv-
ers, and their securities pledged for public deposits are yet	in my hands.
The stocks held for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of government deposits on the 30th of June, 1867, were	\$39, 177, 950
Withdrawn during the fiscal year	\$00, 111, 000
Received during the fiscal year 15, 496, 300	
	660, 000
Total so remaining on deposit June 30, 1868	38, 517, 950
Total so remaining on deposit of the boy 2000	=====
(The committee held in Ament Commetican) homboin this off	+hl
The securities held in trust for national banks in this office of the fiscal year consisted of the following, viz:	ce at the close
or the mount year commission or the rollowing, vini	
Held for redemption of circulating notes.	•
Designational coin interpret six non cents \$244 103 100	
Registered coin interest six per cents \$244, 103, 100 Coupon coin interest six per cents 53, 850	
Registered coin interest five per cents 90, 758, 950	
Coupon coin interest five per cents 10,000	
Registered currency interest six per cents. 6,570,000	
	\$ 341, 495, 900
TT-13 4	
Held to assure the payment of public deposits.	
Registered coin interest six per cents \$23,714,600	
Coupon coin interest six per cents 2,514,500	
Registered coin interest five per cents 5, 659, 600	
Coupon coin interest five per cents 2, 357, 750	
Registered currency interest six per cents 3, 295, 000	
Seven-thirty treasury notes 946, 500	
Personal bond	20 517 050
Personal bond	38, 517, 950
Total amount of securities held in trust for banks.	38, 517, 950

The 25th section of the act entitled, "An act to provide a national currency," passed June 3, 1864, makes it the duty of every banking association having bonds deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, once or oftener in each fiscal year, to examine and compare the bonds so pledged with the books of the Comptroller and the accounts of the association, and, if found correct, to execute to the Treasurer a certificate, setting forth that and other facts. Within the fiscal year these examinations have been made by 1,498 banks, and the required certificates made and delivered by their proper officers or attorneys. One hundred and fifty-seven others of these banks, although notified in writing to do so, which is not required by the law, have entirely provided whereby this office has the authority to compel a compliance with the provisions of the act and a performance of the duty. A fine of fifty dollars, to be withheld from the interest on their stocks, would force compliance.

Interest accrued upon stocks held in the Treasury has been remitted to the banks entitled to receive the same by drafts for coupons, to wit:

237 currency drafts, amounting to	\$370, 004 15 281, 998 50
677 drafts for coupon interest, amounting to	652, 002 65
Interest on registered stocks, deposited in trust by the national banks with the Treasurer, has been drawn by the various banks entitled to receive the same, at the offices where it was, at their request, made payable, during the fiscal year, amounting in the aggre-	\$21, 481, 889 50 652, 002 65
Total amount paid to banks for interest on stocks.	22, 133, 892 15

Semi-annual duty has been collected from national banks since the last report as follows:

For the term of six months preceding July 1, 1867.

On circulation	\$1,464,459 32 1,278,515 52 157,476 55	\$ 2,900,451 39
For the term of six months preceding Ja	nuary 1, 1868.	
On circulation	\$1,470,226 31 1,240,265 13	
On capital	157, 422 87	2, 867, 914 31
Total duty collected from banks fo	r the year	5, 768, 365 70

There has been refunded to national banks during the last fiscal year, in compliance with a "resolution in relation to national banking associ-



189

ations," approved March 2, 1867, for duty claimed to have been paid in excess by certain of those banks to the Treasurer, as follows:

•		
Collected in the six months preceding January 1, 1865 Collected in the six months preceding July 1, 1865 Collected in the six months preceding January 1, 1866., Collected in the six months preceding July 1, 1866 Collected in the six months preceding January 1, 1867	290 1, 453	46 19 61 22
	2, 283	58
Which duty had been collected on-		
Undivided profits	250 47	
Whole amount refunded during the fiscal year	2, 283	58
Whole amount of duty collected for year preceding January 1, 1868	\$5, 768, 365	
Net duty for the year	5, 766, 082 5, 598, 430	12 53
Increase of duty this year over the preceding year.	167, 651	59

Statement of national banks that have voluntarily retired, and also of such banks as have failed, with the respective dates of such retiring or failures, and the amount of outstanding notes of each on the day of closing business.

Names of banks.	Date of	closing.	Outstand- ing circu- lation.
First National Bank of Columbia, Mo., voluntary First National Bank of Carondelet, Mo., voluntary Farmer's National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., voluntary First National Bank of Attica, N. Y., failed Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pa., failed Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., failed First National Bank of Medina, N. Y., failed Tenne-see National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., failed First National Bank of New Orleans, La., failed National Bank of New Orleans, La., failed Farmers & Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., failed Croton National Bank of New York, N. Y., failed First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa, failed First National Bank of Bethel, Conn., failed National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss., failed	October	13, 1865 1, 1866 16, 1868 14, 1865 5, 1866 8, 1806 9, 1867 21, 1867 20, 1867 20, 1867 7, 1867 6, 1868 6, 1868 24, 1868	\$11, 990 25, 500 90, 000 44, 000 85, 000 180, 000 90, 000 85, 000 100, 000 253, 900 180, 000 90, 000 26, 3ii0 25, 500
Total			1,507,190

Statement of funds of national banks that have gone into voluntary liquidation, and of all such banks as have failed, together with the amounts deposited in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the circulating notes of such banks respectively.

Names of banks.	Funds deposited.	Notes redeemed.
First National Bank of Carondelet, Mo., voluntary First National Bank of Columbia, Mo., voluntary		\$14,889 50 5,940 00
First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa, failed		8, 157 75
First National Bank of Attica, N. Y., failed		29,968 50
First National Bank of Medina, N. Y., failed		23,043 00
First National Bank of New Orleans, La, failed		97,257 25
First National Bank of Selma, Ala., failed	41,247 20	
First National Bank of Bethel, Conn., failed		110 00
Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pa., failed		
Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., failed		51,859 2
Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., failed	139,095 02	113, 354 78
Croton National Bank of New York, N. Y., failed		83,923 2
Farmers and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., failed.	106,504 10	111,573 6
Farmers' National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., voluntary	90,000 00	
National Unadilla Bank of Unadilla, N. Y., failed	53, 183 50	53, 538 56
Total	831, 915 97	692, 812 1

Destruction of notes of national banks that have gone into liquidation.

	4
First National Bank of Attica, New York, voluntary	\$26,774 75
First National Bank of Carondelet, Missouri, voluntary	11,694 50
First National Bank of Columbia, Missouri, failed	4, 230 00
First National Bank of Medina, New York, failed	18, 878 50
First National Bank of Newton, Massachusetts, failed	\$2,198 25
First National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, failed	64, 224 50
First National Bank of Selma, Alabama, failed	30, 272 75
First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa, failed	20 00
Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., failed	98, 284 75
Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pennsylvania, failed.	50, 694 00
Farmers and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, New	,
York, failed	78, 717 00
Croton National Bank of New York, New York, failed	57, 515 40
Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, failed	39, 489 25
Unadilla National Bank of Unadilla, New York, failed	40,608 50
Discount for mutilation on above redemptions	12 85
Total	523, 615 00
Amount destroyed before July 1, 1867	\$30,330 00
Amount destroyed during the fiscal year	493, 285 00
Total	523, 615 00
	•

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITARIES.

The national banks that have been designated as depositaries and financial agents have paid in various ways, but at points and in the manner directed by this office, into the various offices of the treasury,

and in most cases without any expense to the govern year in the aggregate	\$ 237, 872, 495 36
Total amount of payments and balances	260, 929, 662 43
The above balances were, on October 17, 1868, reduced For security for the prompt payment of this balance the United States stocks of the par value of \$38,096,350 were made by these banks as follows, viz.: Free of any charge whatever to the treasury Through expresses at government expense	e treasurer holds. The payments
Total payments during the year, as above	
MONEY COLLECTIONS BY NATIONAL BANKS FOR THE	GOVERNMENT.
The business transactions between the treasury of	the United States

and the 373 national banks that have been designated as depositaries of the public moneys and financial agents of the government have been during the fiscal year as follows, to wit:

Total balance and receipts...... 260, 929, 662 43

All these collections have been promptly paid, as required; and the balance of last year has been reduced over \$3,000,000 in this year.

The foregoing statement shows, that while these banks had deposited in the treasury of the United States, to insure the prompt payment of all moneys belonging to the government, stocks of the United States, the par value of which exceeded \$38,000,000, they held to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th day of June last a little over \$23,000,000, and on the 17th day of October it was less than \$14,300,000. The interest on the first named amount at six per cent. per ainum would be about \$1,383,000, and on the last named amount about \$857,000, making the average interest about \$1,120,000.

As an offset to this, it also appears that these banks collected for the United States, and remitted the same free of charge to the government to various offices of the treasury, as directed by the Treasurer, about \$220,000,000. If a commission of one-half of one per cent. had been charged for making these collections and remittances, it would have cost the government about \$1,100,000; thus about balancing the benefits to the banks and to the government.

COLLECTION OF DUTY AND TAXES.

On referring to a preceding table it will be seen that the Treasurer has collected from the national banks during the fiscal year, for "duty" on the three items of "capital," "deposits," and "circulation," \$5,768,365 70, without any expense to the government.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has also collected from these banks, on these identical three items for "taxes," an amount that cannot be with accuracy ascertained, because the collections of taxes from national banks are not kept separate from those collected from State banks and private bankers. But as the whole amount so collected from national banks, State banks, and private bankers, is but \$1,858,739 67, it is obvious that the part collected from national banks as tax, by the collectors of internal revenue, must be less than one quarter that collected from these banks for duty on these same items by the Treasurer.

The collections from national banks for "duty" are by law made semiannually. They cost nothing. The collections from these banks for "taxes" are made by the collectors of internal revenue, and are by law assessed on "circulation" at one twelfth of one per cent. per month, and on "capital" and on "deposits" one twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month. For these trifling monthly collections of taxes the collectors receive a percentage. The aim of the government no doubt is, to make the collection of all taxes as cheaply as may be, and with as little annoyance as possible. The monthly appearance of the tax-gatherer cannot To avoid this vexation, to simplify the be otherwise than offensive. machinery, and to save the expense of collection, it is most respectfully suggested that the law should be so amended as to give the collection of duty that is now paid to the Treasurer, to the collectors of internal revenue, or to permit the national banks whose securities are held by the Treasurer and from the interest of which securities he can enforce the collection, to pay all their taxes semi-annually, in the same manner and at the same times as they now by law pay their duty, to the Treasurer of the United States.

TRUST FUNDS.

The following is a descriptive list of stocks on deposit in this office, held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury, belonging to the Chickasaw national fund:

asaw national land.	
State of Arkansas 6 per cent. bonds, due in 1868	\$90,000 00
State of Indiana 6 per cent. bonds, due in 1867	141,000 00
State of Maryland 6 per cent. bonds, due in 1870	6, 149 57
State of Maryland 6 per cent. bonds, due in 1890	8, 350 17
Nashville and Chattanooga railroad 6 per cent. bonds,	•
due in 1881	512,000 00
Richmond and Danville railroad 6 per cent. bonds, due	•
in 1876	100,000 00
State of Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds, due in 1890	104,000 00
State of Tennessee 51 per cent. bonds, due in 1861	66, 666 66
United States 6 per cent. bonds, loan of 1847, due in 1867.	61,050 00
United States 6 per cent. bonds, loan of 1848, due in 1868.	37, 491 80
United States 6 per cent. bonds, loan of 1862, due in 1882.	61,000 00
United States 6 per cent. bonds, loan of 1865, due in 1885.	104, 100 00
Total	1, 291, 808 20

State of Illinois 6 per cent. bonds due in 1860 to the amount of \$17,000, have been redeemed by the State, and the amount paid into the Treasury.

All the other stocks above-named have, since the 30th June, 1868, been transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury contained in his letter bearing date August 7, 1868.

	16 6 .	_	00
Descriptive list of stocks on deposit in this office held in trust tary of the Treasury belonging to the Smithsonian fu	by the	; Sec	re-
State of Arkansas 6 per cent. bonds, due in 1868	\$538.	000	00
United States 6 per cent. bonds, due in 1868	33.	400	00
Redeemed and money paid into the treasury	104,	061	64
Total reported last year	•	461	64
The redemptions and payments into the treasury during year were as follows:	ng the	fis	
January 29, 1868, United States stocks, loan of 1842. February 17, 1868, Illinois State stock. \$10,000 February 27, 1868, Illinois State stock. 13,000 March 14, 1868, Illinois State stock. 33,000) ´	061	64
	- 56,	000	00
Total redeemed and paid into the treasury in the fiscal year Redeemed and paid into the treasury since, United States	. 104,	061	64
6 per cent. stocks	. 33,	400	00
Total redeemed and paid into the treasury since June	8		
30, 1867	. 137.	461	64
30, 1867	. 538,	000	00
Total amount as stated in last year's report, and as above.	675,	461	64
ISSUES OF NEW CURRENCY.			
United States legal-tender notes and fractional-currence been issued, during the fiscal year, of the numbers and de and for the several amounts, as follows:	y notes nomin	s ha atio	nve ns,

Numbers.	Denominations.	Amounts.	Totals.
8, 112	of one thousand dollars is	\$8, 112, 000	
	of five hundred dollars is		
1, 755, 348	of two dollars is	3, 510, 696	
2, 483, 34 8	of one dollar is	2, 483, 348	
	Legal-tender notes		\$ 16, 138, 044
19,097,364	of fifty cents is		, ,
39, 864, 000	of twenty-five cents is	9, 966, 000	
	of ten cents is		
118, 512, 236	Fractional-currency notes		25, 044, 682
Total	issue of new currency	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	41, 182, 726

UNITED STATES SEVEN AND THREE-TENTH NOTES.

Statement of issues.

First series, August 15, 1864:	
363, 952 of fifties is	\$18, 197, 600
566, 039 of one hundreds is	56, 603, 900

171, 666 of five hundreds is. \$85, 833, 000 118, 528 of one thousands is. 118, 528, 000 4, 166 of five thousands is. 20, 830, 000 Second series, June 15, 1865: 182, 926 of fifties is. 9, 146, 300 338, 227 of one hundreds is. 33, 822, 700 175, 682 of five hundreds is. 87, 841, 000 179, 965 of one thousands is. 179, 965, 000 4, 045 of five thousands is. 20, 225, 000	\$299 , 992, 500
Third series, July 15, 1865: 343, 320 of fifties is	199, 000, 000
Total issues by series	829, 992, 500
Recapitulation of all the issues.	
890, 198 of fifties is 1, 376, 346 of one hundreds is 456, 002 of five hundreds is 370, 372 of one thousands is 9, 895 of five thousands is Total issue as above	\$44, 509, 900 137, 634, 600 228, 001, 000 370, 372, 000 49, 475, 000 829, 992, 500
REDEMPTION OF SEVEN AND THREE-TENTH NO	TES.
The amount of seven and three-tenth per cent. United States of the issues of the years 1864 and 1865 converted States stocks, or redeemed in money during the fiscal year June 30, 1868, was as follows:	tates treasury
First series, August 15, 1864	\$84, 342, 100 244, 576, 500 121, 798, 450
Total redemptions during the fiscal year	450, 717, 050
Denominations.	
431, 697 of fifties. 724, 142 of one hundreds. 246, 976 of five hundreds. 206, 110 of one thousands. 5, 424 of five thousands.	\$21, 584, 850 72, 414, 200 123, 488, 000 206, 110, 000 27, 120, 000
Total, as above stated, for the year	450, 717, 050



Statement of redemptions.	
first series, August 15, 1864.	
Redeemed previous to July 1, 1866. In year ending with June 30, 1867. In year ending with June 30, 1868.	\$ 5, 489, 250 209, 386, 500 84, 342, 100
	299, 217, 850
SECOND SERIES, JUNE 15, 1865. Redeemed previous to July 1, 1866	\$6, 881, 900 67, 500, 450 244, 576, 500 318, 958, 850
MUDD GEDIEG THEY 15 1965	
THIRD SERIES, JULY 15, 1865. Redeemed previous to July 1, 1866	\$11, 379, 500 40, 846, 950 121, 798, 450 174, 024, 900
RECAPITULATION BY YEARS.	
Redeemed previous to July 1, 1866	\$23, 750, 650 317, 733, 900 450, 717, 050
Total redemptions	792, 201, 600
Statement by series of the numbers, denominations, and as seven-thirty treasury notes that were outstanding on the 1868.	mounts of the 30th of June,
FIRST SERIES.	
3, 851 notes of fifty dollars is. 3, 081 notes of one hundred dollars is. 294 notes of five hundred dollars is. 92 notes of one thousand dollars is. 7 notes of five thousand dollars is.	308, 100 147, 000 92, 000
SECOND SERIES.	
14, 487 notes of fifty dollars is	2,553,800 3,817,000 4,616,000

THIRD SERIES.

72,616 notes of fifty dollars is	\$2,630,800
56,518 notes of one hundred dollars is	7, 651, 800

130 TATEMS ACCOM	ANTING THE
14,251 notes of five hundred dollars i	\$ ₆ \$7, 125, 500
6,787 notes of one thousand dollars	18 0, 787, 000
156 notes of five thousand dollars i	
	\$24, 975, 100
Total outstanding	37, 790, 900
THE THREE SER	CIES COMBINED.
70,954 notes of fifty dollars is	♠ ♀ K47 700
105,137 notes of one hundred dollars is	
22,179 notes of five hundred dollars	is
11,495 notes of one thousand dollars	is
229 notes of five thousand dollars	is
Total outstanding	37, 790, 900
Currency destroyed during the yea	r as follows, to wit:
Demand notes	\$64,520 50
Legal-tender notes	
One-year 5 per cent. notes	
Two-year 5 per cent. notes	
Two-year coupon notes	
Three-year 6 per cent. compound-inte	
est notes	
Gold certificates	79, 046, 020 00
Fractional currency, 1st issue	
Fractional currency, 2d issue	1,051,751 86
Fractional currency, 3d issue	19, 101, 143 03
Discounts on the above	31, 671 54
	**206, 543, 135 29
Certificates of indebtedness	\$15,000 00
Interest on the same	
	15, 713 43
Bonds, certificates, notes, and fractio	nal currency, that
had not been issued	
Balance to new account	
Total amount destroyed	770 K10 9KK M
Total amount destroyed	770, 519, 855 04
REDEMPTION AND DES	STRUCTION ACCOUNT.
Cash	
To balance from 1867	
To redeemed during fiscal year	
	
•	206, 848, 603 20
Cash,	Cr.
destroyed in fiscal year	
ance to new account	
MANOO OU HOW ACCOUNTS	337, 139 45
	206, 848, 603 20
ent for mutilations on above r	edemptions 31, 671 54

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TR	EASURY. 197
Certificates of indebtedness and interest thereon Statistical matter destroyed	
Total amount destroyed	. 770, 519, 855 04
Last year the above statement footed	\$529, 104, 757 94 241, 415, 097 10
	770, 519, 855 04
These destructions have involved the separate 117,229,939 distinct pieces of paper, each representing	
Statement of the receipt for redemption, and of the destr part thereof, of all kinds of United States paper money ment securities, and of the notes of all the national be into liquidation, and that have been received for de beginning and including June 30, 1868.	s and other govern- inks that have gone
United States moneys destroyed— Before July 1, 1867	5 3
Broken national bank notes destroyed— 30, 330 00 Within the fiscal year 493, 272 18	5
Certificates of indebtedness—	523, 615 00
Before July 1, 1867	7 3 - 582, 470, 808 30
Statistical securities of the United States— Before July 1, 1867	, ,
There was remaining on hand on the 30th June, 1868	1, 446, 574, 605 38 337, 139 45
Total amount received from the beginning to date	3, 023, 065, 241 54
STATEMENT OF REDEMPTIONS OF CURRENCY, ETC., MENCEMENT.	FROM THE COM-
Cash, Dr.	
For United States notes and fractional currency For national bank notes of broken banks For certificates of indebtedness For statistical matter	\$993, 496, 212 86 523, 615 00 582, 470, 808 30 1, 446, 574, 605 38
For total amount received for destruction	3,023,065,241 54

Cash, Cr.

By United States notes and fractional currency de-	
stroyed	993, 059, 703 53
By discount for mutilations on same	99, 369 88
By notes of broken national banks destroyed	523, 602 15
By discount for mutilations on same	12 85
By certificates of indebtedness destroyed	582, 470, 808 30
By statistical matter destroyed	446 574 605 38
By balance of money on hand, carried to new account	446, 574, 605 38 337, 139 45
by balance of money on hand, carried to new account	551, 155 15
Total amount destroyed, discounted and on hand 3,	023, 065, 241 54
These destructions required the separate examination count of 442,137,927 pieces of money and other securities	n, scrutiny and
Discounts on mutilations have been made on the varior rency and for amounts as follows:	us kinds of cur-
Demand notes	\$2,084 59
Legal-tender notes	54, 518 39
One-year 5 per cent. notes	217 00
Two-year 5 per cent. notes	
Two-year 5 per cent. coupon notes	2 50
Three-year compound interest notes	
Postage currency, 1st issue	
Fractional currency, 2d issue	7, 430 12
Fractional currency, 3d issue	16,008 68
Fractional currency, 3d issue	6, 260 41
but not destroyed	
Total discounts from the beginning by kinds	99, 369 88
Discourage in 1962	Anr of
Discounts in year 1863	
Discounts in year 1864	11, 393 93
Discounts in year 1865	
Discounts in year 1866	
Discounts in year 1867	
Discounts in year 1868	31, 671 54
Total discounts from the beginning by years as above	7e. 99, 369 88

Statements exhibiting, by denominations, the amount paid, the amount discounted for mutilations, and the total amount retired of all kinds of currency from the beginning up to and including June 30, 1868.

Denominations.	Amounts paid.	Amounts dis- counted.	Total retired.
OLD ISSUE DEMAND NOTES. Five dollars Ten dollars Twenty dollars	\$21,746,865 75 19 979,542 75 18,159,679 50	\$471 75 432 25 1,180 50	\$21,747,337 50 19,979,975 00 18,160,860 00
Totals	59, 886, 088 00	2,084 50	59, 888, 172 50



Statement—Continued.

Denominations.	Amounts paid.	Amounts dis- counted.	Total retired.
UE LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.			
	A0 155 000 40	A12 000 00	A0 180 040 00
f	\$9, 155, 607 40	\$15,238 60	\$9,170,846 00
18	10, 109, 633 55	10,600 45	10, 120, 234 00
18	33, 266, 349 50 25, 852, 851 75	11, 193 00 7, 688 25	33, 277, 542 50
ollars	11, 399, 222 00	6,558 00	25, 860, 540 00 11, 405 780 00
irs	2,013,270 00	1,380 00	2, 014, 650 00
red dollars	2,616,540 00	1,260 00	2,617,800 00
red dollars	11, 356, 700 00	300 00	11, 357, 000 00
and dollars	70, 340, 700 00	300 00	70, 341, 000 00
als	176, 110, 874 20	54,518 30	176, 165, 392 50
R FIVE PER CENT. NOTES.			
18	\$6, 117, 349 00	\$31 00	\$6, 117, 380 00
ollars	16, 212, 224 00	116 00	16, 212, 340 00
us	8, 166, 105 00	45 00	8, 166, 150 00
red dollars	13, 565, 675 00	25 00	13, 565, 700 00
	90 00		90 00
als	44,061,443 00	217 00	44,061,660 00
R FIVE PER CENT. NOTES.			
ars	\$6,703,987 50 9,587,610 00	\$62,50 90 00	\$6,704,050 00 9,587,700 00
als	16, 291, 597 50	152 50	16, 291, 750 00
R FIVE PER CENT, COUPON NOTES.			
urs	\$5,885,247 50	\$2 50	\$5,885,250 00
red dollars	14, 458, 500 00		14, 458, 500 00
red dollars	40, 293, 500 00		40, 293 500 00
and dollars	89, 283, 000 00		89, 283, 000 00
	10,500 00		10,500 00
als	149, 930, 747 50	2,50	149,930,750 00
EAR SIX FER CENT. COM- ND INTEREST NOTES.			
13	\$21,850,663 00	\$137 00	\$21,850,800 00
ollars	24, 478, 107 00	133 00	24, 478, 240 00
ATS	40, 088, 970 00	180 00	46, 089, 150 00
ired dollars	33, 154, 470 00	30 00	33, 154, 500 00
ired dollars	57, 327, 000 00		57, 327, 000 00
sand dollars	29, 088, 000 00		29, 088, 000 00
tals	211,987,210 00	480 00	211, 987, 690 00
CURRENCY—FIRST ISSUE.		1	
8	\$1,156,882 74	\$1,374 56	\$1, 158, 257 30
	2,736,264 45	1,877 35	2,738,141.80
ve cents	4, 035, 573 18	5, 315 32	4,040,888 50
I	7, 405, 819 36	3,648 64	7, 409, 468 00
als	15, 334, 539 73	12,215 87	15, 346, 755 60

Statement—Continued.

Denominations.	Amounts paid.	Amounts dis- counted.	Total retired.
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY—SECOND ISSUE.			
Five cents	\$1,979,134 41	\$1,612 09	\$1,980,746 50
Den cents	5,000,726 36	2,937 94	5, 003, 664 39
Twenty-five cents	6.671,118 14	1,403 61	6, 672, 521 75
Fifty cents	5, 589, 429 52	1,476 48	5, 390, 906 0
Totals	19, 240, 408 43	7,430 12	19, 247, 838 55
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY—THIRD 188UE.			
Three cents	\$470,922 67	\$ 109 13	\$471,031 89
Five cents	451,317 48	275 62	451,593 10
Ten cents	6, 876, 148 16	3, 464 54	6, 879, 612 70
Twenty-five cents	14,441,885 26	5,267 24	14, 447, 152 50
Fifty cents	16, 242, 881 60	6,892 15	16, 249, 773 75
Totals	38, 483, 155 17	16,008 68	38, 499, 163 85

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

The following tables exhibit under their appropriate heads the whole amount of paper money that has been issued by the government of the United States, from the commencement of such issues, under the act of July 17, 1861, and several other acts since passed, up to and including June 30, 1868, the amount during that time redeemed, and the amount at the last named date outstanding by kinds and denominations ranging from three-cent to five-thousand dollar notes:

United States demand notes.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Five dollars	\$21,800,000 20,030,000 18,200,000	\$21,746,865 75 19,979,542 75 18,159,679 50	\$53, 134 25 50, 457 25 40, 320 50
Totals Deduct for discount for mutilations	60, 030, 000	59, 886, 088 00	143, 912 00 2, 084 50
Total of actual amount outstand	ing		141,827 50

This balance is receivable for customs and redeemable in gold coin at the treasury.



United States legal-tender notes.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
lar	\$22,829,348 26,070,696 96,103,795 108,685,040 74,999,680 27,508,800 28,654,000 44,048,000 122,084,000	\$9,155,607 40 10,109,633 55 33,266,349 50 25,852,851 75 11,399,222 00 2,013,270 00 2,616 540 00 11,356,700 00 70,340,700 00	\$13, 673, 740 60 15, 961, 062 45 62, 837, 188 25 63, 600, 458 00 25, 495, 530 00 27, 037, 460 00 32, 691, 300 00 51, 743, 300 00
otals for new notes not issued authorized to be issued discounts for mutilations	551, 983, 359	176, 110, 874 20	375, 872, 484 80 19, 872, 484 80 356, 000, 000 00 54, 518 30
count outstanding			355, 945, 481 70

Fractional currency—first issue.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
nts	\$2, 242, 889 4, 115, 378 5, 225, 692 8, 221, 679	\$1, 156, 882 74 2, 736, 364 45 4, 035, 573 18 7, 405, 819 36	\$1,086,006 26 1,379,113 55 1,190,118 82
otals for discount for mutilations	8, 631, 672 20, 215, 631	15, 334, 539 73	1,225,852 64 4,881,091 27 12,215 87
'otal of actual amount outstand	ing		4, 868, 875 40

Fractional currency—second issue.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
ststs	\$2,776,128 60 6,223,584 30 7,618,341 25 6,546,429 50	\$1,979,134 41 5,000,726 36 6,671,118 14 5,589,429 52	\$796, 994 19 1, 222, 857 94 947, 223 11 956, 9 99 98
totals for muilations	23, 164, 483 65		3, 924, 075 22 7, 430 12
'otal of actual amount outstan	ding		3,916,645 10

Fractional currency—third issue.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Three cents	\$ 601,923 90	\$470,922 67	\$131,001 2
Five cents	657,002 75	451, 317 48	205, 685 27
Ten cents	12,018,560 10	6, 876, 148 16	5, 142, 411 9
Fifteen cents	1,352 40	(*)	1,352 4
Twenty-five cents	23, 291, 699 75	14, 441, 885 26	8, 849, 814 4
Fifty cents		16, 242, 381 60	9, 592, 476 @
Totals	62, 405, 897 15	38, 483, 155 17	23, 922, 741 96 16, 008 66
Real amount outstanding			23, 906, 733 30

* Specimens.

Two-year five per cent. notes.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Fifty dollarsOne hundred dollars	\$6,800,000 9,680,000	\$6,703,987 50 9,587,610 00	\$96, 012 50 92, 390 00
Totals	16, 480, 000	16, 291, 597 50	188, 402 50 152 50
Total of actual amount outstand	ing		188, 250 00

Two-year five per cent. coupon notes.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Fifty dollars	\$5,905,600	\$5,885,247 50	\$20,352 56
One hundred dollars	14, 484, 400	14,458,500 00	25,900 00
Five hundred dollars	40, 302, 000	40, 293, 500 00	8,500 00
One thousand dollars	89, 308, 000	89, 283, 000 00	25,000 00
Totals	150, 000, 000	149, 920, 247 50	79,752 50
Deduct for redeemed, denominations up.			
			10,502 50
Total actual amount outstanding			69, 250 00

One-year five per cent. notes.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ten dollars Twenty dollars Fifty dollars One hundred dollars	\$6, 200, 000 16, 440, 000 8, 240, 000 13, 640, 000	\$6, 117, 349 16, 212, 224 8, 166, 105 13, 565, 675	\$52,651 927,776 73,885 74,395
Totals	44, 520, 000	44, 061, 353	458, 647
Deduct for redeemed, denominations un Deduct for discounts for mutilations	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	217	307

United States six per cent. compound-interest notes.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ten dollars	\$23, 285, 200	\$01.050.6	69 41 494 500
Twenty dollars	30, 125, 840	\$21,850,66 24,478,10	63 \$1,434,537
Fifty dollars	60, 824, 000	46, 088, 9	07 5,647,733 70 14,735,030
One hundred dollars	45, 094, 400	33, 154, 43	70 11,939,930
Five hundred dollars	67, 846, 000	57, 327, 00	
One thousand dollars	39, 420, 000	29, 088, 00	00 10,519,000 00 10,332,000
Totals Deduct discounts on mutilations	266, 595, 440	211,987,21	54, 608, 230 480
Total actual amount still outst	anding		54,607,750
Certificate of indebtedness—sta	standing OLD ISSUE	ints issued, r	edeemed, and out-
Numbers 1 to 153,662, of \$1,6	300 \$ 153	3,662,000 00	
Numbers 1 to 69,268, of \$5,000	34	8.340,000 00	
Numbers 1 to 12 regions on	numta .	1,591,241 65	•
Numbers 1 to 13, various amo	Junio	1,081,241 00	AF01 F00 041 0F
Less 100 numbers intermitted,	of \$5,000	500 000 00	\$ 501,593,241 6 5
each		500,000 00	
Tess oon numbers, or \$2,000	each, de-		
stroyed		2,500,000 00	
			3,000,000 00
Total of first series issu	ıed	•	498,593,241 65
	NEW ISSUE.		
Numbers 1 to 15,145, of \$1,000 Numbers 1 to 9,603, of \$5,000	0 \$1 5	5,145,000 00 8,015,000 00)
, , , ,			63,160,000 00
Total issues of both ser	ies from comm	encement	561,753,241 65
Redeemed to June 30, 1867			\$561 715 941 65
Dedecated to out to 50, 1001	000		15,000,00
Redeemed since, to June 30, 1			15,000 00
Still outstanding, to June 30,	1868		23,000 00
		-	561,753,241 65
Of the \$23,000 remaining ur	redeemed. \$15	- 6.000 has bee	n caveated.
Interest paid on redemption a			
Interest paid in this fiscal yea	r	1001	713 43
-		-	00 540 500 65
		_	20,740,566, 65
For principal redeemed	l as above stat	ed	561,730,241 65
- -		-	
incipal and inte	rest paid to Ju	ıly 1, 1868.	582,470,808 30
-	_	- •	

There were issued by the government during the rebellion 13 distinct kinds of paper money. Eleven of these kinds have ceased to be used as currency. The following table shows the amount of each outstanding:

OUTSTANDING CIRCULATION.

ODISTANDING CIRCULATION.	
Legal-tender notes	\$355,945,481 70 32,692,253 80
Total in use as a circulating medium. Demand notes. \$141,827 50 One-year 5 per cent. notes. 458,340 00 Two-year 5 per cent notes. 188,250 00 Two-year five per cent. coupon notes. 69,250 00 Three-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes. 54,607,750 00 Seven and three-tenths interest notes. 37,790,900 00 Gold certificates. 17,678,640 00 Three per cent. certificates. 65,230,000 00 Certificates of indebtedness. 23,000 00	
Total out of use as a circulating medium	176,187,957 50
Total amount of all kinds outstanding	. 564,825,693 00
The payments for the army, less repayments in each y years from 1861 to 1868, both inclusive, were in the y amounts as follows, to wit: In 1861 In 1862 In 1863 In 1864 In 1865 In 1866 In 1867 In 1868 Total actual payments in the eight years. The payments for the army in 1860 were. \$16,409,737 10	\$22,981,150 44 394,368,407 36 599,298,600 83 690,791,842 97 1,031,323,360 79 284,449,701 83 95,224,415 63 123,246,648 62 3,241,684,128 46
Multiplied by 8 for the eight years 8	
Would have made the payments in ordinary times only.	
Leaves an excess on account of the rebellion of	3,110,406,231 66
The payments on account of the navy for eight years, it both inclusive, less the repayments, were for the years an as follows, to wit:	rom 1861 to 1868, d for the amounts
In 1861 In 1862 In 1863 In 1864 In 1865 In 1866	\$12,420,887 89 42,668,277 09 63,221,963 64 85,725,994 67 122,612,945 29 43,324,118 53



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREA	SURY. 205
)7	\$31,034,011 04 25,775,502 72
Total actual payments in the eight years	426,783,700 86
d have made the payments as ordinarily	92,119,719 68
s an excess on account of the rebellion	334,663,981 18
payments on account of military pensions in each y from 1861 to 1868, both inclusive, were for the yents as follows, viz:	ear of the eight ars and for the
51. 52. 53. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68.	\$758,150 16 \$03,289 73 932,886 29 4,902,651 01 9,191,187 02 13,483,665 19 19,448,088 69 23,987,469 14
actual payments in the eight years	73,507,387 23
d have made the payments in ordinary times only	6,065,201 28
s the excess caused by the rebellion	67,442,185 95
payments on account of naval pensions in each ye, from 1861 to 1868, both inclusive, were in the ye nts as follows, to wit:	ear of the eight ars and for the
61	\$162,932 95 122,798 54 185,188 36 184,755 04 7,222,424 59 3,371,058 33 3,328,795 46 890,828 69
Total actual payments in the eight years	15,468,781 96
dhave made these payments in ordinary times only.	1,303,463 60
• the excess caused by the rebellion at	14,165,318 36

1868.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7
Paid to the army in excess of ordinary times	\$ 3.110.406.231	66
Paid to the navy in excess of ordinary times	334,663,981	
Paid for army pensions in excess of ordinary times	67,442,185	95
Paid for naval pensions in excess of ordinary times	14,165,318	36
Paid for loss of horses in the military service in 1865,		
1866 and 1867	1,781,548	46
Total payments to the army and navy in 8 years	3,528,459,265	61
For public debt, March 4, 1861	68,482,686	
Total debt before the war and for the military since	3,596,941,951	80
Public debt on the 1st August, 1868Less Pacific railroad bonds \$32,210,000 00	\$ 2,633,588, 756	81
Less cash in treasury	142,264,276	14
Actual debt of the United States on the 1st of August,	2,491,324,480	- 67
	2,491,324,480	
Money raised by taxation for the army and navy in	2,491,324,480 1,105,617,471	13

Having in the foregoing pages devoted much space to tables of comparison of the business of the treasury of the United States, between the fiscal year that closed June 30, 1868, and the year preceding it, and with other fiscal years going back to June 30, 1861, when the office was in my charge, with a view to a correct understanding of the business transactions of the treasury then and now, the suggestion presented itself that it might be interesting to compare the whole business transactions of the office for the year closing with June 30, 1860, only eight years since, and the last before the rebellion, with the year for which this report is made. For the purpose of doing this most effectually, the whole report of my rebel predecessor is herein reproduced in the words and figures as follows:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, November 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

The amount covered into the treasury during the year by 3,335 warrants was:

From customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources From Interior Department From War Department From Navy Department	251, 950 98 1, 539, 073 89
Total	80, 543, 306 71

Which includes repayments of previous advances and amounts transferred from one appropriation to another in adjusting the balances of settled accounts.

The payments during the same period on 12,924 warrants and by 13,275 drafts were:

For civil, diplomatic, public debt, and miscellaneous	\$45, 796, 058, 95
For Interior Department	4, 304, 068 47
For War Department	17, 948, 810, 92
For Navy Department	13, 216, 377 93
Total	81, 265, 316 27

Which also includes payments for transfers of balances in adjusting settled accounts.

The amount received at the several offices of the treasury for the use of the	
Post Office Department was	\$11 340 805 0A
And the amount of 6,600 post office warrants	10, 360, 824 05

Balance at the credit of the said department, subject to draft at the close of the year, \$1,022,293 06.

The sum of \$15,895,400, has been removed from one depository to another during the year,

for the purpose of being coined, or for making disbursements for the public service.

Nine hundred and eighty-four transfer drafts were issued to authorize the movement of this amount, part of which was effected by actual transportation, and the remainder by the common practice of exchange, whereby much expense was avoided and a premium obtained

on a considerable portion.

The practice of holding moneys drawn from the treasury at the credit of and subject to

The practice of holding moneys drawn from the treasury at the credit of and subject to the orders of disbursing officers, continues to work satisfactorily, and has been extended considerably ever since the report of last year.

The receipts in the money branch of this office on treasury account proper, from all sources during the year, amounted to \$7,884,737.98, of which \$5,026,000, was transferred to it without expense by means of 2,606 checks given in exchange for coin paid in advance. Treasury drafts amounting to \$7,377,200.42 have been satisfied, either with coin or by being entered to the credit of disbursing officers. Sixty-five accounts have been kept with disbursing officers, and at least 16,000 of their checks paid, amounting to \$7,191,000.

In addition to the ordinary business of the office, we issued during the year 22,787 treasury notes, amounting to \$19,345,200.

My recent connection with this office, and consequent want of personal knowledge of the

My recent connection with this office, and consequent want of personal knowledge of the operations set forth above, disqualify me from speaking of them decidedly, but I am satisfied, by what I have seen since my accession, that all the duties were performed before, as they have been since, with highly commendable despatch and accuracy.

W. C. PRICE Treasurer United States.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

SPECIMEN FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

There has been sold at full face-value prices, of the various kinds of fractional currency, for specimens, with faces and backs printed separately, and little, if any, of which will ever be returned for payment, \$20,317 05.

EXCHANGE.

There has been received into the treasury, since a separate account has been kept thereof, for premiums on the sale of bills of exchange, as follows:

Prior to July 1, 1867	\$66,410 31 24,148 38
Total receipts for exchange	90,558 69

· CONSCIENCE FUND.

There has been received into the treasury in various ways, from various unknown persons, and in various sums, from a single cent upward,

since November, 1863, from which time a separate account has bee thereof, as follows, to wit:	
Prior to July 1, 1867	\$47,1 49,
Total received since separate account has been kept	96/
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.	
The receipts and expenditures for and on account of the Post Department for the fiscal year have been as follows:	
Cash, Dr.	
Balance brought forward from last year's account. Received at Washington, D. C. \$269,100 02 Received at Boston, Mass. 673,616 61 Received at New York, N. Y. 4,202,691 01 Received at Philadelphia, Pa. 534,054 00 Received at St. Louis, Mo. 327,145 07 Received at San Francisco, Cal. 1,110,832 26 Received at Charleston, S. C. 188,291 90 Received at New Orleans, La. 435,729 94 Received at Denver, Col. 5,212 12 Received at Buffalo, N. Y. 729 66 Received at Chicago, Ill. 20,000 60 Received at Louisville, Ky. 656 22 Received at Pittsburg, Pa. 1,299 22 Received at Des Moines, Iowa 242 50 Received at St. Paul, Minn. 1,818 00 Received at Raleigh, N. C. 2,657 24 Received at Galveston, Texas 19 99 Received at Dubuque, Iowa 58 719 71 Received at Savannah, Ga. 784 79 78 <td>\$2,000</td>	\$ 2,000
Received at Westchester, Pa	
Received at San Antonio, Texas	
Received at Knoxville, Tenn. 190 50	
Received at First Nat'l Bank, Washington 2,168 95	
For amount of old warrants cancelled	7,780,1 1,4
Total	9,785



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

209

2,261 57.

931,816 34.

Varrants were issued on the various offices, and for the aggregate omts, as follows:

Cash, Cr.

Treasurer of the United States, Washington	. \$308,719	46
assistant treasurer at Boston	674,943	64
assistant treasurer at New York	5,572,756	40
assistant treasurer at Philadelphia	. 637,821	15
assistant treasurer at St. Louis	450,213	93
assistant treasurer at San Francisco		
assistant treasurer at Charleston		
assistant treasurer at New Orleans	. 546,668	23
assistant treasurer at Denver	. 829	47
designated depositary at Baltimore		
designated depositary at Buffalo	. 3,426	65
designated depositary at Chicago	. 16,424	12
designated depositary at Louisville	. 1,136	89
designated depositary at Pittsburg	. 3,498	14
designated depositary at St. Paul	. 1.135	14
First National Bank of Des Moines	. '242	
First National Bank of Washington		50
Merchants' National Rank of Little Rock		41
City National Bank of Grand Rapids		
Raleigh National Bank of Raleigh		05
	8,851,431	87
id for suspended warrants on New Orleans	2.261	57
lance in cash to new account	. 931.816	34
Total	9.785.509	78
	=====	
RECAPITULATION.		
Cash, Dr.		
cash balance from year ending June 30, 1867eipts from postmasters, government of the United	\$ 2,003,345	25
tates, and others	7,780,744	53.
rrants cancelled and money redeposited	7,780,744 1,420	00
		 .
Total	9,785,509	78
a		
$\it Cash, \ \it Cr.$		

MONEYS DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY.

lance to new account

The following is a statement of moneys drawn from the treasury that: * not receipts from the Post Office Department, but were appropriated the use by Congress under the several laws as specified, and at the and for the amounts as follows:

Total 9,785,509 78

Under chapter 41 of the laws of 1867, passed February	18, 1867:
July 11, 1867, Treasury warrant No. 704	\$225,000 00
October 5, 1867, Treasury warrant No. 1068	225,000 00
January 11, 1868, Treasury warrant No. 33	225, 000 00
April 1, 1868, Treasury warrant No. 380	225, 000 00
	900, 000 00
For overland mail and marine transportation to California under the same act for mail steamship service between San Francisco and Japan and China, Octo-	
ber 24, 1867, Treasury warrant No. 1156	\$41,666 66
Under the same act for mail steamship service between United States and Brazil November 2, 1867, by Treas-	•
ury warrant No. 1227.	150,000 00
Under acts of Congress passed March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, for compensation for mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and other departments and offices of the government November 6, 1867, Treas-	
ury warrant No. 1237, accumulation of years	1,000,000 00
Under the act of July 30, 1867, for carrying the mails on roads established by the 39th Congress, 1st session, for year ending June 30, 1867—January 25, 1868, Treas-	, ,
ury warrant No. 99	486, 525 00
Under the acts of Congress passed March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, for compensation for mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and other departments and offices of the government. April 2	
departments and offices of the government—April 2, 1868, Treasury warrant No. 385	1, 400, 000 00
Total received from the government	3, 978, 191 66

The last named sum, received from the government of the United States for various services performed for it by the Post Office Department, is a part of the receipts, and also of the expenditures, as stated in

the foregoing tables.

In addition to the amounts of receipts into the treasury as aforestated, there has been received by postmasters on account of letter postage, newspapers and pamphlets, registered letters, emoluments, stamps, dead letters, internal revenue, fines and miscellaneous; and there has been paid out again on the orders of the Post Office Department drawn on postmasters for compensation to postmasters, ship, steam-boat and way letters, transportation of mails, wrapping paper, office furniture, advertising, mail bags, blanks, agents and assistants, mail locks, keys and stamps, mail depredations and special agents, clerks for office, postage stamps and stamped envelopes, letter carriers, dead letters, foreign mails, and miscellaneous, a like amount for the aggregate sums, and for and in the quarters in the fiscal year as follows:

For the quarter ending March 31, 1868.... For the quarter ending June 30, 1868....

Total of such receipts and

MONEY LETTERS FROM POSTMASTERS.

In order to facilitate the return of worn-out and defaced fractional currency to the treasury, the Post Office Department has issued instructions to postmasters, requiring them to receive all such currency, and to forward it, in sums of three dollars or more, to the treasury of the United States.

The number of money packages received by mail, during the fiscal year, averaged over one hundred to every executive day; and the number is constantly on the increase. Complaints reach this office almost daily of the loss of such money letters. These alleged losses have been, with but a single exception, of letters that were not registered, and in that case the letter was traced to the post office in this city. The law, as it now stands, permits all communications by mail, including these money packages, to come free of postage to the Treasurer of the United States. But it does not authorize a postmaster to register such letters, except on the payment of the extra charge for its registration. Now, as it is desirable that this defaced currency should be returned to the treasury, and as it is made compulsory on postmasters to so return it, and as they are obliged to do this at their own risk of loss, and without pay for the service, it seems but fair that they should be permitted to register all money letters from themselves to the Treasurer or the treasury of the United States without charge. The passage of a law authorizing such free registration of their money letters is, therefore, most respectfully recommended.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

There were received during the fiscal year, through the mails, 99,150 official letters. Of this number 31,075 contained money or bonds. There were received by express in the cash division 3,872, and in the redemption division 18,636 packages containing money. There were sent by mail 87,905 letters, of which copies were kept. Of these 6,680 were in manuscript, and the remainder were partially printed and partially written in 42 different kinds of blank forms, many of these containing checks or money, and copies of all of them are preserved in bound books; 34,022 additional contained drafts payable to order, and no other enclosure. There were sent by express 16,462 money-packages. The account stated in figures stands thus:

Received by express containing money in cash division Received by express containing money in redemption division. Received by mail containing money or bonds Received by mail containing no money	18, 636 31, 075
Total of letters and money packages received	121, 658
ipt.	6, 680 34, 022 16, 462 81, 225
kages sent	

stained money or checks.

UNCLAIMED INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT REGISTERED STOCKS.

From year to year, for a quarter of a century, beginning in 1843, and coming down to the present time, there has accumulated for unclaimed dividends belonging to a large number of unknown persons for interest due on registered United States stocks, which amounted in the aggregate, excluding such as had not been due over one year, and such as the parties in whose name it stood knew of, an amount aggregating \$65,551,04 in coin. This is an amount not much in excess of that received in the fiscal year just closed, to the credit of the "Conscience fund." There seemed to be no good reason why the government should not be at least as just and honest to those of its citizens to whom money is due from it, as the repentant individuals had proved themselves who had made this restitution to the government. The Secretary will recollect that on stating these facts to him, and the further fact that certain persons, claim agents and others, outside of the department, had somehow obtained knowledge of these dues, and were procuring powers of attorney from the persons entitled to receive this money, and that these attorneys had commenced collecting the same, at a charge of from 10 to 50 per cent. to their principals for the service, that he verbally instructed the treasurer to give the fact that this interest remained due and unclaimed, to the public. In compliance with these, your instructions, the reporters for the newspapers were furnished with the statement, and it was very generally published that notice would in some way be given the parties interested. This notice effectually and at once closed the business of the 50 per cent. speculating attorneys. A clerk was then specially assigned to the duty to ascertain, if possible, the places of the residence of all the parties entitled to receive any dividend on stocks that had been standing to their credit for one year or more.

Letters have been addressed to 358 individuals, corporations and firms; 317 such have responded, and there has already been paid to these nearly one-half of the amount that remained so unclaimed, viz.: \$32,362 08, in gold. There is still a list containing 809 names of persons whose residence cannot be ascertained, to whom there is due the balance remaining unpaid of \$33,188 96. The knowledge that this interest is due would, no doubt, reach most of the persons entitled to receive the same, if a full list of the names and the amounts due each respectively should be published. But this would require an expenditure of money for which there

is no appropriation by law.

It is, therefore, most respectfully suggested that Congress be asked to pass a law authorizing and directing the publication annually, on a day to be named in the law, in one or more of the leading newspapers of the country, a full list of the names to whom due, and the amounts of all such dividends that have remained due and unclaimed for one year or more. So long as the government shall be obliged to pay interest for the use of money, the interest on these unclaimed dividends would, no doubt, be sufficient to cover the cost and expense of the advertising. All dividends that should remain unclaimed for one year after three consecutive annual publications thereof, might be covered into the treasury. This course would certainly indemnify the government for all the cost of advertising.

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES ACCOUNT.

Under the act entitled "An act to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States," passed May 2, 1866, there has been covered into the treasury to the proper appropriation,

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

and to the credit of the persons entitled to receive the various amounts so covered in, at the times and from the sources as follows, viz:

,	
Treasurer's drafts in 3d quarter of 1866. Treasurer's drafts in 4th quarter of 1866. Treasurer's drafts in 1st quarter of 1867. Treasurer's drafts in 2d quarter of 1868.	\$87, 472 75 68, 756 16 7, 017 00 8, 857 00
Disbursing officers' checks in 4th quarter of 1867	172, 102 94 940 01
Total amount covered in since the passage of the law	173, 042 95

It will be observed that of the large amount so covered in nearly the whole was on unclaimed amounts due on drafts payable to various persons, that were issued by the Treasurer of the United States, and that the amounts so covered in that were due individuals on the checks of disbursing officers were insignificantly small, aggregating less than \$1,000.

The statement of the account is as follows, to wit:

Covered in on drafts issued by the Treasurer	\$172, 102 940	9 4 01
Total amount covered in to June 30, 1868	173, 042	95
There has been paid to persons entitled thereto	\$3,970 169,072	73 22
Total as above stated as covered in	173, 042	95

It is a noticeable fact that of the large amount that has been covered into the treasury, but a comparatively small amount has since, although nearly two years have elapsed, been drawn out and paid to the persons to whom it belonged.

It is believed that if an efficient system should be inaugurated, whereby all government disbursing officers should be compelled strictly to comply with the requirements of the law, large sums would be covered into the treasury for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto, and that in default of being claimed by such persons, would innure to the benefit of

the whole people of the United States.

If a regulation were to be established compelling all government disbursing officers to remit to the proper officer of the treasury, with their vouchers and statements of their accounts, a detailed schedule setting forth the number, date, amount, on what particular office drawn, and to whom, and for which particular voucher given, of all checks issued by such officer; and then, if all depositaries and agents of the government, be they the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, designated depositaries, or national banks acting as such, should be required at stated periods to forward all the checks of government disbursing officers that had been paid by them, and charged to the account of such disbursing officer, to the proper officer of the Treasury Department; in order that each check might be put on file with the voucher for which it was given, there would then be a perfect check on all government officers, and it is believed that large sums that are now lost would, under such regulations, be saved to

the true owners of the same, or to the people. The present law works well so far as it goes. With the additional requirements as suggested, and with the change recommended in my last report, so that any outstanding liability may be covered into the treasury at the end of one year, instead of three years as now, it will accomplish all the benefits that were anticipated from its passage.

MODES OF DESTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES NOTES AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

As Congress failed to act upon my suggestions in regard to the destruction of national bank notes, and as I consider them of great importance to the banks and to the government, and especially to the latter, I desire to again say what I said in my last annual report. No more specific mode for the destruction of any United States notes that had become mutilated, or otherwise unfitted for use, occurs in any one of the acts authorizing the issue of such notes, than that "they shall be cancelled and destroyed."

Originally, by a treasury regulation, all government securities, whether bonds, certificates, notes, or fractional currency, were destroyed by burning. It was soon found that this mode of destruction was not only unsafe, because of a liability to have the mutilated notes go out of the chimneytop, but that it was a wicked waste of much excellent material, suitable for

the manufacture of paper.

The regulation was thereupon changed, and all such government securities as are destined for destruction are now, and have ever since been,

destroyed by maceration.

The mutilated securities, after cancellation by punching and cutting, are placed in a large revolving iron cylinder, which is then securely locked with three locks, the keys to the respective locks being kept one each by the three members of the committee appointed to witness their destruction. While so locked in the cylinder, they are treated through a flexible tube and an opening in the gudgeon with chemicals and steam, until they are thoroughly macerated and reduced to a fine pulp. The committee then unlock the cylinder, and certify to the total destruction of the securities. The daily product of this operation is worth between \$300 and \$400 dollars in money.

By the "Act to provide a national currency," which was passed while the practice of burning United States notes was still in vogue, and copying after the treasury regulations then in force, it was provided by the 32d section of that act, in reference to the retiring of mutilated national bank notes, that they "shall be burned to ashes." The same reasons that existed for the change from burning to maceration as to United States securities, apply with equal force to the notes of the national banks, and in an especial manner to those of the banks that have failed, and for the redemption of whose notes the government has thereby become liable. Such a change would do away with the necessity for two separate committees and two distinct establishments now kept up for the destruction of two kinds of currency.

A change in the national currency act, to make it conform, in regard to the destruction of their mutilated circulating notes, to the practice of the Treasury Department, would be safer and would save much money, and would be otherwise beneficial to both the banks and to the government.

So, too, if the national banks should be permitted to cut off, say one quarter, longitudinally from the bottom of all their notes, including the

signatures of the president and the cashier, leaving the corporate name of the bank, the denomination, the numbers, and the seal intact, before sending them to the Treasury Department for destruction, all danger from loss on such notes while in transitu and while here would be wholly avoided. This last suggestion, if carried into effect, would save the banks the necessity, and the consequent expense, of employing an agent, or being here by one of their officers to witness the destruction of their notes. It is hoped that Congress may give these suggestions favorable consideration.

DUPLICATE CHECKS.

A very large proportion of the payments of this office, and nearly, if not quite, all those by disbursing officers are made through the medium of checks on this and the various other offices of the treasury that keep agency accounts. This mode of transacting the public business has become an absolute necessity, and it cannot now be dispensed with. It not unfrequently happens that these checks are lost in transit or otherwise. Whenever this is the case with checks of disbursing officers, the persons entitled to receive pay thereon, under present arrangements, have no remedy; and although the check may be payable to order, and therefore not payable without the proper endorsement of the person entitled to receive pay thereon, yet the payee or his assignee is forever precluded from receiving pay on any such lost check.

This is certainly a very great hardship, and the evil should be remedied. To some extent this has been done by the third section of the act entitled "An act to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under the act of 1866," passed March 19, 1868. By that statute it is enacted "that the assistant treasurers at New York and San Francisco be and are hereby directed to pay duplicate checks for bounties granted under said act, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct."

This act, it will be noticed, applies to only two of the many offices on which checks of government officers are drawn, and to but a single kind of checks, and that the kind, too, that will soon cease to be issued at all. With regard to the more numerous kinds, and which will probably always be issued, treasury officers refuse to pay on the duplicate checks of disbursing officers, and disbursing officers refuse to issue a second original check for the same payment, each of these officers claiming that it would not be safe for them to deviate in that regard from their respect-So the payee or assignee of a lost check has no remedy but to find the check. Even where such check is known to be totally destroyed there is no redress. Now, in the case of lost drafts that were issued in payment of warrants there is no such difficulty. In such an event, upon proof of the loss of any such draft, and upon the delivery of a bond executed in double the amount of the lost draft, made in favor of the United States by the payee or assignee, with two sureties, and approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, a duplicate is at once issued to the party entitled thereto. There seems to be no good reason why the Comptroller of the Treasury should not in like manner be authorized to approve of bonds that he may deem sufficient when executed as aforesaid in cases of checks of any officer whose accounts are finally adjusted by him, that have been or that may be lost, as he now does in the case of lost drafts.

Nor is there any apparent good reason why the Second Comptroller should not be authorized in like manner to approve, if by him deemed

sufficient, of such bonds to be so given, in the case of lost checks of government disbursing officers, issued in exchange for vouchers, the final settlement and adjustment of which pertain to his office. In view of the great hardships to which government creditors who may be so unfortunate as to have lost such checks are now subjected, it is most respectfully suggested that the passage of a law, in conformity with the views herein expressed, be recommended to Congress.

PERSONNEL OF THE OFFICE.

The number of appointments during the year was Reduced by resignations Reduced by removals Reduced by transfers Reduced by decease	22 14 5
Increase during the year	
In the office at the close of the year, June 30, 1868 The amount disbursed for salaries to the above numbe	
during the year was as follows, to wit:	,
On regular roll	
Total payments during the year was Less income tax retained from salaries	\$329, 959 32 3, 793 11
Net amount paid for salaries	326, 166 21

Being for each person a little less than \$1,173 per annum.

REORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE.

More time and reflection have greatly strengthened my convictions of the correctness of the suggestions made in my reports for former years in regard to the reorganization of the office of the Treasurer, and of the pay of the persons employed therein. I am now fully persuaded that all that has heretofore been said on these subjects has been too mildly put, and understated. Fearing that the suggestions heretofore presented failed, from that cause and reason, to attract the attention that they deserved, they are reproduced and repeated with the emphasis and urged with the earnestness that it is believed their justness justifies.

Having these convictions, I feel sure of pardon for their reiteration. It therefore again becomes my duty to present to you, and through you to the Congress of the United States, the great difficulty in the way of the proper conduct and management of this office, on account of the utterly inadequate pay awarded by law to its officers, clerks, and other employés. It is exceedingly difficult to procure the services of persons of the ability, capacity, and proved integrity of character required for places of such great responsibility; and when procured, it is still more

difficult to retain them.

Banks and business men find it for their interest to pay rates nearly, if not quite, double those paid by the government for like services, of persons possessing the requisite talent, experience, application, and honesty, to fit them for the constant handling of and accounting for the millions of dollars that must necessarily pass through the hands of the employés of this office daily.

Foor men—and none other than poor men, will take these places—who have the requisite talents to perform such labors accurately and with despatch, and who have the integrity to deal honestly with a government that pays them barely enough for their valuable services to support themselves and their families in the plainest manner, and by the practice of the most rigid economy, can hardly be expected to remain in their places, especially when they are eagerly sought after by banking and other corporations and business men, who appreciate and find it their interest to secure the services of such persons by the payment of much higher salaries. Few men under such circumstances, now that the country is again at peace, feel it their duty so to sacrifice themselves and their families upon the altar of patriotism. Several, however, from motives of public spirit and duty, and a hope that Congress would, in the end, do them justice, and from personal persuasion from me, have been induced to remain in their places.

The chiefs of division in this office now hold much more responsible positions than were those occupied by the heads of bureaus before the rebellion. The chief of the division of national banks holds government securities the present cash value of which exceeds \$400,000,000, being more than ten times the amount formerly held by the superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York. Yet his salary is only \$2,200, while that of the superintendent of the New York banks,

holding less than one-tenth of the securities, was \$5,000.

The present system of compensation of the employés in the departments of the government is wrong, unwise, unjust, and very demoralizing. Although so to a degree in all the branches of the public service, it is particularly so with respect to the females so employed. Some of these are in places of great pecuniary responsibility, and incur great risks. This is especially true of such as are employed in the redemption of the national currency, where a loss of notes, an error in the count, or the overlooking of counterfeits, makes each clerk so engaged personally liable to respond in money to the amount of any errors so made. These amounts are deducted from the salaries of such clerks regularly at the end of each month.

Banks and business firms pay their tellers and others, who are responsible for money errors, higher salaries than those who perform mere routine office business.

It would be hard to find a reason why the same rules should not obtain in the government offices, or why clerks here, performing like duties and incurring like risks, should not be paid according to their individual merits, and the risks and liabilities that they severally incur.

Then again, where the labor and responsibility is of like character, the difference in the manner of doing the work, and the amount done, between two individuals, is very great. It is well known that some clerks are able to and do perform three times, and more, the labor of some others, and that they do it, too, with more skill and every way better; and yet it is insisted by legal enactment that the very poorest of such clerks shall receive the compensation of the very best. Who will say that this is right, or that it is not unjust? A change should be made hat would tend to stimulate all to well-doing, by the hope of promotion

and better pay; that would bring the poorer classes up to a higher standard, and not as is now done, under the sanction of law, inevitably drag the better classes down to the level of the very poorest.

So, too, the rule that has been so long in use that it seems to have the sanction of law, by which leaves of absence are granted for a month in each year, is claimed by all alike as a prescriptive right. In these cases, as in those of leaves of absence on account of ill health, or for sickness in family, or for other cause, the poorer clerks, whose absence is of little account to the business of the office, more readily obtain these leaves, while those who do their whole or more than their duty are necessarily denied the privilege, because their better services cannot be spared.

To remedy these evils it is suggested that the law should be so changed as to authorize a more perfect classification of the various employés of the department. This could be so done as to do justice to all, without increasing the aggregate amount of money now paid for salaries. The loss of time by reason and on account of regular leaves of absence, sickness, and from other causes, is believed to be more than 20 per cent. A law authorizing an increase of that percentage to the pay of each employé, and forbidding the payment for lost time for any cause whatever, would procure much more and better service than is now had.

The following plan for the reorganization of this office is most respectfully submitted:

	Per annum.
An assistant treasurer	\$4,000
A cashier	
An assistant cashier	3,000
A chief of division of banks	2,800
A chief of division of redemptions	2,800
A chief of division of issues	2,800
A chief of division of general accounts	2,800
A chief of division of treasurer's accounts	2,600
A chief of division of loans	2,600
A chief of division of correspondence	2,600
A paying teller	
A receiving teller	2,600
An assistant paying teller	2,400
An assistant receiving teller	2,400
Two principal bookkeepers, each	2,400
Fifteen fifth class clerks, each	2,000
Fifteen fourth class clerks, each	1,800
Fifteen third class clerks, each	1,600
Fifteen second class clerks, each	
Five first class clerks, each	
One engineer	1,200
Nine messengers, each	1,000
Nine assistant messengers, each	800
Seven laborers, each	700
Fifteen female clerks, each	1,200
Fifteen female clerks, each	1,100
Fifteen female clerks, each	1,000
Seventeen female clerks, each	900
Seventeen female clerks, each	800
Seventeen female clerks, each	700
Seven female mewengers, each	600
Seven female messengers, each	
Nine femp vch	400

AMENDICATION OF THE SECTION SOMEONING CORES, UNLINE nore than one-half of the month's salary. It not unfrequently ust a number unite to make up the loss of the unfortunate ones, cting something from the salaries of each. All such as are these risks should be paid accordingly.

nd other considerations have satisfied me that all should be d than they now are, and that the female clerks should be nearer to the pay level of the male clerks.

h is that many of the former now do as much work, if not more, is well, if not better, for \$900 per annum, than some of the ible to do, who receive a yearly salary of just twice that amount. that these remarks apply more especially to one kind of they apply to a kind of work that must be done so long as

f paper currency shall be continued. ount of fractional currency now in circulation exceeds 0. This saves to the people \$2,000,000 in interest yearly. ,000,000—being nearly two-thirds of the entire circulation—I every year. As a like amount is issued it requires the preanting and issuing, and the redemption, counting and destruc-1,000,000 of this small currency annually. So long as this is the services of female clerks cannot be dispensed with, save ng them by male clerks, whose salaries would cost the govlearly double the amount now paid for this service. rks, with but few exceptions, are subject to greater risks of ison of miscounts or by passing counterfeits, for which each uniarily liable and responsible, than nine-tenths of the male lose principal occupations are books and accounts, are sub-

ad fair dealing, therefore, demand that their pay should be d more nearly than it now is to that of the other sex for like nd responsibilities. Impressed by these and other good cons, I have been induced to make some changes from the plan in my last annual report for the reorganization of this office. ipal change is one higher grade for female clerks. This addi-

from which young men may after a time graduate and then obtain situations elsewhere where the pay for like services is better, it would be next to impossible to obtain or to retain the services of persons competent to manage the business transactions of this office, which exceed that of any moneyed institution in the world. Just so soon as young men become properly educated to the correct understanding and proper management of the public business they receive invitations to go elsewhere, to become bookkeepers, tellers and cashiers, at salaries largely in advance of those paid by the government. This draft upon the most competent men in the office is in constant progress. The policy of permitting this seems to be penny-wise and pound-foolish economy. Instead of educating men to manage other men's business, the government should employ only such persons as had already a good business educa-It should pay such salaries as would command the best required talent, and that would retain the services of such as it had itself educated.

BASE METAL TOKENS.

The proposition that a government should not do anything that the law or the moral sense of the people would denounce as dishonest in an individual will scarce be denied by any right-thinking man. No community would for a day submit to having imposed upon it by individuals, inside or outside of the community, false, irredeemable and almost valueless tokens, wherewith to redeem and replace their promises to pay lawful money. Yet this is precisely what the general government has done and is still doing.

After the general suspension of specie payments by the moneyed institutions of the country, and by the government of the United States as well, all the silver fractional parts of a dollar simultaneously disappeared from all the business channels of the whole country. A substitute must be had. Ordinary postage stamps were at once, for the want of a better, used for the purpose. These were soon found to be very

inconvenient and entirely inadequate.

Congress then authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute paper bills representing the fractional parts of the dollar. The Secretary, under this authority, issued such bills of the denominations of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, and 3 cents. All these issues were by law made receivable to any amount for United States stamps, and they were all exchangeable for United States notes by the assistant treasurers and the designated depositaries of the United States, in sums of not less than \$3; and they were further made receivable in payment of all dues to the United States for less than \$5, except for customs, which are payable in gold. Congress has passed laws by which successively first the three cent and then the five cent notes were inhibited from being issued.

These are now almost entirely withdrawn from circulation. This convenient small change, that was in various ways receivable for public dues, and at the same time convertible into lawful money of the United States, has been replaced, under the specious plea of a "speedy return to specie payments," by an almost worthless, irredeemable, poisonous, and stinking copper and nickel token currency. The five cent tokens are made a legal tender for \$1, and are redeemable in sums of not less than \$100. All the others, including the one cent, the two cent, and the three cent tokens, and whether made of copper alone or of copper and nickel, are entirely irredeemable, and, as an irredeemable currency, have already

become a nuisance by their great accumulations in the hands of small dealers.

Officers engaged in government collections, especially those connected with the Post Office Department, suffer in consequence. Postmasters are by law compelled to receive these government tokens in payment for postage stamps, and are then immediately liable to the government for the amounts of such sales in good money. But the government that sold these tokens at par for their face value, or paid them as money to its creditors, now turns round and refuses to receive them back in payment from its own officers, who were by law compelled to receive them on account of the government.

Postmasters who were so obliged to receive these tokens have offered them by the bagful in payment of their post office receipts at the counter of the treasury, and have been compelled to carry them home again, because the Treasurer cannot receive over 60 cents in three-cent pieces, nor over four cents in one or two-cent pieces, in any one payment. Was there ever an act of the government of a respectable people that, for meanness, can compare with this? An individual that would practice such a confidence game would be branded as a two-penny thief, and would soon be consigned to a house of correction. A government that practices such frauds upon the people cannot hope long to retain the respect of anybody. It has been intimated, and there are those that are uncharitable enough to believe the story, that the ownership of an unprofitable nickel mine had something to do in influencing the passage of these "speedy-return-to-specie-payment" laws.

A government that has the meanness to openly repudiate the payment or redemption of its one and two-cent issues will soon be suspected of being none too good to repudiate payment of the larger obligations of the nation. He that is not faithful in small things will scarcely be trusted in large ones. Congress can prevent this danger and save the reputation of the government only by making immediate provision for the prompt redemption of these, its smallest, obligations in lawful money.

The business and money transactions of the office, although steadily on the decrease, still continue to be of enormous proportions. show that the aggregate of the necessary entries in the year closing with June 30, 1865, amounted to the sum of \$9,117,855,012 58; in the year closing with June 30, 1867, to only \$5,930,467,941 90; and in the year closing with June 30, 1868, to \$5,522,361,160 05; being a falling off in the latter year of \$408,106,781 85 from that of the preceding year. For the eight years beginning with July 1, 1860, and ending with June 30, 1868, the aggregate of these business transactions amounted to the almost inconceivable sum of \$41,777,840,607 13. These figures would be read in the countries of continental Europe, forty-one billion seven hundred and seventy-seven million eight hundred and forty thousand six hundred and seven dollars and thirteen cents. But in Great Britain and its dependencies it would be more correctly expressed forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven million eight hundred and forty thousand six hundred and seven dollars and thirteen cents. This last statement is not made for you, nor for Congress, but for the persons who almost every day inquire, what is a billion?

All this immense amount entered upon the books of this office, and the sum of \$21,004,748,179 54, being very nearly one-half of the whole amount, originated in and belongs to the office in Washington exclusively.

When it is taken into consideration that nearly 300 persons are engaged in this office, and that two-thirds of the number are daily employed in the handling and charge of money, it is really a subject for wonder, and

of gratulation as well, to all, inside and outside of the office, that not a single dollar has been lost to the people of the United States. This is no doubt due to kind fortune, and a kinder overruling Providence; but the honesty, fidelity, watchfulness, and efficiency of those associated with me in the discharge of the arduous duties and fearful responsibilities of the office should not be overlooked; neither should I, nor do I forget, the kind assistance always extended me by the chiefs and others of other bureaus, and especially the generous support received at your hands.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 11, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a statement of the business of the Register's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The force employed in the division of receipts and expenditures comprises twenty-three (23) male clerks; its records consist of nine (9) legers, for personal accounts, eight (8) appropriation legers, five (5) journals, and a large number of auxiliary books, in which accounts, warrants, and drafts are registered. In addition to this, the annual statement of receipts and expenditures, in detail, is made up and condensed for printing, and the proof-sheets examined and corrected. A list of all "receipts and expenditures," warrants issued during each quarter, is prepared for quarterly settlement with the Treasurer; copies of records and accounts required in the prosecution of suits are prepared in this division and authenticated by the Register.

The custody of the files and their arrangement are also intrusted to this division. In addition to this, there is a large amount of miscella-

neous work done, which cannot be detailed in this report.

With the exception of warrants issued for payments and repayments in the War, Navy, and Interior (Pension and Indian) Departments, the business of this division shows an increase over the preceding year, while the force employed has been diminished.

The number of warrants issued during the year for civil diplometic.

miscellaneous, internal revenue, and public debt expenditures,	•
was	22, 231
In the preceding year	21,955

Increase



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.	223
The number of warrants issued for receipts from customs, lands, direct tax, internal revenue, and miscellaneous sources was In the preceding year	9, 018 8, 498
Increase	520
The number of warrants issued for payments and repayments in the Warand Interior (Pension and Indian) Departments, was In the preceding year	9, 104 10, 428
Decrease	1, 324
The number of journal pages required for the entry of accounts relating to the civil, diplomatic, internal revenue, miscellaneous and public debt receipts and expenditures, was In the preceding year	4, 114 3, 705
Increase	409
The number of drafts registered was	39, 684 37, 398
Increase	2,286
The number of certificates furnished for settlement of accounts	
was	6, 380 6, 280
Increase	100
The number of accounts received from the offices of the First and Fifth Auditors, and Commissioner of the General Land Office,	
In the preceding year.	25, 273 $23, 340$
Increase	1,933

LOAN BRANCH.

This branch of the Register's effice is charged with the preparation of the bonds to be issued by the government, all of which are signed by the Register, the assistant register, or other officer specially authorized for that purpose; after which they are issued by the Register in accordance with the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The magnitude of the trust necessarily reposed in the officers in charge of this work demands the strictest fidelity and efficiency. When it is observed that the direct issues of government securities for the last fiscal year exceeded four hundred and sixty-two millions (462,000,000) of dollars, the importance of thorough system and absolute accuracy of detail in the management of this business cannot be over-estimated.

To this end I have from time to time adopted such additional checks and safeguards as would, in my judgment, tend to prevent the possibility of error or mistake, and I am of opinion that there is, under the escat system of management, no possible contingency for inaccuracy, at would not be detected in ample time to prevent injury or loss.

The following exhibits the number and amount of bonds issued in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

Whole number of coupon bonds issued was 788,922,amount\$375,871 of this amount, \$373,204,600 were direct issues, \$2,335,300 were in

on transfers, and \$340,000 on exchange.

Whole number of registered bonds issued was 75,758, as \$201,473,650. Of this amount \$88,658,800 were direct issues, \$86,14 were issued for assignments, and \$26,666,250 in exchange for a bonds.

Total number of bonds (coupon and registered) issued during the was 864,680, amount \$577,353,550. The following tabular statems hibits the character, number, and amounts of the different issues, a field by their respective loans:



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. 225

12		DIRECT ISSUES.	SUES.		EXCI	EXCHANGES.	Ī		TH.	THANSPERS.	
Loan.	Number of cases.	Bonds Issued.	ЭпрошА	Number of cases.	Bonds Issued.	Bonds cancelled.	Amount	Number of cases.	Bonds issued.	Bonds cancelled.	Эпопо
et February 8 let July 17 Reff, act March 3, 6 per cent. 1864, act March 3, 5 per cent. 1865, act March 3, 5 per cent. 1865, act March 3, consols 1867, act March 3, consols 1867, act March 3, consols 1868, act March 2, consols 1868, act March 3, consols 1868, ac	1 88 82 E	36 19, 390 16, 780 44, 872 690, 958 33, 409	\$1, 800 23, 286, 600 16, 350, 000 360, 803, 150 17, 648, 950 6, 472, 000 6, 877, 000	13.4 3.4 3.4 1.3 1.78 1.78 1.78 1.60 9.160 9.155 82.3	682 11,291 1,291 1,291 1,291 1,291 1,291 1,291 1,300 1,491 1	23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	\$88,000 746,000 383,000 385,000 1,244,500 1,444,500 6,021,810 6,021,810 6,621,810 6,63	54 511,119 511	811 822 824 825 825 825 825 825 825 825 825 825 825	25.5 4 25	8804, 959 973, 973, 973, 973, 973, 973, 973, 973,
lvision.	1100	337	2, 730, 000 320, 000 1, 112, 000					130 25 25 88	906 18 179 177	845 164 168	4, 448, 000 106, 000 954, 000 1, 048, 000
Total	100 00	016 200	469 909 400	2 241	18 690	11 000	000 041 220	1000	1	15	200

REDEMPTIONS.

Loan.	Number of capes.	Bonds cancelled.	Amount.
1847	39 19	205 200	\$6, 429,000 678, 430
Total	51	546	7, 107, 500
RECAPITULATION.			
Number of cases:			
Direct issues		15, 917 3, 341	
Transfers		7,010	
Redemptions		51	
Number of bonds issued:			25, 619
*Coupon direct issue	. 1 ;	795, 759	
Coupon, transfers		8,823	
Coupon, exchanges		340	
Registered, direct issue		81,040	
Registered, transfers		32, 903	
Registered, exchanges	1	12, 515	***
Number of bonds cancelled:			864, 009
Coupon exchanged	1	41,962	
Registered, transfers		31, 607	
Redeemed		546	
			74, 115
Amount of bonds issued:	ا		
Coupon, direct laste		204, 600	
Coupon, transfers		135, 300 140, 000	
Registered, direct issue	ee 2	58. 800	
Registered, transfers.	86 1	48.600	
Registered, exchanges		66, 250	
			\$577, 353, 550
Amount of bonds redeemed:	1 -		
Coupon		81,000	
Registered	65,9	26, 500	

^{*} These bonds were counted, examined, and the blank strips and cancelled coupons cut off by the ladies of

7, 107,500

Delivered to the Treasurer for destruction, defaced and cancelled bonds received from Mr. Clark, 76,191; coupons cancelled and cut from bonds, 344,381; strips cut from coupon bonds, 386,153; number of letters written, copied and malied, or sent by express, 28,720. Schedules of interest have been made out, copied, and sent to government agents of 3,338 pages and 84,742 names. To facilitate the payment of interest at New York, the accounts have been vowelized and transferred to 32 new ledgers.

It will be observed that of the \$201,473,650 registered bonds issued during the last fiscal year, \$26,666,250 were issued in exchange for coupon bonds.

On the 30th of June, 1868, the market value of five-twenty compon bonds loan of 1862 was 113, while registered bonds of the same loan, bearing the same rate of interest, were worth 1091.

The comparative value of these securities varies according to the estimate of the holders.

It will be observed that while four-fifths of the securities issued during the last fiscal year were coupon bonds, yet more than 13 per centum of the entire issue of registered stock was issued in exchange for coupon bonds. From which it would seem, that while a majority of holders prefer coupon bonds, a large number have surrendered coupon for registered bonds, notwithstanding the depreciation of the latter as compared with the former in the stock markets of this country and I am convinced that there is no substantial reason for this difference in the value of these stocks, except that coupon bonds are vertible into registered bonds, at the option of the holder, whi conversion of the latter into coupon bonds is prohibited



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Aside from this, I am convinced that the characteristics which distinguish these securities do not account for the difference in their market value.

Coupon bonds are transferred by delivery, registered bonds by assignment; in this respect the former are more desirable; but as coupon bonds are transferable by delivery, there is no remedy by which their owners may be reimbursed for their loss; while registered bonds are worthless except in the hands of their owners, and in this respect are more desirable than coupon.

The remaining difference applies to the manner in which the interest is paid. In the one case, the interest is paid on the presentation of the coupon; in the other, on demand at the depository which the party

himself has selected.

I have taken the liberty of inviting your attention to this subject, because I believe that if these securities were placed on equal footing as regards conversion, the cause for the discrepancy in their values would be removed, and as it could in no event decrease the value of the one, it would necessarily, in my opinion, appreciate the other.

NOTE AND COUPON DIVISION.

The work performed in this branch of the Register's office consists in assorting, arranging, counting and registering treasury notes, compound interest notes, gold certificates, 7.30 treasury notes, and the coupons of all United States loans. In addition to this, all redeemed and exchanged bonds are examined, registered and filed by this division.

I.—Treasury notes, comprising—

One-year five (5) per cents., act March 3, 1863. Two-year five (5) per cents., act March 3, 1863.

Two-year five (5) per cents., (coupon,) act March 3, 1863.

II.—Compound interest notes, comprising—

Three-year six (6) per cents., act March 3, 1863. Three-year six (6) per cents., act June 30, 1864.

These notes are received from the office of the First Comptroller; the count of that office is verified, and they are then delivered to the Treasurer, in whose office they are again counted and cut in halves. The Treasurer returns the upper halves to this office, and delivers the lower

to the loan branch of the Secretary's office.

The upper halves are carefully counted in this office, and arranged according to their letters (A, B, C, D,) and again counted in their respective letters, then arranged numerically, each note according to its number and denomination, after which they are registered in the records of this office, and then delivered to a committee composed of members representing the offices of the Secretary and Register, for final examination. If upon examination it is found that the books of the Secretary's office and Register's office agree in every particular, the notes are turned over to another committee for destruction.

III.—Gold certificates.

Gold Hentes are received from the Treasurer's office. Like the into halves; the upper halves are counted in this in the office of the Secretary. Having been care-

fully counted, they are arranged numerically, and entered upon the records of this office, according to their numbers and denominations. The count of the Secretary's and the Register's office is then compared, and if found to agree, the certificates are destroyed.

IV.—Seven-thirty treasury notes.

These notes are received from the office of the First Comptroller; they are first arranged according to their series and denominations, then according to their number, then counted and entered upon the records of the office, according to their series, numbers, and denominations, after which they are deposited in the files-room to await the redemption of those outstanding. Having been mutilated in the process of cancellation, there is no risk on account of their non-destruction; while their preservation is the means of detecting counterfeit notes or duplicates should any be presented.

V.—Coupons.

The coupons of all United States loans are received from the office of the First Comptroller. They are first assorted into their respective loans, series, and denominations; then carefully counted, in order to verify the schedule of the Comptroller's office; they are then arranged numerically, after which they are re-counted and entered upon the records of the office, according to their numbers, denominations, series, and loans, and then deposited in the files-room of this office.

VI.—Redeemed and exchanged bonds.

Redeemed and exchanged bonds having been cancelled, are sent from the loan branch division of this office to the note and coupon division, where they are arranged, counted, and registered.

Their registration is then compared with the records of the loan branch division of the Secretary's and Register's offices, and if it is found to be correct they are delivered to a committee representing the offices of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Register for destruction. Schedules containing a complete description of each security are made out in duplicate, one of which is delivered to the committee and the other retained in this office. The record of this division contains the evidence by which error, mistake, or fraud in the issue, redemption, or exchange of the national securities, or in the payment of their interest, may be instantly detected. It contains a pertinent description of each bond redeemed or exchanged, and each coupon that has been paid; and the arrangement and classification is such that each particular bond and coupon may be at once identified by reference to the record.

The public interest requires not only that this record be accurately made up, but that it be made up to the latest possible period; and for this reason the force employed should be always adequate to the current business, so as to prevent an accumulation of unfinished work.

The record discloses the history of these transactions only up to the period to which it is completed, and its value is increased as it approximates the period of the transaction which it records; and if instead of showing the actual condition of these securities—how much has been redeemed or exchanged, how much interest paid, or the amount of notes outstanding—the present record only gave their condition one, two, or more years ago, its value as a means of detecting error and preventing loss would be to a great extent destroyed.

If mistake or fraud had been committed in 1866, and the record of the transaction in which it occurred were not made up until 1868, it is evident that the opportunity for correction would be limited, if not completely lost.

At the date of my appointment as Register the conversions of the seven-thirties were in rapid progress, and were continued until after the expiration of the fiscal year 1867. The labor incident to these conversions demanded the instant attention of a large clerical force, which was supplied by relieving the employés engaged in counting and registering other securities, which resulted in a large accumulation of back work.

I found upon examination that this accumulation amounted to over four millions (4,000,000) of coupons, besides a large number of treasury

notes, gold certificates, and compound interest notes.

For the reason before stated I deemed it important that this back work should be brought up; and for that purpose I requested the appointment of an additional number of female clerks, which was granted, (A.)

The whole number of clerks employed in this division on the 30th of June, 1867, was 67; the average number employed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was 87—an increase of thirty (30) per cent.

The detailed statements of the work performed during the fiscal year 1868, embraced in this report, show an increase equal to the increase of force, in addition to a careful recount of thirteen (13) millions of coupons which had been counted in 1865 and 1866.

In addition to this the entire amount of redeemed and exchanged bonds which had been received at this office prior to the date of my appointment had accumulated in the loan branch division, all of which has since been transferred to the note and coupon division, where it has been examined, arranged, counted, and registered—which labor required the services of seven (7) clerks, in addition to the number necessary for the current work of that particular branch of business.

The following tabular statements show in detail the amount of labor performed by the note and coupon division for the present fiscal year:

Statement of five per cent. treasury notes—upper halves.

Counted, assorted, arranged, registered, and examined.	Authorizing acts.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Coupons at-
One-year treasury notes Two-year treasury notes	March 3, 1863 March 3, 1863	16, 219 3, 117	\$336, 150 208, 550	
Twe-year treasury notes, (coupon)	March 3, 1863 March 3, 1863	745 61,841	65, 000 79, 123, 32 0	261
Total	••••	81,922	79, 733, 020	261
A decrease on the preceding year	of	98, 133	\$ 45, 154, 560	1,061

Note, (A.)—At the date of this report, November 11, 1868, the entire work for which the additional force was employed has been brought up, and so much of the force as was not required for the current business of the office has been recommended for discharge.

Statement of six per cent. treasury notes—whole.

Statement of	ow per centa	or constant y little		
	Authorizing acts.	Number of pieces.	Amount	Coupons attached.
Received from the First Comptroller: Whole notes, 5 and 6 per cent Delivered to the United States	Mar. 3,1963 & June 30, 1964	194, 064	\$ 6, 878, 63 0	
Treasurer: Whole notes, 5 and 6-per cent	Mar. 3,1863 & June 30, 1864	124, 100	3, 596, 840	•••••••
Statement of six	per cent. tre	asury notes	upper halve	5. .
	Authorizing acts.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Coupous at tached.
Counted, assorted, and ar-				
ranged: Compound-interest notes Compound-interest notes	Mar. 3, 1863 June 30, 1864	102, 185 1, 731, 106	\$8, 330, 150 70, 692, 940	
Total		1, 833, 291	79, 023, 090	
An increase on the preceding year		822, 407	\$ 34, 283, 950	
Registered: Compound-interest notes Compound-interest notes	Mar. 3, 1863 June 30, 1864	• 102, 185 1, 507, 636	\$8, 330, 150 64, 654, 710	
Total		1,609,821	72, 984, 960	
An increase on the preceding year		598, 937	\$28, 245, 720	
Examined and compared: Compound-interest notes Compound-interest notes		103, 079 1, 460, 008	\$8, 383, 550 63, 458, 000	
Total		1,563,087	71,841,550	
An increase on the preceding year		552, 203	\$27, 102, 410	
Statement o	f seven-thirty	coupon tred	sury notes.	
	Authorizing sets.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Coupons a tached.
Counted second and ar				

Authorizing sets.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Coupons attached.
July 17, 1861	135	\$15,900	
Mar. 3, 1865	439, 637	162, 587, 100	10, 906 208, 841
Mar. 3, 1803	444, 193	85, 762, 050	316, 279
•••••	1,530,008	394, 867, 350	536, 095
•••••	616, 765	\$151, 485, 600	
	July 17, 1861 June 30, 1864	July 17, 1861 135	July 17, 1861 135 \$15, 900 146, 043 146, 502, 300 Mar. 3, 1865 439, 637 162, 587, 100 Mar. 3, 1865 444, 193 85, 762, 050 1, 530, 008 394, 867, 350

Statement of seven-thirty coupon treasury notes-Continued.

	Authorising acts.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Coupons attached.
Registered: Issues dated August and October, 1861, and on warrants 1st series, dated Aug. 15, 1864 2d series, dated June 15, 1865 3d series, dated July 15, 1865	July 17, 1861 June 30, 1864 Mar. 3, 1865 Mar. 3, 1865	135 734, 228 402, 079 400, 917	\$15, 900 167, 833, 350 152, 585, 450 79, 507, 490	11, 418 239, 584 351, 562
Total	•••••	1,537,359	399, 942, 100	602, 564
An increase on the preceding year		752, 593	\$187,713,650	
Examined and compared: Issues dated August and October, 1861, and on warrants. Ist series, dated Aug. 15, 1864 2d series, dated June 15, 1865 Total	July 17, 1861 June 30, 1864 Mar. 3, 1865 Mar. 3, 1865	135 956, 615 411, 329 413, 676	\$15,900 224,678,150 159,600,500 83,704,600 467,999,150	101, 883 425, 228 462, 588 969, 699
An increase on the preceding year		1, 295, 368	\$337,797,600	
Registered, examined, sched- uled, and delivered to the committee.	Authorizing acts.	Number of pieces.	ed bonds. Amount.	Coupons attached.
Exchanged bonds	July 17, 1861	73, 345	\$ 58, 7 03, 600	2, 266, 045
Exchanged bonds	Mar. 3, 1864 Mar. 3, 1864	116, 299 1, 998	\$75, 439, 250 1, 501, 500	7,601,553 145,717
Total		118, 297	76, 940, 750	7,747,270
Exchanged bonds	June 30, 1864	58, 147	\$47, 495, 450	2,227,290
Exchanged bonds, 1st series Redeemed bonds, 1st series		23, 175 1, 242	\$15,660,400 315,100	764, 676 37, 475
Total		24, 417	15, 975, 500	802, 151
Exchanged bonds, 2d series Redeemed bonds, 2d series	Feb. 25, 1862 Feb. 25, 1862	22, 969 1, 769	\$14,609,300 474,150	759, 768 53, 359
Total		24,738	15, 083, 450	813, 127
Exchanged bonds, 3d series Redeemed bonds, 3d series	Feb. 25, 1862 Feb. 25, 1862	18,683 898	\$12, 844, 000 159, 650	616, 387 27, 019
Total		19, 581	13, 003, 650	643, 406
Exchanged bonds, 4th series Redcamed bonds, 4th series	Feb. 25, 1862 Feb. 25, 1862	29, 239 1, 659	\$19, 244, 150 492, 600	967, 943 50, 169
Total		30,898	19, 736, 750	1,018,112
Total exchanged and redeemed		. 349, 423	\$199, 443, 700	13, 290, 111

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY DIVISION.

In this division the redeemed fractional currency is examined, counted, and destroyed, together with United States notes, and the national bank notes of such banks as have suspended business and have settled their accounts with the Treasurer.

These securities consist of postal currency, fractional currency, (old and new issues,) United States demand notes, legal-tender notes, national bank notes, and statistical matter, consisting of notes and securities that have been mutilated in the process of manufacture, or that have not been carried into the cash account of the Treasurer, and all bonds that have been exchanged for other securities; all of which are returned to this division to be destroyed by maceration. An average of 3,500 pounds of legal-tender notes and fractional currency are destroyed by maceration once in 10 days.

The following statement exhibits the amount of labor performed in this division:

Statement showing the number of notes and amount of fractional currency, (old and new issues,) postal currency, and United States notes examined, counted, and destroyed during the year ending June 30, 1868; also, the number and amount of coupons examined, arranged, and counted during the same period.

	No. of notes.	Amount.
Fractional currency, old issue	8, 000, 944 87, 530, 104 3, 600, 094	\$1,003,255 00 18,680,584 00 608,555 00
United States notes, new issue	7,947,975 7,762 21,281 7,563,813	27, 508, 679 00 64, 480 00 129, 797 15 98, 878, 693 40
The whole number of notes examined, counted during the year ending June 30, was In the preceding year		114, 671, 973
Increase To this add coupons counted, assorted, and a		
Total increase		9, 161, 004

TONNAGE DIVISION.

In this division a title record of property in "ships and vessels of the United States" is preserved, together with statistical information touching the merchant marine—embracing vessels in the foreign trade, coasting trade, and fisheries; steam vessels, sailing vessels, yachts, barges, and canal boats; also, vessels built, lost at sea, abandoned, or decayed. For many years this branch of the office has not received the attention which, in my judgment, its importance demanded.

The force employed does not seem to have been commensurate to the increase of business, and the system adopted at an early period of the

rnment was not varied to meet the changes required by the rapid

rth of the commercial enterprise of the country. nis condition resulted mainly, I presume, from two causes: first, the r performed being statistical in character, involving no settlement test of accuracy, it was not remarkable that more important duties ald absorb the attention to which it was entitled; and, second, the ural reluctance with which our veteran functionaries abandon or ify the business routine to which they have been so long accustomed

fact, I may observe, which is not peculiar to this office.

order to reorganize the division I applied for the services of a comnt officer who was familiar with the subject and its details, and Mr. ph Nimmo, jr., who had given much attention to it, and who had ed the different ports and districts for the purpose of instructing was of the customs in regard to their duties relating to this business, assigned to me for duty, and placed in charge of the division. An ligent classification of the tonnage statistics has been adopted, and opriate blank forms have been distributed to officers of the customs, instructions in regard to making correct returns.

e following information, which has not been presented in former

rts, will hereafter be furnished:

A statement showing the shipping of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; e Pacific coast; of the northern lakes, and of the western rivers. Statements of the tonnage of the country by States.

The separation of sailing vessels and ocean steamers from barges,

l-boats, and other inland vessels.

Separate statements of the cod and mackerel fisheries and whale ry by States and districts.

The number of vessels in each classification.

Statement of iron vessels, steam and sail.

Statement of yachts, steam and sail.

e foregoing embraces the entire transactions of this bureau for the year. It is due to the subordinate officers and employés of the in to add, in conclusion, that, with but few and slight exceptions, duties have been performed with signal industry and fidelity. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. L. JEFFRIES, Register.

n. HUGH McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. Statement of the public debt on the 1st day of January in each of the years from 1791 to 1842, inclusive, and at various dates in subsequent years to July 1, 1867.

	A
January 11791	\$75,463,476 53
1792	77,227,924 66
1793	80,352,634 04
1794	78,427,404 77
1795	80,747,587 38
1796	83,762,172 07
1797	82,064,479 33
1798	79,228,529 13
1799	78,408,669 77
1800	82,976,2 94 35
1801	83,038,050 80
1802	80,712,632 25
1803	77,054,686 30
1804	86,427,120 88
1805	82,312,150 50
1806	75,723,270 66
1807	69,218,398 64
1808	65,196,317 97
1809	57,023,192 09
1810	53,173,51 7 52
1811	48,005,587 76
1812	45,209,737 90
1813	55,962,827 57
1814	81,487,846 24
1815	99,833,660 15
1816	127,334,933 74
1817	123,491,965 16
1818	103,466,633 83
1819	95,529,648 28
1820	91,015,566 15
1821	89,987,427 66
1822	93,546,676 98
1823	90,875,877 28
1824	90,269,777 77
1825	83,788,432 71
1826	81,054,059 99
1827	73,987,357 20
1828	67,475,043 87 58,421,413 67
1829	48,565,406 50
1830 1831	39,123,191 68
	24,322,235 18
1832	7,001,032 88
1834	4,760,081 08
1835	351,289 05
1836	291,089 05
1837	1,878,223 55
1838	4,857,660 46
1839.	11,983,737 53
1840	5,125,077 63
1841	6,737,398 00
AVEA	<i>3</i> ,, <i>300</i>

nent of the public debt on the 1st day of January,	&c.—Continued.
y 11842	\$ 15,028,486 37
1843	27,203,450 69
1844	24,748,188 23
1845	17,093,794 80
1846	16,750,926 33
1847	38,956,623 38
1848	48,526,379 37
ter 11849	64,704,693 71
1850	64,228,238 37
er 20.1851	62,560,395 26
er 30.1852	65,131,692 13
,1853	67,340,628 78
1854	47,242,206 05
er 17.1855	39,969,731 05
er 15.1856	30,963,909 64 .
1857	29,060,386 90
, 1858	44 ,910,777 66
1859	58,754,699 33
1860	64,769,703 08
1861	90,867,828 68
1862	514,211,371 92
	1,098,793,181 37
1864	
1865	
1866	
1867	
1868	,636,320,964 67

N. L. JEFFRIES, Register.

SURY DEPARTMENT, egister's Office, November 16, 1868.

Statement of the revenue collected from the beginning of the government to the 30th of June, Lands, and Miscellaneous sources, with the receipts

	From customs: Duties, imposts, and tonnage.	From internal revenue.	From direct tax.	From postage.
From March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791	\$4, 399, 473 09			
1792 (for the year)	3, 443, 070 85	\$908, 924 81 337, 705 70		
1793 1794	4, 255, 306 56 4, 801, 065 28	337, 705 70 274, 089 62	1	\$11,090 51
1795	5, 568, 461, 26	337, 735 36		29, 478 49 22, 400 00
1795	5, 568, 461 26 6, 567, 987 94 7, 549, 649 65	475, 289 60		72, 909 84
1797	7, 549, 649 65	575, 491 45		64.500 0 0
1798	7, 106, 061 93 6, 610, 449 31	644, 357 95	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	39, 500 00 41, 000 00
1799	9, 080, 932, 73	779, 136 44 809, 396 55 1, 048, 033 43 621, 898 89	\$734, 223 97	78,000 00
1801	10, 750, 778 93	1, 048, 033 43	\$734, 223 97 534, 343 38 206, 565 44 71, 879 20	90 E00 (s
1809	12, 438, 235 74	621, 898 89	206, 565 44	35,000 00
1803	10, 479, 417 61 11, 098, 565 33	215, 177 69 50, 941 29 21, 747 15 20, 101 45	50, 198 44	16, 427 % 26, 500 00
1804	11, 098, 565 33 12, 936, 487 04	21, 747 15	21,883 91	21, 342 50
1906	14, 667, 698 17	20, 101 45	21, 83 91 55, 763 96	41, 117 🗗
1907	15, 845, 521, 61 16, 363, 550, 58	1 13,001 40	34, 732, 56	3,614 73
1808	16, 363, 550 58 7, 296, 020 58	8, 210 73 4, 044 39	19, 159 21 7, 517 31	
1810	7, 296, 020 58 8, 583, 309 31	7, 430 63	12, 448 68	
1811	13, 313, 222, 73	2, 295 95	7,666 66	37 70
1811	8, 958, 777 53	4,903 06	859 22	85,039 70
1814	13, 224, 623 25 5, 998, 772 08	4, 755 04 1, 662, 984 22	3, 865 52 2, 219, 497 36	33, 000 00 45, 000 00
1815	7, 282, 942-22	4,678,659 07	2, 162, 673 41	133,000 00
1816	36, 306, 874, 88	5, 124, 708 31	4, 253, 635 09	149, 787 74
1817 1818	26, 283, 348 49 17, 176, 385 00	2, 678, 100 77	1, 834, 187 04 264, 333 36	29, 371 91
1616	17, 176, 385 00 20, 203, 608 76	955, 279 90 229, 593 63	264, 333 36 83, 630 78	90, 070 00 71 32
1819	15, 005, 612-15	1 106, 260 53	31, 586 82	6, 463 93
1821	13, 004, 447-15	69, 027 63	31, 566 62 29, 349 05	516 91
1892	17, 589, 761 94	67, 663 71	20,961 56	602 04
1823	19, 668, 433 44 17, 878, 325 71	34, 242 17 34, 663 37	10, 337 71 6, 201 96	110 69
1824 1825	20, 098, 713 45	25, 771 35	2 330 85	469 56
1826	20, 098, 713 45 23, 341, 331 77	25, 771 35 21, 569 93	6, 638 76	469 56 300 14
1927. 1628. 1829.	19, 712, 283 29	19, 885 68	2,626 90	101 90
1625	23, 205, 523 64 22, 661, 965 91	17, 451 54 14, 502 74 12, 160 62	2,218 81 11,335 05	20 15
1830	21, 922, 391 39	12, 160 62	16,980 59	86 60 55 13
1831	24, 224, 441 77	6 933 51	10,506 01	561 Q2
1631	28, 465, 237 24 29, 032, 506 91	11, 630 65 2, 759 00	6, 791 13	941 95
1834	29, 032, 508 91 16, 214, 957 15	4, 196 09	394 12 19 80	100 00
1625 _	19 391 310 59	10, 459 48	4, 263 33	893 00
1836	23, 409, 940 53	370 00	728 79	10 91
1837	11, 169, 290 39 16, 158, 800 36	5, 493 84	1,687 70	
1839	16, 158, 800 36 23, 137, 924 81	2, 467 27 2, 553 32	735 24	
1540	13, 499, 502-17	1,682 25		I
1841	14, 487, 216 74	3, 261 36		
1843 (helf weer to Impe 30)	18, 187, 908 76 7, 046, 843 91	495 00 103 25		
1842 1843 (half year to June 30). 1844 (fiscal year ending June 30). 1844-45 1845-46	26, 183, 570-94	1,777 34		
1844-'45	27, 528, 112 70	3, 517 12		
1845-'46	26, 712, 667 87	2.897.26		
	23, 747, 864 66 31, 757, 070 66	375 00 375 00		
1848-49 1848-49 1850-50	28, 346, 738 62	375 00		
1849-'50	31,668,686 42			
1850-'51	49, 017, 567, 92			l
1851-'52	47, 339, 326 62 58, 931, 865 52	- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1851-52 1852-53 1853-54	64 994 100 97		l <i>.</i>	
	53, 025, 794, 21			
1855-'56	64, 022, 863 50	. 		
1855-56 1856-57 1857-58	63, 875, 905 05 41, 789, 620 96	••••••		
1696- 99	41, 789, 620 96 49, 563, 824 38			
1859_'60	53, 167, 511, 87			
1961_'61	39, 582, 125-64			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1000- 01	49, 056, 397-62		1, 795, 331 73 1, 485, 103 61	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1861-'62	60 OED 640 40			
1862-'63	69, 059, 642 40	37, 640, 787 95	475 648 06	
1860–'61 1861-'62 1862-'63 1863-'64	69, 059, 642, 40 102, 316, 152, 99	109, 741, 134-10	475, 648 96 1, 200, 573 (3	•••••••
186263 186364 186465 186366	69, 059, 642 40 102, 316, 152 99 84, 928, 260 60 179, 046, 651 58	109, 741, 134-10 209, 464, 215-25 309, 226, 813-42	475, 648 96 1, 200, 573 (3	
1862-'63 1863-'64 1864-'65	69, 059, 642 40 102, 316, 152 99 84, 928, 260 60	109, 741, 134-10 209, 464, 215-25	475, 618 96 1, 900, 573 03	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 16, 1868.

1867, under the several heads of Customs, Internal Revenue, Direct Tax, Postage, Public from loans and treasury notes, and the total receipts.

From public lands.	From bank stocks, dividends, and bonds.	From miscella- neous sources.	Total, exclusive of loans and treasury notes.	From loans and treasury notes.	Total receipts.
		\$19,440 10	\$4, 418, 913 19	\$5, 791, 112 56	\$10, 210, 025 7
	\$3,028 00	9, 936 65	3, 669, 960 31	5, 070, 806 46	8, 740, 766 7
***********	38, 500 00	9, 936 65 10, 390 37 23, 799 48	3, 669, 960 31 4, 652, 923 14 5, 431, 904 87	5, 070, 806 46 1, 067, 701 14 4, 609, 196 78	5, 720, 624 2
	303, 472 00	23, 799 48	5, 431, 904 87	4, 609, 196 78	10, 041, 101 6
\$4 one 19	162,000 00 1,240,000 00	5,917 97	6, 114, 534 59	3, 305, 268 20	9, 419, 802 7
\$4 836 13 83,540 60	385, 220 00	16, 506 14 30, 379 29	8, 377, 529 65 8, 688, 780 99 7, 900, 495 80	362, 800 00 70, 135 41 308, 574 27	8, 740, 329 6
11, 963 11	79, 920 00	18, 692 81	7 900 495 80	308 574 97	8, 758 916 4 8, 209, 070 6
	71.040.00	45, 187 56	7, 546, 813-31	5, 074, 646 53	12, 621, 459 8
443 75	71,040 00	74, 712 10	10, 848, 749 10	1, 602, 435 04	12 451 184 1
167, 726 06 188, 028 02	71,040 00 88,800 00 1,327,560 00	266, 149 15 177, 905 86	10, 848, 749 10 12, 935, 330 95 14, 995, 793 95	1, 602, 435 04 10, 125 00	12, 945, 455 9: 15, 001, 391 3: 11, 064, 097 6:
188, 628 02	1, 327, 560 00	177, 905 86	14, 995, 793 95	5, 597 36	15, 001, 391 3
165, 675 69		115, 518 18	11,064,097 63		11, 064, 097 6
487, 526 79		112, 575 53 19, 039 80	11,826,307 38	9, 532 64 128, 814 94 48, 897 71	11, 835, 840 0
540, 193 80 765, 245 73	***************************************	10, 004 19	13, 560, 694 20 15, 559, 931 07	128, 814 94	13, 689, 509 1- 15, 608, 828 78
466, 163 27	***************************************	34, 935 69	16, 398, 019 26	40, 037 11	16, 398, 019 26
647, 939 06		21, 802 35	17, 060, 661 93	1,822 16	17, 062, 484 09
449 959 33		23, 638 51	7, 773 473 19		7, 773, 473 19
442, 252 33 696, 548 82 1, 040, 237 53		23, 638 51 84, 476 84 60, 668 52	7, 773, 473 12 9, 384, 214 28 14, 423, 529 09	2, 759, 992 25	7, 773, 473 15 12, 144, 206 5 14, 431, 838 1
1,040,237 53		60,068 52	14, 423, 529 09	8, 309 05	14, 431, 838 1
710, 427 78		41, 125 47	9,801,132 76	12, 837, 900 00	22, 639, 032 70
835, 655 14		236, 571 00	14, 340, 409 95	26, 184, 435 00	40, 524, 844 93
835, 655 14 1, 135, 971 09		119, 399 81	9, 801, 132 76 14, 340, 409 95 11, 181, 625 16 15, 696, 916 82	8, 309 05 12, 837, 900 00 26, 184, 435 00 23, 377, 911 79 35, 264, 330 78	34, 559, 536 93
1, 287, 959 28		150, 282 74	15,696,916 82	35, 264, 320 78	50, 961, 237 60
1,717,985 03		123, 994 61			57, 171, 421 85
1,991,226 06	202, 426 00 525, 000 00 675, 000 00	80, 389 17	33, 099, 049 74 21, 585, 180 04 24, 603, 374 37	734, 542 59 8, 765 62 2, 291 00	33, 833, 592 03
2, 606, 564 77 3, 274, 422 78	625,000 00	37, 547 71 57, 027 10	21, 585, 180 04	8, 700 02	21, 593, 945 66 24, 605, 665 37
3, 274, 922 78	1, 000, 000 00	54, 872 49	17, 840, 669 55	3, 040, 824 13	20, 881, 493 68
1, 635, 871 61 1, 212, 966 46	105, 000 00	152, 072 52	14 573 379 79	5, 000, 324 00	19, 573, 703 7:
1 803 581 54	297, 500 00	452 355 15	14, 573, 379 72 20, 232, 427 94 20, 540, 666 26	5, 500, 527 55	20, 232, 427 94
1, 803, 581 54 916, 523 10	297, 500 00 350, 000 00	452, 355 15 141, 019 15	20, 540, 666, 26		20, 232, 427 94 20, 540, 666 26
984, 418 15	350,000 00	127, 603 60	19.381.212.79	5, 000, 000 00 5, 000, 000 00	24, 381, 212 79
1, 216, 090 56	367, 500 00	129, 982 25	21, 840, 858 02	5, 000, 000 00	26, 840, 858 02
1, 393, 785 09	402, 500 60	94, 288 52	25, 260, 434 21		25, 260, 434 21 22, 966, 363 96
1, 495, 845 26 1, 018, 308 75	402,500 60 420,000 00	94, 288 52 1, 315, 621 83	21, 840, 858 02 25, 260, 434 21 22, 966, 363 96		22, 966, 363 96
1,018,308 75	455, 000 00	65, 106 34	24, 763, 629 23		24, 763, 629 23
1,517,175 13	490,000 00	112, 561 95	24, 827, 627 38		24, 827, 627 38
2,329,356 14 3,210,815 48	490, 000 00 490, 000 00	73, 172 64 583, 563 03	24, 844, 116 51 28, 526, 820 82		24, 844, 116 51 28, 526, 820 83
3, 210, 815 48	650,000,00	101 165 66	25, 320, 820 82		31, 867, 450 66
2,693,381 03 3,967,682 55	659,000 00 610,285 00	101, 165 66 334, 796 67	31, 867, 450 66		33, 948, 426 23
4 857 600 69	586, 649 50	198 419 39	21 791 935 55		91, 791, 935, 53
4,857,600 69 14,757,600 75 26,677,179 86	569, 280 82	128, 412 32 696, 279 13	33, 948, 426 25 21, 791, 935 55 35, 430, 087 10		21, 791, 935 53 35, 439, 087 10
24, 677, 179 66	328, 674 67	2, 209, 891 32	50.826.796.08	the reason are served by	50, 826, 796 08
6, 776, 236, 52	1, 375, 965 44	5, 625, 479 15	24, 954, 153 04	2, 992, 989 15 12, 716, 820 86 3, 857, 276 21 5, 589, 547 51	27, 947, 142 19
3, 081, 939 47 7, 076, 447 35	4, 542, 102 22	2, 517, 252 42 1, 265, 089 91	26, 302, 561, 74	12,716,820 86	39, 019, 382 60
7,076,447 35		1, 265, 089 91	31, 482, 749 61 19, 480, 115 33	3,857,276 21	35, 340, 025 82
3, 292, 683 29	1,744,513 80 672,769 38	911, 733 82	19, 480, 115 33	5, 589, 547 51	25, 069, 662 84
1, 365, 627 42	672, 769 38	331, 285 57	16,860 160 27	13, 659, 317 38 14, 808, 735 64 12, 541, 409 19 1, 877, 847 95	20, 519, 477 65
1,335,797 52	*******	440, 807 97 296, 235 99	19, 965, 009 25	14,808,735 64	34, 773, 744 89 20, 782, 410 43
897, 818 11	*** ***********************************	296, 235 99	8, 241, 001 26	12,541,409 19	20, 782, 410 43
2,059,939 E0 2,077,022 30	***************************************	1, 075, 419 70 333, 201 78	29, 320, 707 78 29, 941, 853 90	1,877,047 20	31, 198, 555 73 29, 941, 853 90
9 604 459 48		274, 139 44	99 684 157 05		29, 684, 157 05
2,694,452 48 2,498,355 20		984 444 36	29, 684, 157 05 26, 531, 039 22	98 870 765 36	55, 401, 804 58
3, 328, 642 56		284, 444 36 627, 021 13	35, 713, 109, 65	28, 870, 765 36 21, 293, 780 00	57, 006, 889 63
1,688,959 55		338, 233 70	30, 374, 307 07 42, 234, 639 79 52, 557, 678 55 49, 822, 168 30	29, 422, 585 91	59, 796, 892, 98
1,839,894 25 2,352,305 30		338, 233 70 706, 059 12	42, 234, 639 79	29, 422, 585 91 5, 435, 126 96	47, 669, 766 75 52, 761, 278 55
2, 352, 305 30	266, 072 69	921, 933 24	52, 557, 878 55	203, 400 00 46, 300 00	52, 761, 278 53
2.043, 239 58	1,021 34	921, 933 24 438, 580 76	49, 822, 168 30	46, 300 00	49, 868, 468 36
1, 667, 084 99		1, 188, 104 07	01, 187, 034 38	16, 350 00	61, 803, 404 58
8, 470, 798 39		1, 105, 359 74	73, 800, 341 40	1,950 00	73, 802, 291 40 65, 351, 374 68
11, 497, 049 07		827, 731 40 1, 116, 190 81	65, 350, 574 68	800 00	65, 351, 374 68
8, 917, 644 93		1, 116, 190 81	74, 056, 699 24	200 00	74, 056, 899 24
3, 829, 486 64 3, 513, 715 87		1, 259, 920 88	68, 965, 312 57	3, 900 00	68, 969, 212 57
1, 756, 687 30		1, 352, 029 13 2, 163, 953 96	46, 655, 365 96	3, 900 00 23, 717, 300 00 28, 287, 500 00 20, 786, 808 00	70, 372, 665 96
1, 778, 557 71		1, 088, 530 25	53, 486, 465 64 56, 054, 599 83	20, 786, 808, 00	81, 773, 965 64 76, 841, 407 83
870, 658 54		1, 023, 515 31	41, 476, 299 49	41.895.340 65 1	83, 371, 640 13
152, 203 77		931, 787 64	51, 935, 720 76	529, 692, 460 50	581 698 181 96
167, 617 17		4, 344, 139 82	112, 687, 290 95	529, 692, 460 50 776, 682, 361 57	889, 379, 652 59
583, 333 29		51, 505, 502 26	112, 687, 290 95 264, 626, 771 60	1, 121, 131, 842 98	889, 379, 652 52 1, 385, 758, 614 58
996 553 31		37, 125, 002 89	333, 714, 605 08	1,472,224,740 85	1, 805, 939, 345 93
665, 631 03		67, 119, 369, 91	558, 032, 620 06	712, 851, 553 05	1, 270, 884, 173 11
1 169 696 44		42, 824, 852 50 46, 949, 033 09	490, 634, 010 27	646, 426, 910 29	1, 131, 060, 920 16 1, 030, 749, 516 52
1, 163, 575 76 1, 348, 715 41	***************************************	salestions or	405, 638, 083 31	625, 111, 433 20	

Statement of expenditures from the beginning of the government to June 30, 1868, under the Indian department, and Miscellaneous, with

[The years 1862, 1863, and 1864 are from the account of warrants on the treasury

From Mar. 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791-1792 (for the year) - 1793 - 1794 - 1795 - 1796 - 1797 - 1798 - 1798 - 1799 - 1800 - 1801 - 1802 - 1803 - 1804 - 1805 - 1807 - 1808 - 1808 - 1809 - 1808 - 1809 -	\$757, 134 45 380, 917 58 358, 941 68 440, 946 58 361, 633 36 447, 139 55 483, 233 70 504, 684 587 582, 915 76 748, 688 45 586, 981 11 596, 981 11 596, 583 12 624, 795 63 585, 849 79 712, 465 13 703, 994 63 712, 465 13 703, 994 63 712, 467 27 826, 271 55 780, 545 457 927, 242 23	\$14, 733 33 78, 766 67, 769, 500 00 146, 403 51 912, 685 12 184, 839 669, 788 54 457, 428 74 571, 374 11 395, 288 18 295, 766 73 550, 925 93 1, 110, 831 77 1, 186, 635 57 2, 788, 034 304, 992 83 166, 316 64 81, 367 82 81, 367 83 964, 904 47 347, 703 29 202, 911 01	\$570 00 53 02 61, 408 97 410, 562 03 274, 784 04 382, 631 89 1, 381, 347 716 03 2, 111, 424 03 2, 111, 424 03 2, 111, 561 87 1, 125, 230 53 1, 189, 832 75 1, 597, 500 00 1, 649, 641 44 1, 722, 664 47 1, 884, 067 80 2, 427, 758 80 1, 654, 244 20	\$632, 804 03 1, 100, 702 09 1, 131, 249 08 2, 629, 097 59 2, 480, 910 33 84 1, 980, 30 13 84 1, 039, 402 66 2, 009, 522 38 2, 466, 946 98 2, 560, 878 77 1, 672, 944 08 1, 179, 148 25, 822, 035 88 875, 423 93 712, 781 28 1, 224, 335 38 1, 286, 685 91 2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 772 17	\$175, 813 88 109, 243 15 80, 017 81, 81, 399 36 68, 673 22 100, 843 19 92, 256 97 104, 845 33 95, 444 03 64, 130 73 73, 533 77 73, 533 40 39 62, 909 10 80, 602 80 81, 854, 52 81, 875 30 62, 576 66 67, 833 54
794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 805 806 801 808 808 809 801 801 801 801 802 803 804	380, 917 58 358, 941 08 440, 946 58 361, 633 36 447, 139 05 483, 233 70 594, 605 17 592, 905 76 748, 688 45 596, 981 11 596, 981 11 596, 981 11 596, 849 79 684, 230 53 655, 524 65 691, 167 80 712, 465 13 703, 994 03 644, 467 27 826, 271 55 78, 545 45	78, 766 67 89, 500 00 146, 403 51 912, 685 18 184, 895 19 1669, 788 54 457, 428 45 457, 428 76 576 73 550, 925 93 1, 110, 831 77 1, 186, 635 57 2, 798, 028 77 1, 770, 421 30 577, 826 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 04 81, 367 48	53 02 61, 408 97 410, 562 03 274, 784 04 382, 631 89 1, 381, 347 76 2, 558, 081 84 3, 444, 716 09 915, 561 87 1, 215, 230 53 1, 189, 832 75 1, 189, 832 75 1, 189, 632 44 1, 722, 064 44 1, 722, 064 67 1, 844, 067 80 2, 427, 758 80 1, 654, 944 49	1, 100, 702 09 1, 133, 249 08 2, 629, 997 59 2, 480, 910 13 1, 960, 363 84 1, 059, 402 66 2, 009, 522 36 2, 466, 946 98 2, 560, 678 77 1, 672, 944 08 1, 179, 148 25 822, 055 86 875, 423 93 712, 761 28 1, 294, 355 38 1, 286, 685 91 2, 900, 834 677 91 7	109, 243 15 80, 017 et. 81, 339 37 68, 672 27 100, 843 27 192, 256 37 104, 845 37 64, 130 73 85, 440 39 80, 622 80 81, 873 53 70, 550 90 82, 576 66
795 797 798 797 798 800 800 801 802 803 804 805 805 806 807 807 807 808 808 808 808 808 808 808	440, 946 586 447, 139 05 483, 233 70 594, 605 17 592, 905 76 548, 688 45 549, 988 31 596, 591 12 624, 795 63 585, 849 79 684, 230 53 635, 524 65 691, 167 80 712, 465 13 703, 994 03 644, 467 27 826, 271 55 78, 545 45	912, 685 12 184, 859 61 669, 788 54 457, 428 74 271, 374 13 395, 288 18 295, 676 73 1, 110, 831 77 1, 186, 635 57 1, 760, 421 30 577, 816 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 64 81 367 48	410, 562 03 274, 784 04 382, 631 80 1, 381, 347 76 2, 538, 681 84 3, 444, 716 03 2, 111, 424 00 915, 561 87 1, 215, 230 53 1, 189, 832 75 1, 597, 500 00 1, 649, 641 44 1, 722, 064 47 1, 884, 067 80 2, 427, 758 80 2, 427, 758 80 1, 654, 244 90	2, 699, 097 59 2, 480, 910 13 1, 960, 263 64 1, 039, 402 66 2, 039, 522 30 2, 466, 946 98 2, 560, 678 77 1, 672, 944 08 1, 179, 148 25 822, 055 85 875, 423 93 712, 781 28 1, 224, 355 38 1, 226, 685 91 2, 900, 834 47, 779 17	81, 399 96 6, 672 92 100, 843 71 92, 256 97 104, 845 33 95, 444 03 64, 130 73 73, 533 37 76, 909 19 80, 692 80 81, 875 52 70, 500 00 92, 576 96
795 797 798 797 798 800 800 801 802 803 804 805 805 806 807 807 807 808 808 808 808 808 808 808	361, 633, 36, 447, 139, 05, 483, 233, 70, 504, 605, 17, 592, 905, 76, 549, 988, 31, 596, 981, 11, 526, 581, 585, 849, 79, 684, 230, 53, 655, 524, 65, 691, 167, 712, 465, 13, 703, 994, 63, 44, 467, 27, 826, 271, 58, 545, 451, 581, 585, 581, 581, 581, 581, 581, 5	912, 685 12 184, 859 61 669, 788 54 457, 428 74 271, 374 13 395, 288 18 295, 676 73 1, 110, 831 77 1, 186, 635 57 1, 760, 421 30 577, 816 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 64 81 367 48	410, 562 03 274, 784 04 382, 631 80 1, 381, 347 76 2, 538, 681 84 3, 444, 716 03 2, 111, 424 00 915, 561 87 1, 215, 230 53 1, 189, 832 75 1, 597, 500 00 1, 649, 641 44 1, 722, 064 47 1, 884, 067 80 2, 427, 758 80 2, 427, 758 80 1, 654, 244 90	1, 960, 363 84, 1039, 402 66, 209, 522 30, 2, 466, 946 97, 1, 672, 944 08, 1, 179, 148 25, 875, 423 93, 712, 781 284, 353 91, 288, 685 91, 2, 900, 834 40, 3, 347, 772 17	68, 673 22 100, 843 71 92, 256 97 104, 845 33 95, 444 03 64, 130 73 73, 533 37 85, 440 39 62, 902 10 80, 692 80 81, 875 53 70, 500 00 82, 576 66
796 797 797 71798 7799 800 800 801 802 803 804 805 805 806 801 805 806 806 801 805 806 806 807 808	447, 139 05 483, 233 70 504, 605 17 592, 915 76 748, 688 45 549, 988 31 596, 981 11 596, 581 12 624, 795 63 585, 849 79 684, 230 53 635, 524 65 691, 167 80 712, 465 13 712, 465 13	184, 859 64 669, 788 54 457, 428 74 271, 374 11 395, 288 18 295, 676 73 550, 925 93 1, 110, 834 77 1, 186, 635 7 2, 798, 635 87 1, 760, 421 30 577, 836 3 304, 992 83 166, 36 0 4 81, 367 48	274, 784 04, 382, 631 89, 1, 381, 347 76, 2, 558, 081 84, 3, 444, 716 03, 2, 111, 424 00, 15, 561 87, 215, 230 53, 1, 189, 832 75, 1, 597, 500 00, 1, 649, 641, 44, 1, 722, 064, 44, 1, 722, 064, 758, 067, 758 80, 2, 427, 758 80, 1, 654, 244, 90, 1, 654, 244, 90	1, 960, 363 84, 1039, 402 66, 209, 522 30, 2, 466, 946 97, 1, 672, 944 08, 1, 179, 148 25, 875, 423 93, 712, 781 284, 353 91, 288, 685 91, 2, 900, 834 40, 3, 347, 772 17	92, 256 97 104, 845 33 95, 444 03 64, 130 73 73, 533 37 85, 440 39 62, 92 80 81, 854, 59 81, 875 53 70, 50 96 82, 576 96
798 1799 1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 1804 1805 1805 1807 1808 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1809 1800 180	504, 605 17, 592, 910 76, 592, 910 77, 592, 910 77, 596, 988 31, 596, 981 11, 596, 583, 12, 624, 795, 63, 524, 65, 524, 65, 524, 65, 624, 467, 27, 826, 271, 55, 83, 545, 545, 57, 83, 545, 547, 657, 667, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 607, 167, 167, 167, 167, 167, 167, 167, 16	669, 788 54 457, 428 74 271, 374 11 395, 288 18 295, 576 73 550, 925 93 1, 110, 834 77 1, 186, 635 57 2, 798, 028 77 1, 760, 421 30 577, 826 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 04 81, 367 48	382, 631 89 1, 381, 347 76 2, 558, 081 84 3, 444, 716 03 2, 111, 424 00 915, 561 87 1, 215, 230 53 1, 189, 532 75 1, 597, 500 00 1, 649, 641 44 1, 282, 064 47 1, 884, 067 80 2, 427, 758 80 2, 427, 758 80 1, 654, 244 90	1. 039, 402 6g 2, 009, 522 30 2, 466, 946 98 2, 560, 678 77 1, 672, 944 08 1, 179, 148 25, 922, 035 86 875, 423 93 712, 781 28 1, 294, 355 38 1, 296, 685 91 2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 779 17	92, 256 97 104, 845 33 95, 444 03 64, 130 73 73, 533 37 85, 440 39 62, 92 80 81, 854, 59 81, 875 53 70, 50 96 82, 576 96
1799 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1805 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 18	592, 905 76 748, 688 45 549, 988 31 596, 981 11 526, 583 12 624, 795 63 585, 849 79 684, 230 53 655, 524 65 691, 167 80 712, 465 13 644, 467 27 826, 271 55 781, 545 45	395, 288 18 295, 676 73 550, 925 93 1, 110, 834 77 1, 186, 635 57 2, 798, 028 77 1, 760, 421 30 577, 836 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 04 81, 367 48	915, 561, 87 1, 215, 230, 53 1, 189, 832, 75 1, 597, 500, 00 1, 649, 641, 44 1, 722, 064, 47 1, 884, 067, 80 2, 427, 758, 80 1, 654, 244, 90	2, 009, 522 30 2, 466, 946 98 2, 550, 878 77 1, 672, 944 08 1, 179, 148 25 822, 055 85 875, 423 93 712, 761 28 1, 224, 335 38 1, 288, 685 91 2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 773 17	104, 845 33 95, 444 03 64, 130 73 73, 533 37 85, 440 39 62, 902 10 80, 092 80 81, 854, 59 81, 875 52 70, 506 66
800	748, 688 45 549, 988 31 596, 583 12 624, 795 63 585, 849 79 684, 230 53 655, 524 65 691, 167 80 712, 465 13 703, 994 03 644, 467 27 826, 271 55 781, 545 45	395, 288 18 295, 676 73 550, 925 93 1, 110, 834 77 1, 186, 635 57 2, 798, 028 77 1, 760, 421 30 577, 836 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 04 81, 367 48	915, 561, 87 1, 215, 230, 53 1, 189, 832, 75 1, 597, 500, 00 1, 649, 641, 44 1, 722, 064, 47 1, 884, 067, 80 2, 427, 758, 80 1, 654, 244, 90	2,560,878 77 1,672,944 08 1,179,148 25 892,035 85 875,423 93 712,781 28 1,224,335 38 1,288,685 91 2,900,834 40 3,347,779 17	64, 130 73 73, 533 37 85, 440 39 62, 902 10 80, 692 80 81, 854, 59 81, 875 53 70, 500 00 82, 576 66
801	549, 988 31, 596, 981 11, 526, 583 12, 624, 795 63, 585, 849 79, 684, 230 53, 655, 524 65, 691, 167 80, 712, 465 13, 703, 994 03, 644, 467 27, 826, 271, 545, 45, 781, 545, 45, 545, 45,	295, 676 73 550, 925 93 1, 110, 834 77 1, 186, 635 57 2, 798, 028 77 1, 760, 421 30 577, 836 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 04 81, 367, 48	915, 561, 87 1, 215, 230, 53 1, 189, 832, 75 1, 597, 500, 00 1, 649, 641, 44 1, 722, 064, 47 1, 884, 067, 80 2, 427, 758, 80 1, 654, 244, 90	1, 672, 944 08 1, 179, 148 26 822, 055 85 875, 423 93 712, 781 28 1, 224, 355 38 1, 286, 685 91 2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 779 17	73, 533 37 85, 440 39 62, 902 10 80, 692 80 81, 854, 52 81, 875 53 70, 500 00 82, 576 06
802 803 804 805 805 807 807 808 808 810 811	526, 583 12 624, 795 63 585, 849 79 684, 230 53 655, 524 65 691, 167 80 712, 465 13 703, 994 63 644, 467 27 826, 271 57 781, 545 45	550, 925 93 1, 110, 834 77 1, 186, 635 57 2, 798, 028 77 1, 760, 421 30 577, 826 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 44 81, 367 48	1,649,641 44 1,722,064 47 1,884,067 80 2,427,758 80 1,654 244 90	1, 179, 148 25, 822, 055 85 875, 423 93 712, 781 28 1, 224, 355 38 1, 286, 685 91 2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 779 17	85, 440 39 62, 902 10 80, 692 80 81, 854, 59 81, 975 53 70, 500 93 82, 576 66
1905 1905 1905 1905 1905 1907 1908 1909 1909 1911 1911 1919 1911 1919 1911 1919 1911	624, 795 63 585, 849 79 684, 230 53 635, 524 65 691, 167 80 712, 465 13 703, 994 03 644, 467 27 826, 271 57 783, 545 45	1, 110, 834 77 1, 186, 635 57 2, 798, 028 77 1, 760, 421 30 577, 826 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 04 81, 367 48	1,649,641 44 1,722,064 47 1,884,067 80 2,427,758 80 1,654 244 90	822, 055 85 875, 423 93 712, 781 28 1, 224, 355 38 1, 288, 685 91 2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 772 17	62, 909 10- 80, 692 80 81, 854, 59 81, 975 53 70, 500 03 82, 576 04
1805 82'6 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812	585, 849 79 684, 230 53 655, 524 65 691, 167 80 712, 465 13 703, 994 03 644, 467 27 826, 271 55 78.1, 545 45	2, 798, 028 77 1, 760, 421 30 577, 836 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 04 81 367 48	1,649,641 44 1,722,064 47 1,884,067 80 2,427,758 80 1,654 244 90	1, 294, 355 38 1, 288, 685 91 2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 772 17	80, 692 80 81, 854, 59 81, 875 53 70, 500 00 82, 576 00
8°6 8 807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1812 1813 1813 1813	684, 230 53 655, 524 65 691, 167 80 712, 465 13 703, 994 03 644, 467 27 826, 271 55 78.) 545 45	1, 760, 421 30 577, 826 34 304, 992 83 166, 316 04 81 367 48	1, 649, 641 44 1, 722, 064 47 1, 884, 067 80 2, 427, 758 80 1, 654 244 90	1, 294, 355 38 1, 288, 685 91 2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 772 17	70, 500 00 82, 576 00
1806 1808 1809 1809 1810 1811 1819 1813	691, 167 80 712, 465 13 703, 994 03 644, 467 27 826, 271 55 78), 545 45	304, 992 83 166, 316 04 81 367 48	1, 722, 064 47 1, 884, 067 80 2, 427, 758 80 1, 654, 244 90	1, 288, 685 91 2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 772 17	70, 500 00 82, 576 00
809 810 811 812 813	691, 167 80 712, 465 13 703, 994 03 644, 467 27 826, 271 55 78), 545 45	166, 31 6 04 81 367 48	1.654.244.20	2, 900, 834 40 3, 347, 772 17	82, 576 00
1811 1812 1813	703, 994 03 644, 467 27 826, 271 55 783, 545 45	166, 31 6 04 81 367 48	1.654.244.20	3, 347, 772 17	87, R33 54
1811 1812 1813	644, 467 27 826, 271 55 78.), 545 45	81,367 48 264,904 47 347,703 29	1.654.244.20		
1813	78.) 545 45	347, 703 29		2, 294, 393 94	87, 833 54 83, 744 10
1813	78.) 545 45		1, 965, 566 39 3, 959, 365 15 6, 446, 600 10	2, 032, 828 19 11, 817, 798 24	75, 043 88
	927 494 93	209, 941, 01	6, 446, 600 10	11, 817, 798 24 19, 662, 013 02	91, 402 10
1814		177, 179 '97	7, 311, 290 60	20, 350, 806 86	86, 989 91 99, 164 36 69, 636 08
1815	927, 424 23 852, 247 16 1, 208, 125 77	290, 892 04	8 660 000 25	14, 794, 294 22	69, 656 08
1817	1, 208, 125 77 994, 556 17	364, 620 40	3, 908, 278 30 3, 314, 598 49 2, 953, 695 00	16, 012, 096 80	188 904 15
1818	994, 556 17 1, 109, 559 79	281, 995 97 420, 429 90	3, 314, 598 49 2, 953, 695 00	8, 004, 236 53	297, 374 43 *890, 719 90 2, 415, 939 89
1019	1, 142, 180, 41	984 113 94	3, 847, 640 42	5, 622, 715 10 6, 506, 300 37	*890, 719 90 2, 415, 939 89
1820	1, 248, 310 05 1, 112, 292 64 1, 158, 131 58	253, 379 04 207, 110 75 164, 879 51	4, 387, 990, 00	2, 630, 392 31	3, 208, 376 31
1821	1, 112, 292 64	207, 110 75	3, 319, 243 06 2, 294, 458 98 2, 503, 765 83	4, 461, 291 78	242, 817 25
1823	1, 158, 131 58	164, 879 51	2, 224, 458 98	3, 111, 981 48	1, 948, 199 40
1824	1, 058, 911 65	292, 118 56 15, 140, 099 83	2, 503, 765 83 2, 904, 581 56	3, 096, 924 43	1, 780, 588 58 1, 498, 396 59
1825	1, 330, 747 24	371, 666 25	2, 904, 581 56 3, 049, 083 86	3, 340, 939 85 3, 655, 913 18	1, 498, 396 59
1826	1, 336, 266 24 1, 330, 747 24 1, 256, 745 48	371, 666 25 232, 719 08 659, 211 87	3, 049, 083 86 4, 218, 902 45 4, 263, 877 45	3, 943, 194 37	1, 556, 593 83
	1, 228, 141 04	659, 211 87	4, 263, 877 45	3, 938, 977 88	976, 148 86
1828	1, 455, 490 58	1,001,193 66	3, 918, 786,44	4, 145, 544 56	850, 571 57, 949, 594 47
1830	1, 327, 069 36 1 579, 724 64 1, 373, 755 99	207, 763 85 294, 067 27 298, 554 00	3, 308, 745 47	6, 250, 230 28	949, 594 47
1831	1, 373, 755, 99	298, 554 00	3, 239, 428 63 3, 856, 183 07 3, 956, 370 29	6, 752, 688 66 4, 846, 405 61	1, 363, 297 31 1, 170, 665 14
033	1, 8:0, 757 74	325, 181 07	3, 956, 370 29	5, 446, 131 23	1, 184, 422 40
1833	1, 562, 758 28	955, 395 88	3 901 356 25	6, 705, 022 95	1, 184, 422 40 4, 589, 152 40
	2, 080, 601 60 1, 905, 551 51	241, 562 35 774, 750 28	3, 956, 261 42	5, 698, 517 51	3, 364, 285 39
8.90	9 110 125 42	241, 562 35 774, 750 28 533, 382 65	3, 956, 263 42 3, 864, 939 06 5, 807, 718 23 6, 646, 914 53	5, 827, 948 57 11, 791, 208 02	1, 934, 711 32
1837	2, 357, C35, 94 2, 688, 798, 56 2, 116, 982, 77 2, 736, 769, 31	4, 603, 905 47	6, 646, 914 53	11, 791, 208 02 13, 731, 172 31	2, 882, 797 96 2, 672, 160 45
1938	2, 688, 798 56	1, 215, 095 52	6, 131, 580 53	13, 088, 169 69	2, 156, 057 29
1839 1840	2, 116, 982 77	987, 667 92	6, 182, 294 25	9, 227, 045 90	3, 142, 730 50
1841	2, 556, 471 79	683, 278 15 428, 410 57	6, 113, 896 89	7, 155, 204 99 9, 042, 749 92 6, 658, 137 16	2, 603, 562 17
C42	2, 905, 011 65	563, 191 41	6, 001, 076 97 8, 397, 242 95	9, 042, 749 92 6, 658, 137 16	2, 368, 434 51 1, 378, 931 33
1843 (six mouths ending June 30)	1, 222, 422 48 2, 454, 958 15	400, 566, 04	3, 727, 711 53	3, 104, 638 48	839, 041 19
1844 (fiscal year ending June 30)	2, 454, 958 15	636, 079 66	3, 727, 711 53 6, 498, 199 11 6, 297, 177 89 6, 455, 013 92	5, 192, 445 05	2, 032, 008 99
1845_'46	2, 369, 652 79 2, 532, 232 92	702, 637 22	6, 297, 177 89	5, 819, 888 50	2, 398, 867 29
	2, 532, 232 92 2, 570, 338 44	409, 292 55 405, 079 10	6, 455, 013 92 7, 900, 635 76	10, 362, 374 36	1, 809, 739 60
		448 593 01	9, 418, 476 02	35, 776, 495 79 27, 838, 374 80	1,742,890 85
P48_'49	2, 865, 196 91	448, 593 01 6, 908, 996 72 5, 990, 858 81	9, 418, 476 02 9, 786, 705 92 7, 904, 724 66	16, 563, 543, 33	193, 695 87
F49-D0	3, 027, 454 39	5, 990, 858 81	7, 904, 724 66	9, 6-7, 924 58 12, 161, 965 11	1, 866, 886 02
1851'52	3, 481, 219 51	6, 256, 4.7 16	8, 890, 581 38	12, 161, 965 11	2, 293, 377 29
123-33	3, 439, 923 22 4, 265, 861 68	4, 196, 321 59 950, 871 30	8, 918, 812 10 11, 067, 769 53	8, 521, 506 19	2, 401, 858 78
185°L-'54		\$7, 763, 812 31	10, 790, 096 32	9, 910, 458 49	1, 736, 262 45
(*.)4- 33	6 350 875 89	997, 007 26	13, 327, 195 11	11, 722, 284 97 14, 648, 674 07	1, 379, 009 47
1855-56	6, 452, 256 35	3, 642, 615 39	14, 074, 834 64	16, 963, 160 51	1, 344, 027 70
PSG-57	6, 452, 256 35 7, 611, 547 27 7, 116, 339 04	999, 177 65	12, 651, 694 61	19, 159, 150 87	1, 542, 255 40 1, 344, 027 70 1, 423, 770 85
1000- 09	5, 913, 281, 50	1, 396, 508 72 981, 946 87	14, 053, 264 64 14, 690, 927 90	25, 679, 121 61	1 991 163 14
18:34-60	6,077,008 95	1, 146, 143 79	11, 514, 649 83	23, 154, 720 53 14, 472, 202 72	1 100 900 80
P00-01	6,074,141 83	1, 147 786 91	12, 317, 156 52	23, 001, 530 67	161, 190 66 1, 100, 802 31 1, 634, 599 13 879, 583 23
P61-162	5, 939, 009 29	1, 339, 710 35	42, 674, 569 69	394, 468, 407, 36	879, 583 93
862-163 963-164	6, 350, 618 78	1, 231, 413 06	63, 211, 105 27	599, 298, GOO 83	S, 14U, 194 48
864-'65	8, 059, 177 93 10, 833, 944 87	1, 290, 691 92 1, 260, 818 08	85, 7:3, 292 77	6.0, 79 , 642 97	4, 979, 633 17
PRO- 00	2, 287, 828, 55	1, 338, 358 18	122, 567, 776 12 43, 324, 118 52	994 449 701 99	9, 291, 610 48
POD- 117	5 585 489 55	1,548,589 26	31, 034, 011 04	284, 449, 701, 82 95, 224, 415, 63	10, 600, 332 30 20, 936, 551 71
1867-'68	1, 950, 156 58	1, 441, 344 05	31, 034, 011 04 25, 775, 502 72	123, 246, 648 62	23, 762, 366 76

The first revolutionary pensions.

† Purchase of Florida.

† Actual payments

f includes seven millions of Mexican indemnity. The years 1849 to 1852 also embrace large sums paid to Mexica.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 16, 1868.

239

several hands of Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, Navy Department, War Department, Pensions, the interest and principal of the public debt.

Insural: all previous years are from the account of warrants paid.]

Indians.	Miscellaneous,	Total of ordinary expenditures,	Interest on public debt.	Principal of public debt.	Total debts and loans,	Total expendi
\$27,000 00	\$311,533 83	\$1, 919, 589 59	\$2,349,437 44	\$2, 938, 512 06		\$7, 207, 539 0
13, 642 25	194, 572 32		3, 211, 628 23	4, 062, 637 76		\$7, 207, 539 0 9, 141, 569 6
27, 252 83 13, 012 46	24, 7 9 46 118, 248 30		2, 772, 242 12	3,047,263 18	5, 819, 505 29	7, 529, 575 5
23, 475 69	118, 248 30 92, 718 50	3, 500, 546 65 4, 350, 658 04	3, 490, 292 52 3, 189, 151 16	2, 311, 285 57 2, 895, 260 45	5, 801, 378 00 6, 084, 411 61	9, 302, 124 7
113, 563 58	150, 476 14	2, 531, 930 49	3, 195, 054 53		5, 835, 846 44	10, 435, 069 6
62, 396, 38	103, 880 82	2, 833, 590 96	3, 300, 043 06	2, 492, 378 76	57, 92 , 421 82	8, 367, 776 8 8, 626, 012 7
16, 470 69	149, 604 15	4, 623, 223 54	3, 053, 281 28	937, 012 86	3, 990, 294 14	8, 613, 517 6
23, 3/12 19	175, 111 81	6, 480, 166 72	3, 186, 287 60 3, 374, 704 72	1,410,589 18	4, 596, 876 78	11, 077, 043 5
9,000 00	193, 636 59	7, 411, 369 77	3, 374, 704 72	1, 203, 665 23	4, 578, 369 95 7, 291, 707 04	11, 989, 739 9 12, 273, 376 9
94,000 00	269, 803 41 315, 022 36	4, 981, 669 90 3, 737, 079 91	4, 412, 912 93 4, 125, 038 95		7, 291, 707 04 9, 539, 004 76	12, 273, 376 9
60,000 00	205, 217 87	4, 002, 824 44	3, 848, 828 00	5, 413, 965 81 3, 407, 331 43		13, 276, 084 6 11, 258, 983 6
116,500 00	379, 558 23	4, 452, 858 91	4, 266, 582 85	3, 905, 204 90	8, 171, 787 45	12, 624, 646
196, 5(A) 00	384, 720 19	4, 452, 858 91 3, 737, 679 91	4, 148, 938 82	3, 220, 890, 97	8, 171, 787 45 7, 369, 889 79 8, 989, 884 61	13, 727, 124
234, 2 0 00	445, 485 18	6, 080, 209 36	3, 723, 407 88	5, 266, 476 73	8, 989, 884 61	15, 070, 093 9
205, 425 0.1	461, 546 52	4, 984, 572 89	3, 369, 578 48	2, 938, 141 62	6, 307, 720 10	11, 292, 292
2 3,575 00 337,5 (1 84	427, 124 98	6, 504, 338 85	3, 428, 152 87	6, 832, 092 48	10, 260, 245 35	16, 764, 584
177, 625 00	315, 783 47	7, 414, 672 14 5, 311, 082 28	2, 866, 074 90 2, 845, 427 53	3, 586, 479 26	6, 452, 554 16 8, 098, 994 46	13, 867, 226
151, 873 UD	457, 919 66	5, 592, 604 86	2, 465, 7:13 16	5, 163, 476 93 5, 543, 470 89 1, 998, 349 88	8, 009, 204 03	13, 319, 986 3
277, 615 000	5.9, 113 37	17, 829, 498 70	2, 451, 272 57	1, 998 349 88	4, 449, 622 45	22, 279, 121
167, 338 28 167, 334 86	738, 949 15	28, 082, 396-92	3, 599, 455 22	7, 505, 668 22	11, 108, 123 44	39, 190, 520
167, 324 86	1, 103, 425 50	30, 127, 686 38	4, 593, 239 04	3, 307, 304 90	7, 900, 513 94	38, 048, 230
537, 7.1 00	1, 755, 731 27	26, 953, 571 00	5, 754, 568 63	6, 874, 333 71	12, 628, 922 35	39, 582, 493 :
274, 512 16 319, 463 71	1, 416, 995 00	23, 373, 432 53	7, 213, 258 69	17, 657, 204 21	24, 871, 062 93	48, 244, 495
505, 704 27	2, 242, 384 62 2, 3 5, 849 82	15, 454, 609 92 13, 808, 672 78	6, 389, 209 81	19, 041, 826 31	25, 423, 036 12	40, 877, 646 (
461, 181 39	1, 640, 917 06	16, 300, 273 41	6, 016, 41 i 74 5, 163, 538 11	15, 279, 754 88 2, 540, 388 18	21, 296, 201 62 7, 703, 926 29	35, 104, 875
315, 750 01	1, 090, 341 85	13, 134, 530 57	5, 126, 097 20	3, 502, 397 08	8 698 494 98	24, 604, 199 21, 763, 024
477, 005 44	903, 718 15	10, 723, 479 07	5, 087, 274 01		8, 628, 494 28 8, 367, 093 62	19, 090, 572
575, 097 41	614, 985 15	9 827 643 51	5, 172, 578 24	2, 676, 370 88	7, 848, 949 12	17, 676, 592
380, 761 83	671, 073 78	9, 784, 154 55	4, 922, 681 60	607, 331 81	5, 530, 016 41	15, 314, 171 (
429, 967 90	678, 942 74	15, 330, 144 71	4, 996, 562 08		16, 568, 393 76	31, 898, 538
724, 106 44	1, 046, 131 40	11, 490, 459 94 13, 062, 316 27	4, 366, 769 08 3, 973, 480 54		12, 095, 344 78 11, 041, 082 19	23, 585, 804 1 24, 103, 398
760 624 88	826, 123 67	12, 653, 095 65	3, 486, 071 51		10, 003, 668 39	22, 636, 764 (
705, 081, 24	1, 219, 368 40	13, 296, 041 45	3, 198, 800 59	6, 517, 596 88 9, 064, 637 48		25, 459, 479
576, 344 74	1, 563, 679 66	12,660,400 62	2, 542, 843 23	9, 841, 024 55	12, 383, 867 78	25, 044, 358
622, 262, 47	1, 363, 624 13	13, 229, 533 33	1, 913, 533 40	9, 442, 214 82	11, 355, 748 22	24, 585, 231 3
926, 167, 98	1, 392, 336 11	13, 864, 067 80	1, 383, 582 95	14, 790, 795 27	16, 174, 378 22	30, 038, 446
352, 323 40	2, 451, 202 64	16, 516, 388 77	772, 561 50	17, 067, 747 79	17, 840, 309 29	34, 356, 698
801, 977 C8 072, 625 07	3, 198, 091 77 2, 182, 565 00	22, 713, 735 11	303, 796 87	1, 239, 746 51	1, 543, 543 38	24, 257, 298
637, 632 87	1, 549, 396 74	18, 425, 417 25 17, 514, 950 28	202, 152 98 57, 863 08	5, 974, 412 21 328 20	6, 176, 565 19 58, 191 28	24 601, 982
993, 160 11	2, 749, 721 60	30, 868, 164 04	;G3, 369 85	;3, 140 32	66, 500 17	17, 573, 141 : 30, 934, 664 :
299, 594, 68	2, 932, 428 93	37, 243, 214, 24		21, 822 91	21,822 91	37, 265, 037
313, 245 81	3, 256, 868 18	32, 849, 718 08 26, 496, 948 72	14, 997 54	5, 590, 722 73	5, 605, 72) 27	39, 455, 438
218, 967 18	2,621,340 20	26, 496, 948 72	399, 834 24	10, 718, 153 19	11, 117, 957 43	37, 614, 936
271,857 10	2, 575, 351 50	24, 139, 929 11	174, 035 77	3, 911, 977 93	4, 026, 613 70	28, 226, 533
273, 697 44 151, 400 54	3, 505, 999 09	26, 196, 840 29	299, 163 45	5, 312, 626 29	5, 600, 689 74	31, 797, 530
382 404 47	3, 307, 391 55	24, 361, 336 59 11, 256, 508 60	778, 550 06 528, 584 57	7, 796, 989 88	8, 575, 539 94	32, 936, 876
982 971 00	1, 579, 724 48 2, 554, 146 05	20,650,108,01	1, 874, 863 66	333,011 98	861, 596 55 12 991 902 84	12, 118, 105 33, 642, 010
467,774 95	2, 839, 470 97	20, 650, 108 01 21, 895, 369 61	1, 066, 985 04	11, 117, 039 18 7, 528, 054 66	12, 991, 902 84 8, 595, 039 10 1, 213, 523 31	30, 490, 408
080, 047 80	3, 769, 758 42	26, 418, 459 59	843, 228 77	370, 594 54	1, 213, 523 31	30, 490, 408 27, 632, 282
496,008 69	3, 910, 190 81	53, 801, 569 37	1, 117, 830 22	5, 6 1, 452 15	6, 719, 282 37	60, 520, 851
103, 251 78	2, 554, 455 37	45, 227, 454 77	3, 391, 652 17	13, 036, 036 25	15, 457, 688, 421	60, 655, 143
509, 263 25	3, 111, 140 61 7, 025, 450 16	39, 933, 542 61	3, 554, 419 40	12, 898, 460 73	16, 452, 880 13	56, 386, 412
663, 391 47 929, 801 77	8, 146, 577 33	37, 165, 990 09 44, 049, 949 48	3, 884, 406 95	3, 554, 391 29 714, 947 43	16, 452, 880 13 7, 438, 728 17 4, 426, 154 83	44, 604, 718 48, 476, 104
043, 576 04	9, 867, 926 64	40, 389, 954 56	3, 711, 407 40 4, 602, 014 13	2, 320, 640 14	6, 322, 654 27	46, 712, 608
900, 537 87	12, 246, 335 03	44, 078, 156 35	3, 666, 905 24	6, 832, 000 15	10, 498, 905 35	54, 577, 061
413, 995 08	13, 461, 450 13	51, 142, 138 42	3, 074, 078 33	21, 256, 902 :3	24, 335, 980 66	75, 473, 119
708, 347 71	13, 461, 450 13 16, 738, 442 29	51, 142, 138 42 56, 312, 097 72	2, 315, 996 25	7, 526, 681 19	9, 852, 678 24	66, 164, 775
396, 4t3 9E	15, 260, 475 94	60, 533, 836 45	1, 951, 752 34	10, 437, 772 78	9, 852, 678 24 12, 392, 505 12	66, 164, 775 1 72, 726, 341
241,028 60	18, 946, 189 91	65, 032, 559 76	1, 594, 845 44	4, 647, 182 17	6, 242, 027 61	71, 274, 587
976, 871 34	17,847,851 19	72, 291, 119 70	1, 652, 774 23	8, 118, 292 81	9, 771, 067 04	82, 062, 186
551, 566 58 991, 121 54	17,847,851 19 16,873,771 68 90,708,183 43	66, 327, 415 72	2, 637, 664 3	11, 713, 572 61	17, 351, 237 20	83, 678, 643
865, 481 17	20, 708, 183 43 16, 026, 574 79	60, 010, 112 58 62, 537, 171 62	3, 144, 620 94	13, 900, 392 13	17, 045, 013 07	77, 055, 125 85, 387, 313 570, 841, 700
223, 402 27	14, 199, 771, 52	461, 554, 453 71	4, 034, 157 30 13, 190, 324 45	18, 8 5, 984 16 96, 096, 922 0	22,850, 141 46 109, 287, 246 54	570 811 700
076, 326 35	15, 671, 890 94	689, 980, 148 97	24, 729 846 6	181 086 615 07	205, 816, 481 68	895, 796, 630
076, 336 35 538, 297 80 966, 964 90	18, 155, 730 31	811, 548, 666 17	53, 685, 421 65	430, 197, 114 07	483, 882, 535 72	1, 208, 144, 656
966, 964 90	32, 670, 755 17	1, 212, 911, 270 41	53, 685, 421 65 77, 397, 712 00 133, 067, 741 69	607, 361, 241 6-	684, 758, 953 68	1.897.674.224
	27, 430, 744 81	387, 683, 198 79	LIM DON MAY ON	CON DOL BUE DE	959 900 469 90	1. 141 1003 3000
947, 064 56 642, 531 77	33, 975, 948 46	307, 003, 100 72	143, 781, 501 91	020, 321, 725 6	890, 132, 117 85	1, 141, 072, 666

No. 17.—Statement exhibiting the amount of tonnage of the United States annually, from 1789 to 1868, inclusive; also the registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage employed in steam navigation in each year.

Year ending—	Registered sail ton- nage.	Registered steam ton nage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnago.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total tonnage.
Turk and the second	Tons. 123, 893 346, 254 362, 110	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons
lee, 31, 1789	123, 893		77, 669		201, 3
1791	360, 239	*********	132, 123 139, 036 153, 019		274, 37 502, 14
1792	411 438	10.000	153, 019		564, 43
1793	411, 438 367, 734		153, 030	***************************************	590.76
1794	438, 863		153, 030 189, 755		628, 61
1795	529, 471		218, 494 255, 166		747.98
1796	438, 863 529, 471 576, 733 597, 777	**********	255, 166		831, 8
1797	602 226	***********	279, 136 294, 952 277, 212 302, 571		876, 91 898, 21
1799	603, 376 662, 197 559, 921		977, 919		939, 4
1800	559, 921		309 571		972.4
1801	632, 907		314, 670 331, 724 352, 015 369, 874		947, 5
1802	560, 380		331, 724		892, 10
1893	597, 157 672, 530 749, 341		352, 015		949.1
1804	672, 530		369, 874		1,042,4
1805	749, 341				1, 140, 3
1807	848 307		490, 941		1, 268, 5
1808	808, 265 848, 307 759, 054		400, 451 420, 241 473, 542	***************************************	1, 242, 5
1600	910, 059		440 999		1 350 2
1810	984, 269		449, 515 463, 650 509, 373		1, 424, 7
1811	768, 852	**********	463, 650		1, 232, 5
1819	760, 624		509, 373	distance.	1, 269, 9
1814	674, 853 674, 633		494, 770		1, 666, 6
1815	854, 295		491, 776 484, 577 513, 833 571, 459		1, 368 1
1816	854, 295 800, 760		571, 459		1, 372, 2
1817	800, 725				1, 368, 1 1, 372, 2 1, 399, 9
1818	606, 089		619, 096 647, 821 661, 119	***********	1, 225, 1
1819	612, 930 619, 048		647, 821		1, 260, 7
1820	619, 048		661, 119		1, 280, 1 1, 298, 9
1821	619, 896 628, 150		679, 062	********	1, 394, 6
1823	639, 921		696, 549 671, 766 697, 580 699, 263	94, 879	1, 336, 5
1824	639, 921 669, 973		697, 580	24, 879 21, 610	1, 336, 5
1825	700 788		699, 263	23,061	1, 423, 1
1826	737, 978			34, 059	1 534 1
1827	747, 170 812, 619		833, 240 889, 355 556, 618	40, 198 39, 418	1,690,6 1,741,3
1828	650, 143	*********	556 619	54, 037	1, 260, 7
1830	575, 056	1,419	559 948	63, 053	1, 191,
1831	619, 575	877	552, 248 613, 827	33, 568	1, 267,
1832	686, 809	181	661, 827	90, 633	1, 439, 4
1833	749, 482	545	754, 819	101, 305	1, 439,
1834	857 098	340	778, 995	122, 474	1, 758,
ept. 30, 1835	885, 481 897, 321 809, 343	340	816, 645	122, 474 122, 474 145, 102	1, 824,
1837	600 212	1, 104	839, 226 932, 576	153, 661	1, 822,
1838	819, 801	2,791	989 416	190,639	1, 995,
1839	829, 096	5, 149	1.062.445	190, 632 199, 789 198, 154 174, 342	2 096
1840	829, 096 895, 610	4, 155	1, 062, 445 1, 082, 815 1, 010, 599	198, 154	2, 180, 2, 130, 2, 092,
1841	945, 057	746	1,010,599	174, 342	2, 130,
1842	970, 658	4, 701	892, 072	9034 9660	2,092,
un's 30, 1843	1,003,932	5, 373	917, 804 946 060	231, 494	2, 158,
1845	1,061,856	6, 909 6, 492	1,002,303	231, 494 265, 270 319, 527	2, 417,
1846	1, 123, 999	6, 287	1,090,192	341, 606	2,560
1847	1, 235, 682	5, 631	1, 090, 192 1, 198, 523 1, 381, 332	399, 210	2,839,
1848 1849	1, 344, 819	16, 068	1, 381, 332	4)1.823	3 154
1849	1, 418, 672	20,870	7 459 450	441,000	3, 334,
1850	1,540,769	44, 429	1, 468, 738 1, 524, 915 1, 675, 456 1, 789, 238 1, 887, 512	481 005	3, 535, 3, 772,
1851	1,663,917	62, 390 79, 704 99, 520 95, 636	1, 524, 915	521, 217 563, 535 514, 098	3, 77%
1046	1, 819, 774 2, 013, 154	90 500	1 789 038	514 008	4, 138,
1853		20,000	4, 400, 400	814,000	-, 401,
1854	2, 238, 783	95 036	1, 887, 512	581.571.1	4 802
1854 1855	2, 238, 783	115,045	2, 021, 190	635, 240	4, 802, 5, 212,
1853 1854 1855 1856 1857	2, 238, 783	95, 036 115, 045 89, 715 86, 873 78, 027	1, 887, 512 2, 021, 625 1, 796, 888 1, 857, 964	581, 571 653, 240 583, 362 618, 911 651, 363	4, 802, 5, 212, 4, 871, 4, 940, 5, 949,

į



No. 17 .- Statement exhibiting the amount of tonnage, &c .- Continued.

Year ending—	Registered sail ton- nage.	Registered steam ton- nage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total tonnage.
June 30 1859	Tons. 2,414,654 2,448,941 2,549,020 2,177,253 1,892,899 1,475,376 1,022,465 482,110 341,619 933,018 182,203 1,187,714 33,449 1,310,344	Tons. 92, 748 97, 296 102, 608 113, 998 133, 215 106, 519 69, 539 28, 469 42, 776 155, 513 32, 593 165, 522	Tons. 1,961,631 2,036,990 2,122,589 2,224,449 2,660,212 2,550,690 1,794,372 730,695 443,635 1,489,194 95,869 1,646,820	Tons. 676, 005 770, 641 774, 596 596, 465 439, 755 853, 816 630, 411 338, 729 114, 269 770, 754 36, 307 957, 458	Tons. 5, 145, 038 5, 353, 868 5, 539, 813 5, 112, 165 5, 126, 081 4, 986, 401 3, 516, 787 1, 579, 994 942, 299 3, 368, 479 33, 449 33, 449 43, 18, 33, 449 43, 18, 33, 449

N. L. JEFFRIES. Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, Nov. 17, 1868.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Solicitor's Office, November 17, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith six tabular statements, exhibiting the amount, character, and results of the litigation under the direction of this office for the year ending June 30, 1868, so far as the same are shown by the reports received from the United States attorneys of the several districts.

These tables embrace respectively:

- 1. Suits on transcripts of accounts of defaulting public officers, contractors, &c., adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.
- 2. Suits for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the customs, revenue, and navigation laws.

3. Suits on custom-house bonds.

4. Suits against collectors of customs for refund of duties.

5. Suits in which the United States were interested, not embraced in any of the before-mentioned tables.

6. A general summary or abstract of all the other tables.

≈ a total sued for of 10,970,147 59

io fact

by these tables. Of the total number of suits brought low within the year as follows, to wit: 417 were decided

for the United States; 40 were adversely decided; 193 were settled and dismissed, and 19 were remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, leaving 1,335 still pending. Of the suits pending at the commencement of the year, 130 were decided for the United States, 48 were decided adversely, and 238 were settled and dismissed. The entire number of suits decided or otherwise disposed of during the year was 1,085; the entire amount for which judgments were obtained, exclusive of judgments in rem, was \$473,871 36; the whole amount collected from all sources was \$644.517 42.

The following tables exhibit a comparative view of the litigation of the last year and of the next preceding one.

In suits commenced during the fiscal year ending-

	June 30, 1867.	June 30, 1##.
Total amount reported sued fordollars.	13, 582, 619 22	10, 970, 147 (2
Total amount of judgments for the United Statesdollars.	430,616,36	345 74 77
Total amount reported collecteddollars.	. 728,007 30	449, 6-2-44
Decided for the United Statesnumber	1.785	4.7
Decided against the United Statesnumber	. 50	40
Settled and dismissednumber	257	i 193
Remitted number] 1
Pendingnumber		1.13
Total number of suits brought		2.164

In suits commenced prior to the fiscal year ending-

	June 30, 1867.	June 30, 18%.
Amount of judgments in old ruits	224, 144, 73	128, 100 (
Decided for the United Statesnumber.	408	12
Decided against the United States	215	4.
Settled and dismissednumber.	424	2
Aniount collected in old suitsdollars	1, 892, 630-39	194, 355
Total number of sults disposed of		194, 975 (
Whole number of judgments in favor of United States	2, 193	1,08
year	654, 761 09	473, 671, 3
Whole amount collected from all sources during the fiscal yeardollars	2, 620, 696 69	644, 517.4

These tables show a large decrease in the aggregate amounts for the last year as compared with the next preceding one, owing to the omission therefrom of suits arising under the internal revenue laws, and the cessation of proceedings under the confiscation acts, and in prize cases. By the third section of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, it was made the duty of district attorneys, instead of reporting to the Solicitor, to make report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; consequently no record of such suits is now kept in this office, and no statement thereof appears in the present report. In those classes of cases, however, which are included in the tables for the past fiscal year, a considerable increase is shown in the aggregate amount of business over that of the year next preceding.

Since the submission of my last annual report settlements have been made of a considerable number of the suits which were then pending arising out of the seizure of wines and other merchandise for violations of the revenue laws. The terms upon which these settlements have been made, if they have not been all that the government could have desired, have nevertheless, it is believed, been such as substantially to attain the chief end for which all such proceedings should be adopted, viz.: the national admonition of the delinquent parties and others who might be

tempted to follow their example, and a consequent diminution in the number and flagrancy of frauds upon the revenue.

Experience, however, having shown the difficulty of procuring at the hands of juries verdicts of condemnation in such cases, when the amounts are large and the interests involved extensive, it has been deemed expedient to prosecute the inquiries which have been conducted through agents of the department in foreign countries less with a view to such seizures and proceedings for condemnation, than to the information of the local officers of the revenue, and the advancement of the value declared in the invoice to the actual dutiable value of the merchandise in cases of undervaluation. I entertain no doubt of the importance of the service which may be rendered by such agents in the manner indicated, and therefore recommend an adherence to the system of measures of which they are an essential part.

The operations of the secret service division, under my general direction, have continued throughout the past year to be conducted by its

efficient head with great energy, ability, and success.

Very considerable progress has been made in the final settlement of the class of old claims which have been placed in the care of Mr. W. P. Mellen, and a handsome amount has already been realized therefrom, a large portion of which would doubtless never have been collected but for the special efforts put forth by him. I anticipate, in the future, still more satisfactory results from the same source, as the fruits of much of Mr. Mellen's intelligent, judicious, and very assiduous labors are now apparently just beginning to be realized.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, EDWARD JORDAN,

Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. HUGH McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

[Light-house Board of the United States, organized in conformity to the act of Congress approved August 31, 1852.]

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, ex officio President.
Rear-Admiral W. B. Shubrick, U. S. Navy, Chairman.
Professor Joseph Henry, LL.D., Secretary Smithsonian Institution.
Brevet Brigadier General Hartman Bache, colonel corps of engineers.
Brevet Major General Richard Delafield, brigadier general corps of engineers.

Rear-Admiral C. K. Stribling, U. S. Navy.

Professor B. Peirce, LL.D., Superintendent Coast Survey. Commodore A. A. Harwood, U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

General O. M. Poe, major of engineers, U. S. A.,

COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

General Delafield.

Admiral Stribling.

ENGINEERING.

General Bache.

General Delafield.

LIGHTING.

Professor Peirce.

General Bache.

LIGHT-VESSELS, BUOYS, ETC.

Admiral Stribling.

Professor Henry.

EXPERIMENTS.

Professor Henry.

Professor Peirce.

The chairman and secretaries are ex officio members of all committees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Washington, D. C., November 6, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit for your consideration and for the information of Congress a report of the operations of the lighthouse establishment during the past year.

It will be seen that particular attention has been given to the important subject of ear-signals as aids to navigation, and to the not less important investigation of the question as to the best means for light-house illumination, with a view to economy and power.

Nothing indicates the liberality, prosperity or intelligence of a nation more clearly than the facilities which it affords for the safe approach of the mariner to its shores.

The introduction and improvement of these facilities are every year becoming more and more important, since the number of lives and the amount of property exposed to the dangers of the sea are increasing with time in a geometrical ratio; and notwithstanding the aids which have been afforded navigation and the perfection of the art itself, the number of marine disasters which are annually reported is truly frightful.

Our own government has given special attention to this important subject, and though our coast line far exceeds in extent that of any other nation, yet it is second to none in the means which it offers for the safety of the mariner. The provisions afforded by accurate maps of the marine topography of our coast, and the system of lights, beacons, buoys and signals which have been established, indicate the liberal views which are held and have been acted upon in regard to this matter. The idea is no longer entertained that expenditures on aids to navigation are confined in their effects to the prosperity of the maritime portions of are country. It is now well understood that whatever affects the commence of the nation affects all its interests, those of the interior as well as them of the immediate vicinity of the sea.

It need scarcely be stated that the facilities afforded by manasignals, to be of real value and not delusions as to danger. In founded upon precise principles of science and well established by the government surversel by an accuracy which leaves nothing to be designed.

been, from the first, the design of the Light-house Board not only to adopt the best methods of illumination and signals already in use, but also by original experiments and researches to improve the system itself, in which the prosperity and common humanity of the world are interested.

We may be allowed to say that the proper discharge of the duties of the Light-house Board involves acquirements, if not talents, of no ordinary character, such as skill in seamanship, practical knowledge of engineering, the abstract principles of mathematics, of physics and chemistry. In accordance with these requirements the organization of the board includes two officers of the navy, two officers of the engineer corps of the army, two civilians of a scientific character, well versed in original investigation, and two executive secretaries, one an officer from the navy, and the other from the engineering department of the army. In order that these may work in harmony they are placed under the

tion of the department having the care of commerce.

The result of this organization, and the manner in which the board, in accordance with it, has discharged its duty, are evinced by the history of the operations connected with this service. Since its establishment the number of lights has been more than doubled, the old system of reflectors, which was previously in use, has been replaced by the more effective apparatus of Fresnel, and the efficiency and economy of every part of the service have materially been advanced. At the commencement of the operations of the board the only material used for illumination was sperm oil, but the gradual diminution of the supply of this substance induced the board to attempt the introduction into this country of the cultivation of colza, and the production of oil from this plant. For this purpose a quantity of rape seed was imported and distributed through the Agricultural Department to farmers in the western States, but the supply of colza oil produced was not more than sufficient for domestic use, and by no means enough for general adoption in the light-house In consideration of this condition of affairs a series of investigations were undertaken by the board in regard to different materials for illumination, which has resulted in the introduction of lard oil, as not only a much cheaper material, and one to which there is scarcely any limit of supply in this country, but also as better adapted to burning in light-house lamps than any other illuminating fluid which has, as yet, been proposed. The principal objection to the use of this material at first was its tendency to solidify at a slight reduction of temperature; but this has been effectually overcome by an arrangement of the lamps, in which the heat evolved at the point of combustion is applied to keep the oil in a liquid condition. The introduction of lard oil was gradual, being first used in the larger lamps, while the smaller ones were still supplied with sperm or colza; but during the last year it has been successfully introduced into lamps of all sizes, and in every position in **which lights are required alo**ng our scaboard.

Various propositions have been urged upon the board for the introduction of kerosene and other forms of petroleum; but, after a careful series of experiments in regard to this substance, its use has been discarded, with a single exception, namely, that in which a small quantity of it is mingled with lard oil, for burning during cold weather on the lightships; but even this application is not approved, and will be discontinued as soon as lamps of a form better adapted for this service can be con-

structed.

The read party

for not using pretroleum is the danger arising from its aracter, and the explosiveness of its vapor when aris air. In the larger lamps of the light-house

service a degree of heat is evolved sufficient to cause the ignition at once of the whole mass of the liquid, instead of confining the combustion to that part which is drawn up into the wick. In the smaller lamps danger principally arises from the vapor evolved from kerosene by the heat of the lamp, added to the ordinary temperature of the room. per cent. of this vapor, of a given density, diffused through the air in the space above the oil in the reservoir, produces a detonating compound, which is capable of exploding with the violence of gunpowder, and of thus causing accidents of the most serious character. When an explosion of this kind takes place, the reservoir is usually broken in pieces, the oil ignited, and, while in a state of intense combustion, is projected in every direction. The danger is enhanced from the fact that the burning oil cannot be extinguished by water, but floats and burns on the surface of Even the mixture of five or ten per cent. of kerosene with lard oil is not free from danger; the two ingredients of this compound do not enter into a chemical combination, and the explosive vapor is evolved with almost as much readiness from the mixture as from kerosene alone.

One difficulty in the way of the introduction of lard oil was the want of some definite means by which the illuminating quality of the samples could be determined. This difficulty, as stated in a previous report, has been overcome, and a system of scientific precision introduced, by which the board is always assured that the article accepted is in strict conformity with the terms of the contract. For making the test of the oil, and other experiments connected with materials used in the lighthouse service, a photometric room and laboratory have been established at the depot at Staten island. At this place, also, for the better preservation of the oil, and to facilitate the inspection, a large vault. furnished with five tanks, each capable of containing 10,000 gallons of oil, has been constructed. The tanks, which are kept at a nearly uniform temperature during the whole year, preserve the oil from deterioration due to chemical changes, prevent the loss by leakage, and facilitate the precise measurement of the quantity which has been received, as well as that which is on hand at any time, by merely inspecting a graduated index. The board has also introduced important improvements in the lamps

usually supplied by the makers of the Fresnel apparatus. These are of two classes, the mechanical lamp and the moderator lamp. In the former the oil is pumped up to the burner from a reservoir below by clock-work, impelled by the descent of a heavy weight. This apparatus is of a complicated character, and is subject to derangement; the valves must be renewed from time to time and the clock-work cleaned. The proper performance of these operations is beyond the skill of an ordinary keeper, and requires the frequent aid of a trained lampist. The moderator lamp is less complicated, and was invented to obviate the difficulties just mentioned. In this lamp the oil is forced up from a cylindrical reservoir below by the descent of a loaded piston, and the supply to the burner, which would otherwise diminish as the weight of oil, added to that of the piston, becomes less, is regulated by increasing the size of an opening in withdrawing from it a wire slightly tapering. This apparatus, however, is liable to irregularity on account of derangement of the supplying apparatus, the varying friction of the packing of the piston, as well as the change in the flow of the quantity of oil, owing to its less liquidity on account of a diminution of temperature. The improvement consists in substituting for these lamps one of constant level, invented by Mr. Joseph Funck, the foreman of the workshop at the light-house depot. Staten In this lamp the reservoir containing the oil is placed above the burner, and the flow of oil necessary for perfect combustion regulated by a floating piston placed in an enlarged portion of the supply tube, and carrying on its upper surface a conical projection, which increases or diminishes the size of the supplying orifice in accordance with the rapidity of combustion. This lamp is not only free from the objections mentioned as pertaining to the other lamps, but is less expensive and better adapted to the burning of lard oil. It affords a freer combustion, and consequently a more intense light, though at the cost of a larger amount of the burning material. This is principally due to passing the heated air and products of combustion from the lamp through a cylindrical opening in the reservoir of the oil, forming, as it were, a prolongation of the chimney, and thus keeping the oil at a temperature which prevents freezing in the coldest weather, and supplies it to the burner in the best condition for combustion. Moreover, the lamp is so simple in its construction as to seldom need repair, and can be kept clean and in good condition by any keeper of ordinary intelligence. The superiority of this lamp has now been established by the trial of a number of years, there being at present in actual use 1 of the 1st order; 14 of the 3d order; 7 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ order.

They are much liked by the keepers, as they give less trouble in attendance, and it is the intention of the board to adopt them in all cases in which new apparatus is supplied to light-houses, or in which lamps of

the old form are to be replaced.

Not only has a series of experiments been made on the different illuminating liquids, but also on light of different character, viz.: the electrical light, the oxy-hydrogen lime lights, and the magnesium lights. to study experimentally the peculiarities of the electric lights, one of the latest electro-magnetic machines, that invented by Mr. Wilde, of Liverpool, has been purchased. The committee on experiments have, however, found difficulty in procuring an engine with the requisite gearing to obtain the rotary motion of the armature necessary to produce the maximum effect of this machine. From the observations, however, which have been made in regard to it, it is, in its present form, not well adapted to light-house purposes. It requires a speed of 2,500 révolutions per minute to develop its maximum effect, but a velocity of revolution as great as this must soon destroy the parts connected with the centres of motion, and require their frequent renewal. Besides this, the problem is not alone what machine of a given size will produce the greatest amount of electricity without regard to the powers expended, but that which will produce the greatest amount of electricity with a given expenditure of This problem, we think, has scarcely yet been solved.

Furthermore, from the investigations which have been made by the committee on experiments, it would appear that the penetrating power of light in absorbing media depends principally upon the number of rays which are emitted from a given luminous space; and hence, if the absorbing power of fog be similar to that of colored glass, with which the experiments have been made, the penetrating power of a beam of electric light may be equalled by one from the combustion of lard oil. This opinion is founded upon the fact that flame is transparent, and that the penetrating power of two separate flames is increased by bringing them together, as has been proved by experiments on lamps with con-

centric wicks.

Experiments have also been made upon the application of the oxyhydrogen lime light, but the labor and danger connected with the production of the gases, the expensive apparatus, and the liability of the lime to become deranged, far outweigh any advantages in the way of superior illumination which can be derived from it.

The light from the combustion of magnesium has also been examined, and from the results it would appear that if this metal could be procured in sufficient quantities, and at a reasonable cost, it would probably supersede all other materials which have been proposed for light-house illumination. A flattened wire, weighing 3½ grains to the foot, gave a light while burning in the air, without a lamp, equivalent to 206 candles. In the present state of supply of the substance, however, it is only applicable to a casual use by the photographer, or for illuminating during a brief period illustrations in the lecture room.

The subject of fog signals, as stated in previous reports, has received the special attention of the board. The sounding instruments which have been employed are bells, steam whistles, trumpets, sirenes, and in some instances cannon. The sound from a bell of ordinary size, viz.. of 2,000 lbs., or under, has less penetrating power, or can be heard to a less distance than that from either of the other instruments above enumerated. It is, however, used in cases in which the danger to be signalized is at a small distance from the direct channel. For ringing the bell, an automatic apparatus, borrowed from the French system, was first employed. This was afterwards improved, and during the past year has received another modification which greatly diminishes the amount of muscular power expended in producing the desired effect. In the old form of the machine, the descent of the moving weight was regulated by a fly-wheel, which, being in constant revolution, expended a large portion of the motive power in giving velocity to the air. In the improved apparatus, the intervals of striking are governed by a pendulum and clock escapement, which is kept in motion by a small extra weight, and which, unlocking at a given moment a detent, allows the large weight, during a brief descent, to give motion to the hammer. By this arrangement, the same number of blows, of equal intensity, are struck in the descent through the same distance of a weight of one-fourth or one-fifth the magnitude of that used in the previous form of the machine.

The ordinary steam whistle on the eastern part of our coast is a favorite instrument, it having been successfully applied as a fog signal for a number of years at Partridge island, in New Brunswick. In proportion to the power applied, the sound produced with this instrument, as measured by the distance at which it can be heard, is less than that from the trumpet or the sirene. The sound is given off in every direction, and therefore, as in the case of the light from an ordinary lamp, without reflectors or lenses, but a small portion of the sound is utilized for signalizing in a given direction. If, however, the amount of steam expended is not taken into consideration, a sound sufficient for any purpose may be obtained. But the large amount of power required to produce a given effect is not the only objection to the general use of this instrument, since it also involves the employment of a steam boiler and other apparatus not entirely free from danger, on account of explosions, and necessitating the supply of fresh water in some places where this liquid is not readily obtainable. A fog signal of this kind has, however, been ordered for West Quoddy Head, near the extreme eastern portion of Maine.

The fog trumpet is an ordinary horn of large dimensions, in which the vibrations are produced by a steel tongue put in motion by a blast of air from a reservoir in which it is condensed by a hot-air engine. When the ed is properly attuned so as to vibrate in unison with the column sined in the trumpet, the sound produced is greater than that instrument with the same expenditure of power, though the atity of sound obtained may perhaps be exceeded by other

esirene, as is well known, consists of a revolving disk perforated holes or openings, and made to revolve with great rapidity before ead of a drum of the same diameter, also perforated with the same berof holes, and terminating the pipe leading from a steam boiler. currents of steam issuing from the holes in the end of the drum being lealy stopped and again allowed to move, thus alternately give rise sound of which the pitch varies with the rapidity of motion of the wing plate. This instrument, to which is also attached a large horn supet, affords admirable facilities for determining the penetrating rof sounds of different pitch. The sound it produces in proportion epower expended is intermediate to that produced by the steam the and the trumpet. In comparing the sound of a large horn in the vibrations were produced by a sirene with that of another in a similar office was performed by a steel tongue, the result was in of the sirene, though, after improving the unison of the steel tongue case of the horn, the effect of the latter was increased so as to be under circumstances not the most favorable, from Sandy Hook to ht-house depot on Staten island, New York, a distance of 15 miles. I comparison was not made at the time on account of the accidental g of the shanty erected for the protection of the sirene, and asequent derangement of the instrument.

stigations in reference to fog-signals, as well as the methods of ation, are still in progress. They involve, however, no small of labor and of original thought. In case of the former it is ary not only to ascertain the instrument best adapted for produment at different localities, but also the proper metive power to be

red.

e investigations will be very much facilitated by the laboratory, netrical room and other accommodations for experimental purposes ing provided in the new building at the light-house depot on Staten

of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

REW A. HARWOOD, Naval Secretary. L. POE, Engineer Secretary.

ORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST SURVEY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Coast Survey Office, Washington, October 26, 1868.

I have the honor to submit estimates for expenditure in the sur! the coast of the United States during the fiscal year 1869-70.
hose of the last year from which they are somewhat diminished,
exceed the appropriations of the preceding years. The estimate
nearly as possible, that which is required to maintain the most
mical action, without any augmentation of the scale of the work.
he least amount that will keep the parties steadily at work, and
ve this service in a constant state of useful activity.

laying out of the work is carefully adjusted to meet the commerints of the whole country, and in strict accordance with the plan

ress which has hitherto prevailed.

e following brief statement a general view is given of the distriof the parties of the survey on the coast, in applying the appron of the present fiscal year. The advance made, considering the means that were available, has been satisfactory.

During the year ending with the present month, progress has been made in the regular operations of the survey at Penobscot entrance, and on the group known as the Fox islands in Penobscot bay, including also the Thoroughfare passage; in the completion of work on the St. George river, and on Medomak river; in the completion of soundings in Muscongus bay, and near Kennebec entrance; in extension of the survey of the Kennebec between Merrymeeting bay and Augusta; in the detailed topography of islands in Casco bay; in a minute survey of the vicinity of Munjoy Hill (Portland) for the city authorities; in a development of the vicinity of Half-way Rock (Casco entrance;) and in general progress in Saco bay, coast of Maine. On the sea-coast and inside of Cape Cod peninsula, outstanding work has been completed by three parties; changes affecting navigation have been developed off Monomov Point, Massachusetts; and two parties have continued the detailed survey of Narragansett bay, in Rhode Island. In New York harbor a special examination has been made between Governor's island and the Narrows, for the cityauthorities; and a survey is in progress to develop facilities for navigation at Rondout, on Hudson river. Progress has been made in the coast topography of New Jersey, at Barnegat bay. Two parties have been employed in defining and sounding the smaller estuaries of Chesapeake bay, and of the lower part of the Potomac; and a special examination has been made of shoals obstructing the navigation of the Rappahannock river. The primary triangulation has been in progress connecting stations near Washington city with others on the Blue Ridge. The off-shore hydrography has been prosecuted north of Cape Hatteras towards the Virginia line. In North Carolina the detailed survey of the Neuse river has been completed, and triangulation and hydrography have been continued in Pamplico sound. The triangulation south of Charleston has been connected with stations on the Savannah river; and progress has been made in the detailed survey of the branches of Port Royal sound. On the coast of Georgia, St. Catharine's sound, St. Andrew's sound, and Doboy sound have been surveyed, and soundings have been completed at the last named entrance. Outstanding work in the vicinity of Barnes's sound, Florida, has been nearly completed, and investigations of great interest have been prosecuted in the Florida strait. Two parties have continued the survey of St. Joseph's bay, north, and a third has been employed on the Gulf coast between Perdido bay and Mobile Point. On the coast of Louisiana the triangulation of Isle an Breton sound has been completed, and soundings have been made in the bays and lagoons between the Mississippi passes. Last island has been connected by triangulation with the coast; and the true position has been determined of Ship Shoal light-house, off Last island. At Galveston, Texas, the longitude has been determined by the telegraphic method, in continuation of a series of observations terminating in a previous year at New Orleans. Soundings have been continued in Galveston bay. At Lavaca, latitude, azimuth, and the magnetic elements have been determined, and the hydrographic survey has been continued in Corpus Christi bay.

On the coast of California the survey has been in progress between Point Conception and Buenaventura, and on the peninsula near San Francisco; on the coast of Oregon at the Yaquina river; at Nehalem river entrance, and at Columbia river; and in the waters of Washington

itory at Port Madison.

The annexed table shows, in parallel columns, the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1868-'69, and the estimates now submitted for the fiscal year 1869-'70.

Object.	Estimated for 1869-'70.	Appropriated for 1868-'69.
For survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, per act March 3, 1843	\$370,000	\$275,000
including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, per act of September 30, 1850	175,000	130, 000
of the coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, per act of March 3, 1843	5,000	5,000
For the repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the survey of the coast, per act of March 2, 1853	60,000	30,000
graphy of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, per act of June 12, 1858	5,000	10,000
Total	615,000	450,000

Respectfully submitted:

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,

Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Secretary of the Treasury.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., November 18, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the second (nominally the

third*) annual report of this bureau.

It will be recollected that this organization resulted from a division of the functions of the Register of the Treasury. It was created as a separate bureau by act of July 28, 1866. At the time this separation took place, the number of clerks employed upon the work transferred from the Register's office, namely, the compilation of the various custom-house accounts relating to our foreign trade, tonnage, &c., was 24; but experience seemed to prove that with this limited number of clerks these vast accounts could not be correctly kept; and as the law, besides transferring these functions from the Register to the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, also provided for the performance of other functions—for example, that the Director should prepare a registry of the merchant marine of the United States, and provide a system for numbering each vessel and award numbers to all of them—a necessity was created for the employment of additional clerks. Accordingly the clerical force of this bureau was increased to 45 clerks; and although at times the number of clerks employed has been greater, (the present number is 53,) this has

^{*}See foot-note to Annual Report of 1867, Commerce and Navigation, preface, p. 5.

been less on account of the exigencies of the bureau than for other reasons connected with the economical disposition of the clerical force employed in the department. This force is employed as follows:

In compiling the various accounts of import entries, imports, duties, warehouse transactions, re-exports, indirect trade, and in transitu commerce, 13 clerks; in compiling the accounts of domestic exports, 6 clerks; in compiling the accounts of navigation, tonnage, emigration and immigration, 3 clerks; in registering the merchant marine of the United States, and awarding numbers and signal letters to the same, 11 clerks; in analyzing, checking and preparing the accounts of collectors of customs, before depositing them with the compiling divisions, 6 clerks; in arranging classifications, preparing forms, and superintending the library of the bureau, 4 clerks; on miscellaneous statistics, and in copying, registering, and drafting statistical tables and letters of instructions to officers of the revenue, 8 clerks; in superintending the publication of reports, and in receiving and distributing the mails, 2 clerks. Total: 53 clerks.

Some important changes have recently been made in the system of accounts; the principal quarterly accounts, for example, having been superseded by monthly accounts. When these changes shall have been completely accomplished, which it is expected will be the case in the course of another month, the clerical force of the bureau may be still further reduced; but it is respectfully recommended that in making such reduction, care be taken that no essential portion of the work now performed in the bureau be dispensed with.

The work of the past year has already been alluded to in previous reports, and in this place it needs only to be briefly summarized. The commerce and navigation accounts are completed for the year ended June 30, 1868, and summary tables are respectfully submitted herewith, showing the course of our foreign trade and the foreign tonnage movement. Detailed transcripts of the records are now being prepared for the public printer to form the annual volume of tables on commerce and navigation.

It was intended, had occasion permitted, to have suggested a reform in the present system of obtaining the statistics of our foreign commerce. Experience has proved that the plan now pursued cannot be continued successfully without a large expenditure of labor, and of labor of a much more technical and critical character than can readily be secured under the existing provisions of law as to salaries. The statistics of the past two years are believed to contain but few of the numerous forms of error that vitiated those which preceded them; but these advantages have only been secured by such extra exertion and care as is hardly to be looked for under ordinary circumstances. The clerks of this bureau have been prompted to make these extra exertions from the desire to so improve upon the statistics previously prepared in the department, as to reflect credit upon and give character to the new organization with which they had become identified. But the discouragements have been so great, and the accounts received from the collectors of customs continue to be so erroneous and perplexing, that I fear the failure of a stimulus already too long maintained, and consequently that unless a change is made in the system, our commercial statistics will gradually relapse again into the deplorable condition from which it has taken so much exertion to extricate them. The reform intended to be suggested was that of requiring the collectors of customs no longer to transmit accounts of the business of their offices to the bureau, but to substitute therefor duplis of the original entries, manifests, clearances, &c., deposited with n, and from these original data to compile the statistics required by By this means not only would the many errors of classificaand arrangement which now distort and vitiate the collectors' ounts as they are received at this bureau, and before correction, be risted; but a more complete and direct surveillance of the transactions **he various custom-houses** be exercised by the department. system understood to be practised in Great Britain, France, Canada lother foreign countries, and it is hoped that measures may be taken The secondary advantage **some future time to effect its realization.** med to above, in many respects deserves the first importance, for, as case now stands—though it may appear incredible to those unmindful the immense extent of our country, the great number of its custom-ses, the complexities of the tariff laws and the large transactions cted under them—the department is actually destitute of any practical ck upon many of the most important current business operations of collectors. For example, it does not know in definite detail what chandise is stored at any given time in the bonded warehouses, what chandise is in transit under bond, &c. An approximate knowledge rese important transactions was secured of late, when, under the Directsupervision, the compilation of warehouse and in transitu statistics inaugurated in this bureau; but under the present system the details not sufficient for critical purposes.

s, besides this report and the accompanying tables, it is made the f of the Director to publish a monthly statistical report and an annual me of statistical tables, it is not deemed advisable to extend these avations any further than to refer with gratitude to the hearty and **lligent co-operation to which he is indebted to the clerks of this bureau** the successful performance of his labors and in their preparation for lication, and more particularly to the several chiefs of divisions, srs. C. S. Mixter, Thomas Clear, J. N. Whitney, J. H. McIlvaine, H. ix, J. W. De Krafit, and James Ryan.

astice also demands that mention be again made of the value of the ices performed by the female clerks employed in the bureau, who mostly engaged in compiling the warehouse accounts, and in the paration of statistical tables connected therewith. In these respects n others they have exhibited clerical abilities of a high order. at present stands, they receive but half the salaries of the higher de of male clerks, and there does not appear to me to be any sound son why, as government clerks, if they prove capable of performing ally arduous and difficult services, they should not be equally nunerated.

have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALEXANDER DELMAR,

Director.

HOL HUGH MCCULLOCH. Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, October 31, 1868,

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operation of the mint and branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

The deposits of bullion at the mint and branches during the fiscaly were as follows: gold, \$25,472,894 82; silver, \$1,693,423 88; total deposits of bullion bars made at one branch of the mint and deposited at another for a age, the amount will be \$24,591,325 84.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: gold coin, ple 976,539; value, \$18,114,425. Unparted and fine gold bars, \$6,026,810 Silver coin, pieces, 3,321,067; value, \$1,136,750. Silver bars, \$456,236 Nickel, copper, and bronze coinage, pieces, 45,438,000; value, \$1,713, Total number of pieces struck, 49,735,840. Total value of coing

\$27,447,606 54.

The distribution of the bullion received at the mint and branches as follows: at Philadelphia, gold deposited, \$4,043,048 63; gold cois \$3,864,425; fine gold bars, \$98,848 03; silver deposits and purch \$342,635 72; silver coined, \$314,750; silver bars, \$6,729 94; nid copper, and bronze coinage, value, \$1,713,385; total deposits of gold silver, \$4,385,684 35; total coinage, \$5,892,560. It is proper to renthat coinage operations were suspended at the mint during the first months of the fiscal year for the purpose of making extensive repair the machinery, furnaces, and fixtures, which had become absolute necessary. The coinage, therefore, of nickel, copper, and bronze resents, in point of fact, only nine months' operations.

At the brancfi mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were \$14,979,558 gold coined, \$14,250,000; silver deposits and purchases, \$713,867 silver coined, \$822,000; total deposits and purchases, \$15,693,428

total coinage, \$15,072,000.

The assay office in New York received during the year, in gold bull \$6,092,352 56; silver bullion, including purchases, \$631,837 83; num of fine gold bars stamped, 4,084; value, \$5,567,082 77; silver \$3,992; value, \$449,506 54; total, \$6,016,589 31.

At the branch mint, Denver, Colorado, the deposits for unparted were, gold, \$357,935 11; silver, \$5,082 67; total, \$363,017 78. deposits at this institution during the preceding fiscal year amounts

\$130,559 70.

The branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, has been in operator several months as an assay office, deposits being received, assay, and returned to depositors in the form of unparted bars. The business of this institution is quite limited, requiring the services only of assayer and one assistant.

The repairs referred to in my last annual report have since been to oughly made, and the opportunity was embraced to introduce some and modern machinery. The mint is now in the most efficient conditional its departments, and is capable of meeting any probable demander.

for coinage that may be called for.

Experience proves that coinage can be executed at the principal at less expense than at any other point in the country, and as the m of safely transporting coin and bullion from and to every part of Union have greatly multiplied during the last 25 years, there we

1

to be no reason for reviving coinage operations at either of the ranch mints formerly in operation in the southern States. They only be put in condition for coinage at a heavy expense, and to them on afterwards would require an annual outlay out of proporany accommodation that would be conferred on the people of the in which they are respectively located. I therefore recommend hose establishments be disposed of to the best advantage.

machinery and fixtures for the new branch mint at Carson City, ia, has nearly all been shipped, and will be put up during the com-

inter.

ew branch mint edifice is about to be erected at San Francisco on a commensurate with the demand of the important bullion interests Pacific States. As the mint at that point will be called on to exclarge coinage in the future, I recommend that it be fitted up with an improved machinery. When this institution shall have been eted, it will, with the mint at Philadelphia, be sufficient for the t execution of the coinage of our country. No other mints for will, therefore, be necessary. The public interests may occally require the establishment of assay offices at other points. They is eon a scale sufficient for the receipt, refining, but not parting, and return to depositors of the identical bullion deposited by the s respectively. For these purposes an edifice need not be more one-third the size and cost of a branch mint, and an assayer and a sistants would be all the force required.

w months since a contract for separating and refining bullion was d into by the superintendent of the branch mint at Sau Francisco private refining company in that city, under the terms of which st of those operations would have been reduced about three cents nee; but being found to conflict with a recent act of Congress on bject, it was, by your direction, cancelled. I respectfully recomthe repeal of the law referred to, and that such contracts be ized to be made, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, ver required by the public interests.

ay last report I recommended, for reasons therein stated, that proshould be made for the reduction and redemption of the inferior by creating a fund for redemption out of the profits of such coin-I beg to again call your attention to the subject, and recommend section something like the following may be submitted to the com-

s on coinage and finance:

should be thought best to avoid retroaction, and begin with the at time, then the section may read thus: That the amount of profits ng from the coinage of nickel, copper, and bronze pieces, from and

after the passage of this act, is hereby set apart and appropriated as a fund for the redemption of such coins; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the mint, under regulations made by the director of the mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive any such coins that may be offered in sums not less than to pay for the same out of the fund herein created, as soon as such fand shall have sufficiently accumulated; and the metal thus received, &c., (as before.)

The inferior coinage consists of two different alloys, namely: a one and two cent piece of bronze copper 95 per cent.. 3 per cent. tin, 2 per cent, zinc, and a three and five cent piece of nickel and copper, (25 per cent. nickel and 75 per cent. copper. There is no reason for continuing the coinage of the two cent piece, and the law authorizing its issue should be repealed. The net profits arising from the minor coinage and paid into the treasury of the United States during the fiscal year amounts to \$1,300,000.

The purchase of the nickel copper cents, composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent, nickel, still continues, payment being made in the three and five cent nickel coins. The amount purchased to the close of the fiscal year was \$260,482 04. This operation results in a small profit to the United States and serves to reduce the redundancy of cent coins.

CHARGES FOR COINAGE.

Whether it is according to propriety a good policy to make a charge for the coinage of bullion, and so far to make a difference of value between coin and bullion, has often been a matter of debate; and it has been variously decided in different countries and in our own at different times.

It is not necessary here to enter into the discussion; but it may be well, as it is certainly interesting, to take note of an argument which, so far as I know, has never been used before, going to sustain the rule upon which our laws of minting have settled. It is to be found in the "Report addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (British) by the master of the mint (Professor Thomas Graham) and Mr. C. R. Wilson," delegates from England to the monetary conference at Paris. The paragraph reads as follows:

It is well known that all gold brought to the mint is returned in the form of sovereigns without deduction or charge: and there is no doubt that our practice is correct in principle, for the metal which, like gold, is adopted as the measure of value. But it is at the same time undeniable that some additional value is imparted to the metal by the work applied to it is coining, and a small charge to cover, or partially cover, the mint expenses is on that account generally imposed upon coin in the countries of the continent under the name of branch. In France, the charge thus borne by the holders of bullion amounts to 6 francs 70 centis on a kilogram of gold, which is coined into 155 napoleons, or 3,100 francs, being equivalent to 4.32 centimes on a 20-franc piece. The system of free mintage has also, since 1-53, been to 4.32 centimes on a 20-franc piece. The system of free mintage has also, since 1253, here abandoned in the United States, where, in addition to the charge for refining, a charge of one-half per cent. (50 cents on \$100) is now taken upon all gold brought for coaresion into coin. A small mint charge does not appear to be complained of anywhere. The charge acts usefully for the preservation of the coin by removing any inducement to melt it down for any ordinary technical purpose, or even to supply bullion to foreign mints. We have never reason to fear, from what we learned from professional members of the monetary conference, that the British gold coinage is liable to suffer heavily in this way. London is the entrepôt for the precious metals from which other countries draw their supplies. Now. It may be procured from London either in the form of bars or sovereigns at the same price; at the foreign purchaser, if a mint contractor, sovereigns offer the following advantage way may be asfely relied upon; the gold is already alloyed with copper, and, the suitability of the metal for coining is insured. Further, sovereigns are and the aggregate weight may be, as nearly as possible, correct. But if the weight of individual pieces, which, from the unavoidable imperfection

of manufacture, are some heavy and some light, within a certain small range, recognized as the tolerance in colning. There is reason to believe that large masses of new British sovereigns are occasionally treated so as to separate out the heavy pieces, and these are disposed of as bullion; while the lighter pieces, which may still be all of legal weight, are preserved and put into circulation. This fact will not surprise those persons who are aware of the small margin of profit upon which bullion transactions are often conducted. A small mint charge on the British sovereign thus appears to be called for, as the necessary means of preservation to the coin; while the measure is further recommended as an equitable repayment to the country of the cost of coinage.

The paragraph just cited affords an excellent and convincing summary of arguments in favor of a coinage charge, not a little strengthened by stating the sordid practice of sorting out the "lights" and "heavies."

At the same time it may be acknowledged, and indeed urged as a matter of reform, that our charge of one-half per cent. is twice as much as it ought to be. The French charge is rather less than one-quarter per cent.; our charge being two and one-third times as much as theirs. It is therefore recommended to lower the mint charge, by law, to one-fourth of one per cent. This rate would increase the tendency to turn gold bars into coin, and to prepare for a gold currency.

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH COINAGE.

Although not a matter of prime importance, it should be generally known that the silver coins of France, as also those of Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, of the size of two francs and less, are no longer issued at the same fineness as the five-franc piece. This change took place in 1866, in pursuance of a monetary convention between those nations,

agreeing to reduce the fineness from 900 to 835 thousandths.

This reduction of about seven per cent. was no doubt owing to the advanced value of silver as against gold, rendering it impossible to keep up the supply of money "d'appoint," for which we need a more definite English word than "change." This reduction brings the silver coin to a parallel with that of England, which has long been coined at such a rate as to keep it out of the reach of fluctuations in market price—that is, to keep it safe from being melted down or exported, being worth more as a legal currency than it would be if turned into bars. And here it may well be remarked that if we had now a silver currency, or any near prospect of it, it would be a necessary act of legislation to make a reduction in our silver coins; not merely to correspond with England and France, but to comply with the oscillations of the silver market, and to prevent the coins from being withdrawn, whether for export or for manufacture of plate. The pro**vision to reduce the half-dollar from 192 to 179 grains, in the bill lately** reported by the Finance Committee, was based upon the introduction of a general international gold currency, by which our gold dollar would be lightened, and consequently the silver must be also, even in greater proportion, for although it is but a home currency, there ought to be very nearly a parity in relative valuation. If our gold coin is not to be changed, then our silver should not be reduced farther than to 186 grains for the half-dollar, to maintain a level with England and France.

But so long as we are debarred the privilege of a silver currency it does not seem wise to touch the present law in that respect, as any reduction that could be made would be a dead letter. The only way to arrive quickly at the attainment of so desirable a substitute for bits of soiled paper would be to introduce a provisional currency of silver tokens, operating at once as a payment in part and a promise to pay in full. But

the discussion of this subject now would be premature.

What is particularly to be noticed in this change of French coinage is, that instead of reducing the weight, they have debased the fineness.

17 Ab

This is not an example worthy to be followed. The change ought not to be in the hidden quality which no one but an assayer can determine, but in that which is tangible, and can be tried in a moment. The common mind understands weight, but is not so well skilled in fineness; yet it is uneasy at debasement, covered up by a good surface. Moreover, it is a departure from simplicity of proportion to put 835 thousandths in the stead of nine-tenths. We are urged to embrace the French metrical system on account of its easy decimalization; but France does not hesitate to drop the short fraction for a long one. And in the gold coinage, which is of much greater importance, no attention is paid to simple numbers; in fact, the exact weight of the napoleon or twenty-franc piece can only be expressed by a difficult vulgar fraction; the line of decimals is endless.

It is still further to be noted that they continue the five-franc silver piece at full weight and fineness, although it can never be kept current at those rates. In this they repeat the mistake made in coining our silver dollar at a different rate from the lesser pieces, or rather in having

any silver dollar.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

On this interesting subject, belonging to mint affairs, a few remarks will be offered. There is a question in it on which men of science and men of business are totally at variance; the main question, whether there should be a unification of currency; and there are weighty arguments on each side. But there is one view of the matter which has not

been duly considered.

In this proposed unity every country is called upon to make a concession, except France, and those already in conformity with her. If we take part it must be at the expense of a great recoinage, and so with England. But France is supposed to be right already, because her coin, the 20-franc piece, is of such a weight that it cannot be expressed in decimals. It is precisely 614 grams, a most impracticable and unscientific figure. Nor would the 25-franc piece, the counterpart of the proposed pound sterling and half eagle, make any better show. It is not fit to be measured, either by grams or grains. The history of this matter, how it came to be so, offers no apology for perpetuating such an awkwardness.

It has, therefore, been well suggested to take for the proposed 25-franc piece, or half eagle, or pound sterling, the neat and concise standard of 81 decigrams, (or 8.1 grams,) which has also the merit of being exactly equal to 125 grains. This would make so small a difference from the present French standard that it would probably avoid the necessity of a recoinage there; and so the difference of value in the British sovereign would be so slight as to obviate a recoinage, were it not that the present standard of fineness, eleven-twelfths, is out of the line of unification.

This small change would not affect the earth's quadrant, nor any point of science. It would certainly tend to consummate the business; and it is little enough to ask that France, Belgium, and Italy should do something towards simplicity and uniformity of standards. Indeed, without a spirit of concession all around, the scheme seems not likely to be car-

ried through.

The British commission on international coinage have recently made their report to Parliament, and it is important to note the conclusions at

which they arrive after a careful and able investigation.

They say, "we entertain no doubt that a uniform system of coins, as well as a uniform system of weights and measures, would be productive of great general advantage;" and further, "we do not consider it necessary that any measures for the assimilation of the currencies should be postponed until steps are also taken for the assimilation of weights and measures."

But upon full view of the circumstances they "do not recommend that this country should merely adopt a gold coin, of the value of 25 francs, to be substituted for the sovereign." In fine, they think the whole matter should receive further consideration in a general monetary conference.

The report, with testimonies and documents annexed, makes up a large volume, and is a storehouse of valuable information and discussion, chiefly upon this subject, but also upon existing monetary laws in other nations. Such a state paper does honor to the country, and to the commission in particular.

COMMERCIAL CURRENCY OF CHINA.

Our silver dollar is not received by the Chinese except at a discount. This is owing to the fact that while it is of equal fineness with the Spanish or Mexican dollar, it is about one per cent. less in weight. This rejection seems to take away the last plea for continuing to coin this

piece.

We have some interesting details on this subject from the master of the British mint at Hong-Kong, established there a few years since for the purpose of furnishing a silver currency, with the Mexican dollar as its basis. The mint has recently been discontinued; but while it lasted its issues were acceptable to the Chinese traders, although the chief part of the coinage found its way to Singapore and the region thereabouts. Fractional parts of the dollar were also struck, both in silver and copper, and it is curious to observe that they followed our centesimal notation, issuing pieces of ten cents, five cents, one cent, and other denominations.

In concluding this report it is proper that I should express my acknowledgment to the officers, clerks, and employés of the mint, for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their

respective duties.

The statistics relating to the coinage will be found in the tabular statements hereto annexed; also a statement of the weight, fineness and value of certain foreign coins.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. Ŕ. LINDERMAN,

Director of the Mint.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, November 20, 1868.

Siz: The first measure adopted by Congress after the outbreak of the rebellion, providing revenue from internal taxation, was approved August 5, 1861. From that date until the summer of 1865 the costs of the war increasing, and these costs, coupled with the interest on measuring public debt, and the necessity of preserving the

national credit, made constantly increasing taxation absolutely indispen-

During all that period the attention of the Treasury Department and of Congress was continually employed in the discovery of new objects of taxation and additional sources of revenue. That the people carried the burdens thus imposed upon them so universally, and carried them, too, so uncomplainingly, will forever be evidence to their posterity of their power and their loyalty. It was not until the authority of the government had been fully established, its liabilities determined, and its financial capacity and responsibility thoroughly proven to the world, that any relief from tax was furnished or even generally desired.

The largest receipts of internal revenue were during the fiscal year 1866, when taxation had reached its highest limits. The estimates of the reductions since that period, made from time to time, with reference

to proposed legislation, were-

By statute of July 13, 1866	40, 000, 000 23, 000, 000
Total	

The two statutes last named swept away the tax upon manufactures, mineral oils and petroleum, and the estimate is without reference to the reduction of the rates upon distilled spirits.

The receipts for the last fiscal year were from the statutes existing July

1, 1867, modified by the act of March 31, 1868.

The statute of February relates to cotton, and relieved only that grown after the year 1867.

From the accounts kept in this office, as required by law, I herewith transmit tabular statements, which it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress. They are:

Table A, showing the receipts from each specific source of revenue, and the amounts refunded in each collection district, State, and Territory

of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Table B, number and value of internal revenue stamps procured monthly by the Commissioner, and monthly receipts from purchasers of internal revenue stamps, the commissions allowed on the same, and the receipts from agents for the sale of stamps.

Table C, comparative table, showing the territorial distribution of internal revenue from various sources in the United States.

Table D, the ratio of the receipts from specific sources to the aggre-

gate of all collections for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Table E, the ratio of the gross collections from the several sources of revenue to the aggregate collections, exclusive of the receipts from passports, salaries, stamps, United States marshals, special agents of the treasury, and Solicitor of the Treasury, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, respectively.

Table F, total collections from each specific source of revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868,

respectively.

Table G, abstract of reports of district attorneys concerning suits and prosecutions under the internal revenue laws.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS.

The aggregate receipts from internal revenue, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of national banks, were for the year—

1866	\$ 310, 906, 984 17
1867	265, 920, 474 65
1868	*191, 180, 564 28

These amounts include drawback upon goods exported and sums refunded as erroneously assessed and collected.

The amounts of drawback and sums refunded were as follows:

	Drawback.	Amounts refunded.
1866	\$ 798,866 73	\$ 514, 844 43
1867	1,864,631 68	706, 581 69
1868	1, 379, 980 01	1,018,334 81

The increase of drawback in 1867 was due to the increased exportation of cotton goods and of spirits of turpentine, and the presentation of claims for taxes upon articles exported prior to June 30, 1864, which presentation was stimulated by the statute of limitations barring their payment unless presented before October, 1866.

During the last year this large exportation continued, and claims were multiplied by a new statute of limitations. Since October 1, 1868, no drawback has been allowed, except upon goods manufactured exclusively of tax-paid cotton, upon beer, and proprietary articles to which stamps had been attached.

About \$300,000 of amounts refunded in 1867 and 1868 arose from the refunding to wholesale dealers, under direction of the act of July, 1866, so much of their license tax as was due to the excess of their estimated over their actual sales.

In many districts railroads were taxed upon their gross receipts from freight long after the repeal of the law imposing such tax, and the amount has been refunded, as has been also the sum of \$52,856 42, illegally assessed, in the opinion of the Attorney General, upon cotton grown on the Indian reservations.

RECEIPTS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES. Banks, trust companies, and savings institutions.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dividends and additions to surplus	990, 328 11 2, 099, 635 83	208, 276 07	\$3,624,774 99 26,901 99 1,438,512 77 399,562 90

The tax upon the dividends and additions to surplus of all banks, trust companies, and saving institutions, is reported to this office through

The difference between the amounts here stated and those reported by the Treasurer is due to the fact that the same receipts are not entered upon the books of the two offices on the same day. The statistics of this office are based almost entirely upon the current collections, while the accounts of the Treasurer inclusions callections only when they are covered into the treasury.

assessors and collectors, while that upon the circulation, deposits, and capital of national banks is paid to the Treasurer of the United States.

The reduction of receipts reported from capital and circulation is due to the conversion of State banks into national associations, and that from deposits is due to the same cause and to the relief by the act of July, 1866, to all sums of less than \$500 deposited in the name of any one person in savings institutions having no capital stock. The receipts from capital are variable, as in determining the taxable capital of any institution its average investment in United States bonds is deductible.

Railroads.

•	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dividends and profits	\$2,205,804 45\\1,255,916 98\\7,614,448 13	\$3, 379, 262 19 4, 128, 255 24	\$2,630,174 08 1,259,155 80 3,134,337 19

The collectors' monthly abstracts for 1867 did not give the receipts from interest upon bonds separate from those upon dividends and profits. During the fiscal year 1866 and two months of 1867 the tax collected was from assessments upon the gross receipts for the transportation of property as well as of persons.

Insurance companies.

	1866.	1867.	1968.
Dividends and additions to surplus Premiums and assessments	\$767, 231 12	\$563, 473 93	\$605, 489 78
	1, 169, 722 23	1,326, 014 38	1,288,745 79

Dividends of insurance companies, railroads, and banks have been taxed five per cent. during the three years, while the tax upon premiums and assessments has been one and a half per cent.

Gross receipts of telegraph companies.

1866	\$308,437 52
1867	239,594 93
1868	

The receipts of the fiscal year 1866 were from the tax of five per cent, as were those of two months of 1867. After that time the rate was three per cent. The reduction in the rates of companies for the transmission of despatches has, it is believed, contributed to the reduction of receipts by the government.

Gross receipts of express companies.

1866	\$645,769	02
1867	558,359	28
1868	671 949	

The rate during the three years remained unchanged from three per cent.

	Revenue	stamps.
--	---------	---------

1866	\$15,044,373	18
1867	16,094,718	00
1868	14,852,252	02

By the act of March 2, 1867, receipts for the delivery of property, affidavits, appeals, confessions of judgment, writs, and other original processes, canned and preserved meats and shell-fish, vegetables, and fruits, were exempted from stamp duty. Beer stamps are not included in the above.

In 1867 \$1,927,117 56, and in 1868 \$2,026,823, were received from the sale of one cent stamps.

The sum of \$3,231,247 27 in 1867, and of \$3,549,177 32 in 1868, was received for stamps from special dies for matches, perfumery, cosmetics, medicines, and other proprietary articles.

Legacies and successions.

1866	\$ 1,168,765 59
1867	1,861,429 16
1868	2,813,751 97

Special attention during the past year has been devoted to the assessment of legacies and successions both on the part of this office and that of assessors and their assistants, and to this fact, in no small degree, is due the increase of receipts from these sources.

Income.

1866	\$60,894,135	85
1867	57,040,640	67
1868	32,027,610	78

The amount collected in the fiscal year 1866, and four-fifths of that collected in 1867, were assessed at the highest war rates, and the increase of exemption appeared for the first time in the returns for 1868. The assessments on the incomes for the calendar year cannot all be collected in the same fiscal year, although great progress towards this end was made with the last annual list. The total amount thus far reported from the tax on incomes of the calendar year 1866 is \$27,417,956 65, and from that of 1867 \$22,236,381 79; of the former amount \$9,773,858 were collected in the fiscal year 1867, and \$17,644,098 in 1868. Of the tax on incomes of 1867 \$14,389,781 were collected in the fiscal year 1868, and but \$7,846,600 in 1869. There remain several districts from which full returns have not been received, and it is believed that the amount actually collected upon the incomes of 1867 exceeds \$23,000,000.

The number of persons assessed for an income tax on the annual list of 1866, before the increased exemption, was 460,170. In 1867 the number was 259,385, and in 1868 in 222 districts, from which reports have been received, the number was 222,775. In the 18 missing districts the

number in 1867 was 20,948.

Articles in schedule A.

1866	\$1,692,791 65
1867	
1868.	

The change from May to March, in 1867, of the time for making the annual assessment of articles in schedule A, as in the case of income and special taxes, makes the collections of the fiscal year 1867 dis-

proportionate to those of 1866 or 1868. The receipts during that year by this change embraced an unusual amount of two annual assessments. For the last two years, yachts, piano-fortes, and musical instruments, and carriages of less value than \$300, have not been taxed. The receipts from the annual list of 1867 were \$939,654 71; and the total amount thus far reported from the list of 1868 is \$804,437 92.

	Special taxes.	
1866		\$18,015,743 32

The reduction in the receipts of the last fiscal year is only apparent, and arises from the change of the tax upon wholesale dealers from an annual one collected at the beginning of the year to a monthly tax upon sales.

The collections of special taxes, like those for income and articles named in schedule A, cannot all be made in the fiscal year of their assessment.

The receipts from the assessment of 1867 were \$14,136,459 18; those already reported from the assessment of 1868 are \$10,779,599 08, which amount will be considerably increased when the collectors' abstracts are all received.

The comparative receipts from several sources during the last three years are presented in the following table:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Apothecaries	\$43,712 86	\$55, 447 42	\$58,377 46
Auctioneers	89,721 42	98,084 86	97, 448 14
Bankers	1,262,649 05	1,433,715 79	1, 490, 383 95
Brewers	105, 412 23	238, 155 14	270, 205 2
Brokers of various sorts		598, 854 94	538, 417 43
Claim agents		84, 627 49	63, 149 99
Dealers, retail	1,949,017 04	2,047,860 77	2, 163, 631 00
wholesale	5, 428, 344 86	3,880,281 13	1,854,367 80
retail liquor	2,807,225 59	2, 966, 683 73	3, 242, 915 31
wholesale liquor		982, 134 94	592, 045 78
Distillers, coal oil		21,809 32	19, 629 66
spirituous liquors	81,295 06	174, 445 71	121,868 9
apples groups or peaker	20, 239 31	57, 332 15	
apples, grapes or peaches	500 001 50		74, 188 45
Hotels	580,021 56	663,656 32	656, 795 41
Insurance agents	104,866 83	148,647 85	152, 143 51
Lawyers	264, 836 75	357,648 41	383, 030 %
Manufacturers		1, 296, 467 27	1,427,683 54
Peddlers	679,013 63	708, 113 28	7¥4, ¥10 \$
Physicians and surgeons	425, 596 66	549,368 64	580, 586 31
Roctifiers	61,300 91	80,470 06	87,770 9

Under the law existing prior to that of July, 1866, brewers paid an annual tax of \$25, and when their product was more than 500 barrels per year \$25 additional. By the act of July, 1866, this tax was doubled, as was that upon distillers of spirituous liquors. The act of July, 1866, will very largely increase the receipts from rectifiers and distillers.

Cotton.		
1866	. 1	
1867		
1868		

During the fiscal year 1866 the tax was two cents per pound. From August 1, 1866, until September 1, 1867, it was three cents, and after that date two and a half cents per pound. As the removal of cotton from the districts of its growth is limited during the months of July and August, and the tax for ten months of the last fiscal year was at the reduced rate, it is evident that the amount brought to charge during that year was greater than in any year preceding, and considerably in excess of two millions of bales.

Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots.

1866	\$3,476,236 86
1867	3,661,984 39
1868	2,951,675 26

During the fiscal year 1866 the tax upon cigars was \$10 per thousand. From August 1, 1866, to March, 1867, the rate was partly specific and in part ad valorem. After the last-named date the tax was uniform, and at \$5 per thousand. Since the act of 1862 the rate upon cigars has been frequently changed; but as their number has always been an element in determining the amount of tax, it has been practicable every year to compute from the returns of the local officers the number of cigars upon which the tax has been collected.

From these it appears that the number in the fiscal years

1863 was	199,288,284
1864 "	492,780,700
1865 "	693 230 989
1866 "	347 443 804
1000 "	402 000 450
1867 "	400,000,400
1868 "	590,335,052

The act of June 30, 1864, taking effect at the beginning of the fiscal year 1865, had long been before Congress, and as it provided, among other things, a large increase of tax upon cigars, their manufacture for several months was very largely stimulated; and of the number which paid tax in 1865, 160,304,197 were returned to the assessors at the close of the year preceding, and paid the lower rates.

This increase of stock in the market accounts in some measure for the small returns in 1866. The reduction of the rate to \$5 enhanced the production during 1868.

Chewing and smoking tobacco.

1866	\$12,339,921 93
1867	15, 245, 477 81
1868	

The receipts for 1866 were unfavorably affected by the accumulation of tobacco in the south before the close of the rebellion, much of which came to market untaxed. The amount received during the last fiscal year was somewhat prejudiced by the anticipation of reduced rates under the revenue bill for several months pending in Congress.

The product brought to charge in 1866 was 35,748,351 pounds; in

1867, 45,635,581 pounds; in 1868, 44,900,880 pounds.

The reduction of the consumption of tobacco during the past year is compensated by its increased use in the manufacture of cigars consequent upon their reduced taxation.

The amount stored in bonded warehouse on the 1st day of July, 1866, was 4,123,631 pounds; 1867, 7,625,001 pounds; 1868, 8,280,253 pounds.

The amount expected in bond during 1867 was 11,075,568 pounds; 1868,

Fermented liquors.	
1866	. \$5, 115, 140 49
1867	5, 819, 345 49
1868	5, 685, 663 70

The tax at \$1 per barrel has been uniform during the year.

Distilled spirits and brandy.

•	D	istilled spirits.	Brandy.
1866	\$29	198,578 15	\$283, 499 84
1867	28	, 296, 264 31	868, 145 03
1868	13	419,092 74	871, 638 24

The falling off of receipts in 1868 resulted in some degree from the general expectation that the tax would be reduced, and the consequent unwillingness to withdraw spirits from bond at the higher rate, but mainly from the frauds which made such reduction indispensably necessary. In my last annual report I discussed at so great length the nature and extent of these frauds, and that, too, after so long and so careful attention to the subject, that it is unnecessary for me further to discuss Their remedy lies in the improved character of the officers of the revenue and of the courts, rather than in the increased stringency of the law or improved regulations and requirements of the department. The above figures do not include the receipts from forfeitures.

The amount of spirits in bonded warehouse July 1, 1866, was 6,081,551

gallons; in 1867, 17,887,272 gallons; in 1868, 27,278,420 gallons.

The quantity out of warehouse under transportation bonds at the beginning of the fiscal year 1867 and of 1868 was at each date considerably in excess of 3,000,000 gallons. There was none at the commencement of 1869. The quantity exported in bond in 1867 was 4,654,816 gallons, and in 1868, 4,128,188 gallons. The number of gallons removed to "Class 2 warehouses," in 1867, for the manufacture of cosmetics, medicines, cordials, &c., for exportation, was 892,727; while in 1868, allowed by law during only a portion of the time, it was 98,213 gallons.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

The major part of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue is the compensation of local officers, including assistant assessors and assessors' clerks, who are paid a fixed and definite sum per day or year, regardless of the amount accruing to the treasury through their services.

Until the statute of March, 1868, and the close of the last fiscal year, it was found necessary to retain in most of the collection districts the full number of subordinate officers, and the effect of the reduction since that time will not appear until the next annual report of this office.

Expense of assessing and collecting internal revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

	1866, 1867. 1868.		1966.
Compensation and expenses to assessors and assistant assessors. Compensation and expenses to collectors		\$4, 811, 665 62 2, 453, 050 89	\$5, 181, 179 97 2 302 231 00
Superintendents of exports. Revenue agents.	16, 714 00	15, 434 71	90, 365 97 61, 210 32
Special agents to this office	17, 226 82	39, 812 00 189, 271 84	94, 630 99 374, 518 73
Special revenue commission. Officers and clerks of this bureau.	22,080 60		316, 769 62
Stamps and cotton tags Other incidental expenses of this office.	177, 089 55 40, 093 02	186, 234, 61 87, 999, 69	139 365 7l 71, 349 65
Commissions on sale of stamps	786, 536 04	853, 536 29	905, 438 0
Total	7, 689, 700 46	8, 982, 686 03	9, 397, 301 74

e statements comprise the accounts adjusted and passed by the ting officers of the department, and appear more in detail in the of the Fifth Auditor.

expenses for the year 1867, as presented in my last annual report, tincinde unadjusted claims, amounting to \$961,751 80 for assess-

1 3308,845 21 for collecting.

e amounts in the above statement have been charged to their minte year. The increased cost for assessing for 1867 over that same from the increased number of collection districts in the and the employment of a larger number of officers. The excess shove the expenses of 1867 was occasioned mainly by the increase pay of assistant assessors from \$4 to \$5 per day. A much larger r of special agents and inspectors were in service during the last an in any year preceding, but these were all retired by the act of 1, 1868. The number of assistant assessors in commission on the of November, 1867, was 3,180. This number, with the sources me diminished by the act of March last, has been largely reduced, the first day of the present month but 2,284 were in service. wance to assessors for clerical service is, under the terms of the made by "the proper officers of the treasury." This language n construed to mean the accounting officers, and the Commisas no voice in determining the amount; but it is understood that ng gradually reduced.

eccipts of internal revenue for the fiscal years 1866, 1867, and spectively, and the ratio thereto of the expenses during the same

were as follows:

oslicctions.	Refunded.	Drawback.	Net collections.	Expenses.	Per cent. gross col- lections.	
, 906, 964-17	\$514, 844 43	\$798, 866 73	\$309, 593, 273 01	8, 982, 686 03	2. 47	2. 49
, 920, 474-65	706, 561 69	1, 864, 631 68	263, 349, 261 28		3. 38	3. 41
, 180, 564-28	1, 018, 334 81	1, 379, 980 01	188, 782, 249 46		4. 88	4. 94

atio of costs to collections has increased, of course, with the n of the latter. It has required the same machinery and the mber of officers to collect taxes at two or three per centum as at centum, and until the passage of the statutes of the present calear it was necessary to keep the officers substantially to their m number.

PROBABLE RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

s always been difficult to make any accurate estimate of the sfor the future from internal taxation. The frequent modificative laws themselves, the varying condition of different manuginterests, the shifting values consequent upon paper currency, r with other disturbing elements, have materially affected the f data collected at this office from which otherwise the receipts fiscal year could be foreshadowed with considerable accuracy. In somewhat the sources of revenue has now, however, somewhat the calculated with reasonable certainty.

Illuwing tabular statement presents the aggregate of certificates

dlowing tabular statement presents the aggregate of certificates sits by collectors received at this office during July, August,

September, and October, for the fiscal years 1867, 1868, and 1869, respectively:

	1967.	1869.	1869.	
July	38, 043, 340 81 33, 714, 718 66	\$24,734,656 14 17,848,051 29 13,183,606 99 14,486,636 44	\$16, 969, 649 92 13, 900, 3:5 70 9; 760, 796 99 10, 092, 335 34	

Of the amount collected in 1867 there was from income \$43,463,655 45; in 1868 \$17,733,714 04, and in 1869 \$8,365,817 68.

I herewith present, also, the collections from the several sources of revenue during the first quarter of the present fiscal year in comparison with those of like character during the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1868.

The monthly abstract of the collector of the 5th district of North Carolina for August, 1868, and of the collector of the 3d district of Louisiana for September, have not been received, and the collections in their districts for the months stated are not included in the receipts for 1869.

	July, August, and September of fis- cal year 1868.	July, August, and Suptember of is- oal year 1869.
SPIRITS.		
Spirits, distilled from whatever materials	\$ 3,726,352 03	\$ 6, 021, G29 14
barrel		1,071,888 56
Distilleries, per diem tax Distillers, special tax Rectifiers, special tax	65, 270 42	572 00 66, 479 78 73, 573 94
Compounders of liquors, special tax		7, 348 95
Dealers, retail liquor, special tax	1,217,999 22 254,842 43	1, 007, 971 6 1 215, 969 81
Total	5, 293, 920 98	8, 465, 443 69
TOBACCO.		
Cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes	\$ 654, 163 21	8947, 306 94
Snuff and snuff flour sold for use	172, 566 59	142,859 55
Tobacco, chewing, &c	3,724,423 85	2,709,251 4
Tobacco, smoking, all stems, &c. fine cut shorts, &c.	454,957 18	465, 610 73 16, 63 4 15
Dealers in leaf tobacco, special tax		89, 431 I3
Manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, special tax	23, 695 64	24, 580 46
Total	5, 029, 806 47	4, 295, 673 66
FERMENTED LIQUORS.		
Fermented liquors	\$1,619,615 92 96,877 02	\$1,799,018 35 68,563 54
Total	1,716,492 94	1,790,601 8
gross receipts.		
Canals, ferries, ships, barges, &c., and steamboats Express companies	\$134, 124, 58 146, 398 89 293, 019 14	\$100,894 10 159,988 47 292,988 66

EPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Collections of revenue, &c.—Continued.

	July, August, and September of fis- cal year 1868.	July, August, and September of fis- cal year 1869.
1088 RECEIPTS—Continued		
re coaches, &ctions from gress receipts	\$873, 100 33 129, 570 99	\$827, 325 57 134, 262 31
•••••	1,576,213 93	J, 514, 756 51
SALES.		
of articles not otherwise specifically	\$ 91,319 87 795,498 25	\$93, 989 09 759, 052 28
ctions from sales	37, 384 93	849,729 99 36,741 47
INCOME.	924, 203 05	1,739,512 83
is, profits, &c. anies' dividends and undistributed profits. etions from income	\$14, 631, 978 77 1, 021, 994 38 664, 455 65 552, 433 38 16, 870, 862 18	\$8, 189, 870 65 1, 166, 446 99 966, 164 59 650, 637 19 10, 973, 119 42
ankers, special tax, and tax on capital, and deposits	\$1,090,661 26 4,053,221 87 320,277 97 230,730 38 497,900 34 14,695 00 318,076 70 11,866,928 49 250,150 69 3,122,970 23 220,850 53	\$886, 078 06 2, 969, 427 27 278, 590 36 254, 065 55 300, 842 69 8, 665 00 341, 127 72 874, 430 98 306, 402 45 3, 303, 471 73 228, 689 55
total	\$53, 397, 963 01	\$38,620,898 75

cipal cause of the reduction in the aggregate receipts of 1869 e of 1868, as shown above, is the repeal of the tax upon manu-

of \$5,359,492 80 was received in the fiscal year 1869 from the zents per gallon upon spirits in bond July 20, and withdrawn after that date. The sum of \$662,136 34 was either collected ne act of July 20, 1868, and at the rate of \$2 per gallen, or ts distilled after that date and removed from warehouse at rgallon. Of the spirits in bond at the passage of the act in July 298 gallons were remaining on the 1st of November. ments of law must all be withdrawn on or before the 20th ext, and with the tax of 50 cents per gallon and \$4 per bar gallons will yield a revenue of \$8,805,779. sement of the annual list, including income, special taxe

was made earlier in 1868 than in 1867, and more of the

lections of the former year than of the latter were made prior to the month of July and appear in the receipts of the last fiscal year.

The receipts from snuff and tobacco were smaller in 1869 because of the reduction from 40 cents to 32 cents upon chewing tobacco and snuff by the act of July last, and because of the anticipated use of stamps and the subjection to tax in January next of unstamped stock on hand on which one tax may have already been paid.

The increase from cigars is due in part to the tax imposed upon imported cigars by the act of July. Under this act dealers in leaf tobacco pay a special tax of \$25 and two dollars per thousand on their sales in excess of \$10,000 per annum. By the former law they were taxed as dealers and paid \$1 per thousand on sales above \$25,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco were first taxed as such in July; prior to that time the payment of special tax as dealers covered sales of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, as well as merchandise.

Manufacturers' sales were made liable by the act of March, 1868, and the tax is returned and paid quarterly. The first return was in July following.

The tax upon rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers is now very largely increased, and the receipts from the various forms of stamps for spirits, aside from that denoting the payment of tax, will be of no inconsiderable

From a careful consideration of the above, and of other data which the proper limits of my report will not allow me to present, I confidently believe that the receipts for the present fiscal year will reach the sum of **\$145,000,000.**

STAMPS AND THEIR MANUFACTURE.

All adhesive revenue stamps are manufactured by Messrs. Butler & Carpenter, of Philadelphia, for 20 cents per thousand. includes the cost of packing in a manner suitable for transportation, and of delivery to an agent of the government in that city upon the requisitions of this office in favor of purchasers and others ordering stamps in different parts of the country.

The number of stamps covered by these requisitions during the last

three years is as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
General stamps		140, 592, 294 233, 300, 300	118, 696, 755 248, 840, 077

The American Phototype Company, of New York city, imprint internal revenue stamps upon checks, drafts, receipts, and other instruments furnished them by the parties who desire such stamps. The cost of these stamps to the government is 121 cents per thousand; all additional cost, which in no case is to exceed one cent for each impression containing not more than six stamps, is paid to the company by the marties who order the stamps. Messrs. Butler & Carpenter also print ar stamps from steel plates at the same cost to the government as -dhesive stamps. The extra expense is arranged between

rehasers, subject to the decision of the Commissioner ion with the rates charged.

on instruments are not kept on hand for general L but are printed only upon order and prepayrchasers; and no stamp is imprinted upon any particular trument until the Commissioner has decided concerning the f such imprinting, and the extent of the liability of the instru-

the of stamps imprinted by the American Phototype Comduring the fiscal years—

	20, 541, 690
•••••	15, 469, 504
•••••	21, 133, 556

ps for use upon packages of distilled spirits are manufactured e-printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, as were the sequired by the amendatory act of March 3, 1865.

ber of stamps in their various forms for distilled spirits ordered Note-printing Bureau is 839,000 tax-paid stamps; 2,000,000 tamps; 2,000,000 wholesale dealers' stamps; 1,000,000 stockmps; 2,000,000 warehouse stamps.

ste of this report (November 20) there had been sent to colpaid stamps 460,800; rectifiers' stamps, 284,400; wholesale imps, 245,600; stock-on-hand stamps, 433,600; warehouse

L000.

aps for tobacco, snuff, and cigars, under the act of July 20, rnished by the Continental Bank Note Company, of New rices varying with the kinds and amounts required. Their commenced on the 23d of the present month.

re printed upon tin-foil wrappers for ounce and half-ounce f fine-cut chewing tobacco, by Mr. Henry Skidmore, of New only printer upon tin-foil in the United States, at a charge of r thousand.

ps made outside the Treasury building are prepared under itracts and the direct inspection of an agent of this bureau. nance of the work in accordance with the terms of the conly secured in each case; in that of Butler & Carpenter by a Jnited States securities with the United States Treasurer, and see by bonds with approved sureties.

UNITED STATES COURTS AND ATTORNEYS.

duty of district attorneys, under the act of March, 1867, to it to this office, at the close of every term of court, of suits d the condition of all suits or proceedings in which the United party. The times and character of these reports prevent the of the suits through different fiscal years with positive accuse following statements are believed to be measurably correct r 1868:

1 1000.	
suits brought in federal courts	5,305
e number of proceedings in rem was	5,305 2,294
indictments found and filed	1,981
other proceedings in personam	1,030
recovered in proceedings for forfeiture	1,261
s on indictment, some including more than one	•
***************************************	749
acquittals	219
suits decided in favor of United States	2,532
suits decided against United States	382
suits settled or dismissed	624

Number of suits pending July 1, 1868	. 21
Amount of judgments recovered in suits in personam	\$741,797
Amount collected from judgments and paid into courts	127,810
Proceeds of forfeitures paid into courts	1,136,1

With the exception of a division of the southern judicial district of York, and the formation of the eastern as a new judicial district federal courts remain as they were before the outbreak of the rel The proceedings growing out of the organization of the national and the issue of national currency would alone have almost closs already scarcely adequate judicial machinery in some localities since revenue cases and proceedings in bankruptcy have been add calendars have been so enlarged that in the principal business co speedy determination of a contested cause has been hardly expec

Considerable relief was formerly obtained through terms which held by judges from adjoining districts, whose own dockets were paratively light. Payment by the government of expenses incurs a judge while sitting outside his own district is now prohibitation. judges naturally decline to undertake extra labor at increased of themselves. Although the old system may have been liable to abuses, I respectfully submit that the advantages to the government outweighed the pecuniary loss, and that, unless some radical ch the organization of the courts be made, it will be wise to return system under which judges were willing to relieve each other.

As stated in my last report, the statutes should be amended so require the clerks of courts, as well as the attorneys and marsi report to this office, that among other things it may learn of the bution of the proceeds of every suit. The fee-bill of district attorn believe, should be modified so as to give larger compensation the for the faithful prosecution of criminal proceedings. It is through and the imprisonment of offenders, rather than from penalties at feitures, that the laws can be successfully vindicated and the re

more fully collected.

COMPROMISES.

The power of compromise has been exercised with great care, an upon the recommendation of the local revenue officers or district neys, and the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. No violation by distillers has been compromised except upon the opt the government attorney that the offence was technical, or could proved to the jury.

The number of cases compromised during the year was	53	6.
From these there was received as tax	•	8419/
Assessed penalties, fixed by law		142
In lieu of fines, penalties, and forfeitures	•	592
m + 1		
Total		4 424

By the statute of July last, in every case where a compromise in it is provided that there shall be placed on file in the office of the missioner the opinion of the solicitor of internal revenue, or office as such, with his reasons therefor, and after a suit or proceeding i has been commenced, it can be compromised only with the recom tion also of the Attorney General.

DISTILLED SPIRITS—OPERATIONS OF THE NEW LAW.

The remodelling of distilleries to conform to the law and the regulations, and the erection of distillery warehouses, have been the occasion of great expense and delay to their proprietors, while the survey of distilleries, the procurement and distribution of stamps, the preparation of forms and regulations, and the greatly increased correspondence consequent upon the inauguration of the new law, have imposed an immense labor upon this office and upon the local officers of the district where distilleries are situated. The nature and extent of this work will be best exhibited by a brief reference to some of the most important requirements of the statute.

Every distillery, whether intended for use or otherwise, must be registered with the assessor of its district. Its owner must file with that officer notice of its location, description and boundaries, its mashing, fermenting, and distilling capacity, and its fermenting period, together with the number, kinds, and contents of the stills, boilers, tubs, and cisterns employed. An accurate plan of the distillery and its apparatus, showing the relative location of every still, boiler, doubler, worm-tub, cistern, pipe-valve, and other parts of the machinery, must be displayed upon the premises, and a copy filed with the assessor. With the aid of a person skilful and competent for such purpose, the assessor is required to make a survey of every distillery, and to estimate and determine its true producing capacity, for the purpose of assessment in case of deficient returns. Copies of all the papers above referred to are sent to this office, where a full and complete record is kept of every distillery.

A warehouse must be established for every distillery, and, under the direction and control of the collector of the district, placed in charge of a storekeeper appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A bond in the penal sum of double the tax upon the possible production of the distillery for tifteen days must be given by the distiller, with at least two sureties approved by the assessor, conditioned, among other things, to a

faithful compliance with all the provisions of the law.

All this must be done before a distillery is allowed to commence operations. Afterwards daily reports to this office are made by its storekeeper of all spirits entered and withdrawn from warehouse, and monthly reports of materials used, beer made, and spirits produced at the distillery.

Reports of like character are made each month by the assessors, based upon the tri-monthly reports to them from distillers, and including also their assessments of deficiencies, and of the per diem and per barrel taxes imposed by law. These various reports when received here, compared with and checked by each other, are duly recorded and filed.

The number of distilleries registered and thus far reported to this office, including those not intended for present use and those for the distillation

of fruit, is 1,990.

The plans of 316 distilleries, other than of fruit, have been received and filed, as in accordance with the law and regulations, and others have been returned for correction. Of these, 64 are in Pennsylvania, 51 in Ohio, 41 in New York, 35 in Illinois, 26 in Kentucky, 16 in Indiana, 14 in Virginia, 10 in Tennessee, 10 in Missouri, 10 in Maryland, 7 in Massachusetts, 7 in Wisconsin, 6 in Louisiana, 6 in Iowa, 3 in West Virginia, 2 in Connecticut, and 1 in each of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and 1 in Utah, and 1 in Montana.

No plans have been received from the Pacific coast, although distilleries there have probably been put in operation.

Distillery warehouses have been established to the number of 459. From the reports of the storekeepers it appears that 204 distilleries are in operation, with an aggregate daily producing capacity of 227,758 gallons.

The number of Class B warehouses existing on the 1st day of July last was 779. Their number was gradually and rapidly reduced until the 1st instant, when the number was 172, containing manufactured tobacco and most of the spirits distilled prior to the act of July 20 and still in

warchouse.

The statute now in operation contains many improvements upon that of 1866, is fuller and more definite in its exactions, places the distilleries and their operations more completely in the hands of the government. and is more rigorous in its punishment of offenders, but its successful operation after all must depend upon the vigilance and fidelity of the local officers. The corruption of storekeepers, gaugers, and assistant assessors, even when assessors and collectors are above suspicion, will always open sources of ruin to honest tax-payers and loss to the treasury, which neither the wisest legislation nor the most stringent regulations of the department can close.

Since the date of the present statute, however, there has been a large reduction in the number of illicit stills in most parts of the country. Those properly registered and authorized have paid, it is believed, a greater proportion of their liability than under the previous law, and the receipts have been in marked and favorable contrast to those of the

corresponding time last year.

SPIRIT METERS.

It will be remembered that the joint resolution of February 3, 1868, providing for the appointment of a commission to examine and test spirit meters, further provided that, until the report of the commission and additional legislation upon the subject, all work on the construction of meters under direction of the department should be suspended. Although this report was laid before Congress in March following, no action was taken thereon until the act of July 20, by which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was authorized to adopt and prescribe for use such meters as he should deem necessary.

The meters adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 16th of April, 1867, and in progress of construction at the date of the joint resolution above referred to, were those of Mr. Isaac P. Tice, of New York. That no injustice should be done distillers who were required by law and regulation to purchase these meters, it was stipulated with Mr. Tice that their price should be fixed by a committee of three-one named by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

and one by the manufacturer.

When I had concluded, in accordance with the recommendation of the commission, to adopt and prescribe the Tice meters, it seemed advisable, for similar reasons, that the prices of meters of different sizes should be properly determined; and after considerable delay in finding suitable persons whose engagements would allow their rendering the service, Messrs. W. T. Duvall, of Georgetown, D. C., Levi J. Knowles, of Warren, susetts, and William P. Trowbridge, of New York city, all skilnetent machinists, were selected for that purpose.

> its report on the 8th day of September, and on the 16th day month Mr. Tice was directed to proceed with the manufac-

hment.

Under the joint resolution of February 3, he had discharged his employees, closed his manufactory, and when his meter was again adopted he was delayed by the necessity of reorganizing his business and pro-

curing competent workmen.

For the purpose of bringing the meters to as early use as possible, I directed that they should be first attached in New York city, the place of their manufacture, and in Brooklyn, and instructed the collectors of the eighth and ninth districts to notify their distillers that meters were ready for attachment, and subsequently gave like notice to the collectors in the other districts. On the 19th of November meters had been placed in 11 distilleries, and their attachment to others is being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances, including the opposition of distillers, will allow. I am advised that several distilleries have been closed by their proprietors to prevent the application of meters.

The revenue officers and the manufacturer have been earnestly urged to complete the work in New York and Brooklyn at the earliest moment,

that it may be prosecuted in other districts of the country.

I am advised that Mr. Tice now has about 125 workmen employed in his factory, and others engaged in the attachment of meters at distilleries.

All meters are attached under the immediate direction of a government officer, by whom the accuracy of each instrument is tested.

DIRECT TAX.

Under the authority of the 14th section of the act of July 28, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury suspended, until January 1, 1868, the collection of the direct tax in the States heretofore in insurrection, and a like extension until January 1, 1869, was authorized by the joint resolu-

tion of July 23, 1868.

The loyal States, with the single exception of Delaware, assumed the amounts apportioned them, and paid the same from their treasuries. After several years of delay, the State of Delaware continuing to refuse such assumption and payment, the assessment and collection of the tax were commenced by the officers of internal revenue, and are now nearly completed. Indeed, the full assessment of \$74,683 33, the tax assigned, has been made, and \$64,924 42 have been collected.

The total amount of tax apportioned to the 11 insurrectionary States was \$5,153,981 28. Of this there have been collected \$2,270,608 23, at an expense of \$243,451 47, inclusive of expenses of sales, and exclusive

of salaries of commissioners.

The total amount reported to this office as proceeds of sales in the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, and Arkansas, is \$450,419 73. Of this the sum of \$128,029 88 consists of lands purchased by the commissioners on behalf of the government when the same were sold for taxes.

Purchases of lands to the cost value of \$77,561 18 were made in South Carolina. A part of the lands so purchased has been leased, and a part, by order of the President, resold for educational purposes. The unsold tracts in South Carolina, not under lease, have passed into the custody of the Freedmen's Bureau by force of the act relating to this subject passed July 16, 1866.

The uncollected tax of the insurrectionary States, amounting to nearly ,000,000, is a lien upon all the real estate upon which the same is estable. Every parcel in each State is charged with such distributions of that State's apportionment as shall be determined by its

comparative value on the 1st day of April, 1862, and in making assessments the law provides that due regard shall be had to the valuation made under State authority at the period nearest that date.

Since that time estates have been sold and resold; they have been divided and subdivided. Some have received costly improvements, and from others has been swept away all that was valuable. In ordinary times the assessment made upon a comparative valuation so remote would be greatly unequal; but when the immense changes, directly and indirectly brought by the war, are considered, it seems to me that the collection of this tax upon the present statutory basis cannot be further prosecuted without very great inequality and very just complaint.

The further postponement of this subject can relieve it of none of its embarrassments, and landholders and purchasers are alike entitled to its early solution. Unless it is deemed wise, in view of the difficulties suggested, and of the impoverished condition of the south, to abate its uncollected portion altogether, I would recommend the passage of a law allowing its assumption by the several States within a definite period, coupled with a reasonable premium for such assumption, and authorizing and directing the internal revenue officers, in case of non-payment by the State, to proceed with the assessment and collection upon a new basis of taxation.

CHANGES OF STATUTES.

Next to frequent changes of officers there is nothing so prejudicial to the personal convenience and interests of tax-payers, and so productive of loss to the revenue, as frequent changes of the statutes.

The gradual increase of the expenses of the government from 1861 to 1865, and their gradual reduction during the last two years, have secured the passage of at least one revenue bill at every session of the national Congress, and within a period of six years more than twenty-five such bills have passed both houses and received the approval of the President. The pendency of a measure has furnished frequent opportunities for numerous amendments, some of them not really important, but from a change of language, rendering valueless many precedents and regulations of the office and well-considered decisions of the courts.

While officers are employed in the introduction of a new law involving great study and frequent correspondence to secure uniformity in its administration, honest tax-payers are fretted by obligations to which they are unaccustomed, and the dishonest find renewed opportunity for the commission of fraud under the protection of professed ignorance.

The annual revenue required for many years from internal taxation can now be well determined, if, indeed, a proper regard to the rapid reduction of the debt and the value of the public securities in the markets of the world has not already fixed it at its present amount, and I believe that no advantage can possibly accrue from a material change in the objects of taxation. From several hundreds if not thousands of sources the number has been reduced to a comparatively few, all of which contribute their allotted share without embarrassment, and the masses of the country are not only unburdened, but, except through the complaints of others, are seldom even reminded of the existence of the revenue laws.

The recent act relative to distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff, and cigns has been in force for so brief a period that but few modifications which its operations may prove necessary can now be recommended a confidence. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the maccodification of the revenue laws, begun at the last scening.

be postponed a year, that this statute may be more thoroughly tested, and that a single act then be passed embracing all that is valuable in existing laws, and of such character as to insure it against the necessity of amendments for several years.

Some legislation, however, in addition to that recommended in my report last year, and not covered by the act of July last, is, I think, advisable at the present time.

LIMITATION OF COMMISSIONERS' AUTHORITY TO REFUND TAXES ERRO-NEOUSLY COLLECTED.

The authority vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund taxes erroneously collected has been the means of preventing much expensive litigation, and has afforded speedy and inexpensive relief to many persons who have been compelled to pay more than was legally While a withdrawal of this authority would be productive of great hardship in many cases, I am satisfied that a statutory limitation of the time within which such claims must be presented would tend to prevent much abuse. When the legality of an assessment is not seriously questioned at the time it is made, the evidence in its support is very apt to disappear with a change in the officers of the district; and it is not then difficult for a skilful attorney to present reasons in support of a claim for refunding such as are hard to be set aside. Different persons succeeding one another in the office of Commissioner will naturally have different views as to the interpretation of portions of the statutes, and he whose claim has been once rejected may present it anew, after a change of officers, with reasonable hope of better success. I would recommend that no claim be allowed unless it is presented within fifteen months from the time when the tax was paid.

STAMPS UPON TAX-PAID TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

It having been found practically impossible to prepare and furnish to collectors in all parts of the country, within 60 days from the passage of the act of July 20, 1868, the stamps required for distilled spirits and tobacco, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the 108th section of the act, fixed the 2d day of November as the day for putting into operation the provisions relative to the use of stamps upon distilled spirits, and the 23d day of November for the stamps upon tobacco and cigars. In anticipation of a much earlier use of stamps upon tobacco, it was enacted that after the 1st day of January, 1869, no smoking or fine-cut chewing tobacco or snuff shall be sold or offered for sale except at retail, from stamped wooden packages, unless put up in the prescribed form of package and duly It was believed that, by the close of the calendar year, the stock on the market, when the use of stamps should begin, would be so nearly exhausted that it would not be burdensome to impose a second tax upon the small remnant unconsumed. The short interval between the 23d day of November and the 1st day of January will not give the intended opportunity for the consumption of unstamped tobacco, and Congress will probably see fit to enlarge it. I have been urged to recommend that provision be made for issuing stamps without charge, he affixed to all such tobacco as may be in the hands of dealers on

i day. Evasions of the law will be comparatively easy so be sold without stamps, and prominent manufacturates to the revenue of the early termination than compensate for the expense and

inconvenience attending it. I fear, however, that if this method we adopted, it would be impossible to prevent the misuse of the free start upon tobacco properly taxable, and prefer, therefore, a postponent to a day later than the 1st day of January.

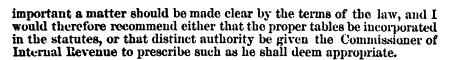
BANKERS' AND BROKERS' SALES.

I have heretofore in my annual reports expressed the opinion that the attempt to collect taxes by means of stamps upon instruments having permanent value for purposes of evidence would prove a failure. tainty rather than severity of punishment must be relied on to sup the sanction of penal statutes. When both the maker and receiver of instrument believe that the paper will never come under the eye revenue officer, it matters little what penalty is denounced for the sion to affix a stamp. If the writing is of such a character that its in lidity as an instrument of evidence is of slight consequence, evasions the tax will naturally result. To no one of the various stamp taxes imposed do these considerations apply with greater force than to memoranda required of brokers when making sales of coin and securit These memoranda are in no sense evidences of title. In fact, they are passed in obedience to the statute requirement, and are soon thrown and destroyed. If stamps have been affixed they can easily be removed and it is hardly necessary to make an attempt to efface the cancellation marks before placing them upon another memoranda. So little scrati is bestowed upon these papers as they pass from brokers, that specime have been presented of stamps which had been issued by gentlement the highest respectability while bearing plainly the marks of two seven three successive cancellations. During the fiscal year 1866, where the tax many solar of this description was paid morthly to the collection. the tax upon sales of this description was paid monthly to the collected the receipts from this source were in excess of \$2,500,000. 1866, the tax was reduced from one-twentieth to one-hundredth of one cent., and made payable by stamps; but at the same time such changever made in the terms of the statute as to render subject many which had before escaped taxation, and thus to some extent to counter the effect of the reduction in rate. Since that time the sales of sta have been scarcely larger than before, and I am satisfied that a return the former method would secure a more thorough enforcement of the and yield much richer results.

LIFE TABLES. .

In assessing taxes upon legacies and successions it frequently become necessary to determine the values of life estates and annuities for life the British laws imposing similar taxes, are embodied tables for demining such values by reference to the expectancy of life at difference periods, but our statute is silent upon the subject. When it becausessary to furnish assessors with a standard by which to regulate the assessments, they were referred by this office to the Carlisle tables mortality as those which were believed to be generally accepted as maccurate in their results. Other tables have been adopted for a similate by the courts of some of the States, and tax-payers have claims the right to have their liability measured by these instead of those why the assessor.

The controve sies which thus arise do not merely involve the relative state of the government and the tax-payer, but in many cases the interest of the life tenant demands the use of one standard, while the remaind man is benefited by the adoption of another. It is evident that



COMPENSATION OF ACTING COLLECTORS.

By the third section of the act regulating the tenure of offices, passed March 2, 1867, it is provided that, in case no appointment is made to a vacant office during the session of the Senate, "the office shall remain in abeyance without any salary, fees, or emoluments attached thereto," and "the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and

duties in case of a vacancy in such office."

Under the statutes relating to internal revenue, a collector appoints his deputies and pays them out of his commissions, and, when a vacancy occurs in the office of collector, the duties of the office devolve upon one of his deputies. It follows that when a vacancy in the office of collector of internal revenue is not filled during a session of the Senate, a deputy collector must act as collector, while no provision is made for compensating him for discharging the duties of either office. At the adjournment of Congress on the 3d of March, 1867, there were 69 vacancies in the office of collector. Deputies of the retiring collectors remained in charge of their respective offices until new appointments were made, and they have not received compensation for their services. I recommend that some provision be made for paying them proper salaries, and also to meet similar cases that may occur hereafter.

Much inconvenience and delay are now experienced in paying the subordinate officers in a district whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of collector, as the deputy who acts as collector is not authorized to act as

lisbursing agent.

I recommend either that the official bond of a collector be made to cover his liabilities as disbursing agent, or, if that is not deemed advisable, that the bond given by the collector in the capacity of disbursing agent be made available upon the default of his deputy acting in like capacity, as the official bond of the collector now is for the acts of all his deputies.

TAX OF NATIONAL BANKS TO BE RETURNED AND PAID TO REVENUE OFFICERS.

The 110th section of the act of June 30, 1864, imposing a tax upon the capital, circulation, and deposits of persons and corporations engaged in the business of banking, has never had application to the banks organized under the national currency act, such banks paying a like tax directly to the Treasurer of the United States. As nearly all the State banks which were in existence when the tax was imposed have been converted into national banks or have closed up their business, the amounts reported to this office from this source have shrunk to a very small amount, although the actual revenue has probably increased.

While those banks which are affected by the operation of the revenue law are required to pay their taxes at the end of each mouth, the national banks pay only semi-annually. This discrimination was adopted when the policy of the government required that every inducement should be presented for the conversion of State into national associations, and it was thought that this comparative infrequency of returns by the latter would prove such inducement. Now that the national banking system

has so completely superseded all others, the reason for the distinction fails, and a mere suggestion seems enough to show that the revenue law should be made alike applicable to all who are engaged in the same kinds of business.

SALES OF FORFEITED GOODS BY COLLECTORS.

The act of July, 1866, provided a summary process for the sale by collectors, without the decree of forfeiture, of goods seized for violation of the revenue laws, where the aggregate value of such goods should not exceed \$300. Ample checks are thrown around the exercise of this authority for the protection of the innocent, and I believe that no serious complaint of its abuse has ever reached this office. The customs laws have long contained a similar provision, and I am informed that its working has given general satisfaction. The statute in its terms now only applies to goods forfeited under the acts of 1866 and those of an earlier date, and it should be so amended as to apply to forfeiture for violations of any revenue law.

The expenses attendant upon sales made in this way are so small when compared with the costs which accrue before property can be sold under decree of a United States court, that it would, in my judgment, be wise if the same method of procedure be authorized in the case of goods of much higher aggregate value.

SUPERVISORS.

The act providing for the appointment of supervisors of the revenue requires that each shall be assigned to a district composed of one or more judicial districts. The services of these officers will be principally devoted to matters having little reference to the boundaries of judicial districts, and a much more convenient arrangement can be made if this particular provision is repealed. In each of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio the amount of work has been thought to be such as to require the services of two supervisors, but the line between the two judicial districts in neither case coincides with the boundaries of collection districts. Two collection districts in the former State, and four in the latter, are thus placed severally under the jurisdiction of two supervisors.

Again, the proper supervision of the revenues in the five districts of New Jersey hardly furnishes employment for one officer, while it is not convenient to attach the whole State either to the districts including the city of New York, or to that covering the city of Philadelphia. Violations of the revenue law in the northern portion of the State will ordinarily be found connected with transactions in the one city, while in the southern part the connection will be with the other. In general terms the same may be said of many other parts of the country, and I would therefore recommend that the law be so changed that each supervisor may be assigned to a district including such collection districts as may be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

REVENUE STAMPS UPON RECEIPTS.

The written instruments subject to stamp duty are, with few exceptions, prepared by persons familiar with the requirements of law, and at places where stamps of the proper denomination are kept, and when necessary may be attached without inconvenience. Among these exceptions receipts for money or the payment of debts exceeding \$20 are the most prominent. These are often given under circumstances

when compliance with the law would be exceedingly inconvenient if not impossible, and by and to people ignorant of the obligations which the law imposes. It thus often happens that a person innocently issuing an unstamped receipt may be put in peril of prosecution, while a person innocently receiving it may find, too late, that the courts refuse to recognize it, and that he is wronged without remedy.

I am convinced that there is no form of taxation which, producing so much annoyance to the tax-payer, yields so little revenue to the government, and I recommend that receipts be stricken from the schedule of

instruments subject to stamp duty.

CIVIL SERVICE.

In my last annual report I presented the distinctive features of the civil service of Great Britain and of several countries of the continent, together with the reasons which, after a study of their superior workings, had convinced me of the pressing necessity of a change for the better in the service of our own country. My experience and observation since that time have deepened my convictions that justice to honest tax-payers and due regard to our national reputation alike demand the elevation of the revenue service above individual preferences and the The antagonism between the legislative and the fluctuations of parties. executive departments of the government, which has so sadly damaged the service for the past two years, may, I know, be regarded as excep-tional, and the harmony to prevail hereafter be urged as a full corrective to existing evils; but until there is a positive change in the method of making appointments, importunity will secure recommendations upon which bad appointments must inevitably be made, and from which the public will suffer. A dishonest gauger or assistant assessor, in many localities, may, undetected, do more wrong to the government than lies within the power of an assistant treasurer or a foreign minister; yet these offices, through the skilful management of the applicants and their associates, are often devolved upon men of small ability and less integrity—in the very toils of corrupt distillers. I have known a distinguished clergyman advocating, from the purest motives, the appointment to office of one whom I knew as a leader among illicit whiskey operators. He was cheated by those who, two or three removes from him, had carefully studied the lines of sympathy and friendship, and did not hesitate to use the sacred office of the Christian ministry for personal emolument, through frauds upon the treasury. Without a service which shall insure appointment during good behavior, from comparative fitness, and which shall protect vigilant officers from the malicious attacks of the felons whom they obstruct or pursue, bad men, pressed for place because of their political service or their personal necessities, will prostitute positions they secure for enriching themselves at the cost of the treasury, and the guilty, in and out of office, will seek to blind the appointing authorities and the public, and cheat justice of her rights by assaulting the character of the officers whom they fear.

I fully admit that the spirit of our people is somewhat averse to the permanent service I so strongly recommend; that political aid from those in public positions is exacted by all political parties, and that rotation in office is the long-established practice under local as well as under the general government; but, unless free institutions are to prove failures, beliefs must be cast from honest convictions rather than the hope of political preferment or the fear of political displeasure. The inevitable tendency of such practice is the demoralization of our institutions and

the degradation of official position—good men in all parties relaxing their interest in public affairs when place-hunting instead of principle is the controlling power, and men of well-earned and established reputation refusing to imperil it in places which have been desecrated by incompetency or fraud. The principles of Mr. Jenckes's bill, reported to the House of Representatives from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, passed into law, would prove of immense public advantage.

CONSOLIDATION OF COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Under the act of July 1, 1862, the then loyal States, with the exception of Kentucky and Missouri, were divided into collection districts of the same number, and in most cases with the same boundaries, as the congressional districts. Several of the larger cities of the country-Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Cincinnati-comprising or forming parts of more than one congressional district, were thus thrown into more than one collection district. So many intricate questions were constantly arising under the laws as they existed prior to their recent amendments, that I have heretofore believed it impossible for a single officer to discharge properly the duties of assessor in either of these cities. The tax upon manufactures, under which the most puzzling doubts have arisen, has now been repealed; the sections of the statute imposing taxes upon incomes, legacies, and successions, have been almost unchanged for several years, and, except as to a small number of occupations, the same may be said of the sections relating to special taxes and taxes upon sales and gross receipts. The frequent changes in the laws necessary heretofore, through the varying wants of the treasury, have increased the labors of assessors. Doubtful questions will disappear, as the laws hereafter shall be but slightly modified. I am satisfied that the several cities above named can shortly be consolidated into single districts, with a saving of expense to the treasury and of convenience to the public. The present divided jurisdiction leaves many an open door for confusion and evasion; a tax-payer upon one side of a street finds himself assessed, while his neighbor, equally liable, on the other side, goes free; complaint follows inequality of taxation; business gravitates to that district where it is likely to fare best, unless other local advantages are sufficiently great to overbalance those connected with the revenue.

For example, if the officers in one district are lenient in their administration of the law concerning distilleries, it will follow that there distillers will multiply. Increased official vigilance in one district has but the effect of reducing the revenue from its own, while increasing that from the neighboring, district. The upright and energetic officer sees his labor result in a transfer to his dishonest or inefficient colleague of the official emoluments which might have been his own if he had failed to interfere with violations of law. The increased number of distillers, though paying but a tithe of what they should, swells the revenues of the negligent district, and all stimulus to honest effort is well nigh destroyed.

There are other considerations which bear with almost equal weight in favor of the proposition that each single business community should form but a single collection district. Collectors would not so often as now lose sight of delinquent tax-payers through their simple removal from one place to another in the same city. Many tax-payers are residents of one district, manufacturers in a second, and dealers in a third, and the different aspects of the same transaction are thus passed upon

by three different officers, neither of whom has, unless accidentally, any knowledge of the action of the others. If a fraud is committed, it is so distributed between the districts that proof becomes difficult and justice remains unsatisfied.

The enforcement of the penal provisions of the statutes is also weakened by the subdivision of power and by the barrier presented to a collector's authority by the district line. The holder of illicit property escapes a forfeiture by crossing a street; and it has been decided by the courts that a rescue is not punishable unless it is consummated in the district where the proceeding began.

The advantages of the proposed consolidation have been already recognized by the statute provision for the appointment of superintendents of drawback, and for placing export bonded warehouses, without regard to their actual location, under the supervision of a single collector.

The cities of New York and Philadelphia are of such magnitude, however, that I should not deem it feasible to include either in a single collection district, unless authority were granted by legislation for the employment of a grade of officers between the assessor and the present assistant assessors. Five deputy assessors in New York and Brooklyn, inclusive, under the direction of the single assessor, would supply the place of eight assessors whose offices would be abolished. For the district of Philadelphia, which is now divided into five districts, I presume that two intermediate officers would be found sufficient. Assistant assessors are now appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; the proposed deputy assessors would with propriety be appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate.

By the proposed arrangement, the offices of eight collectors in New York, and four in Philadelphia, would be abolished. If experience should demonstrate the need of one or more intermediate officers between the collector and the present deputy collectors, as in the case of the proposed deputy assessors, temporary provision can be made for the employment

of such officers without additional legislation.

As the unsettled liabilities of tax-payers under former laws are fast being adjusted, it will be found advantageous, in some sections of the country, to unite districts outside of the large cities. In this way, and in this way alone, can the cost of the service be reduced in a degree commensurate with the reduction of taxation.

THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means at the last session of Congress, proposed to create this office into a separate department, with the Commissioner as its head, instead of continuing it, as it has hitherto been, a bureau of the Treasury Department. My experience long ago convinced me that such a change would be productive of great benefit to the service; but the subject could so readily be made to assume personal and partisan aspects, that I have hitherto refrained from its advocacy. Judging from the past, the passage of no general revenue law can be expected until near the close of the approaching session; and as the change, if made, will thus coincide with the incoming of a new administration, the question can now be considered solely in the light of its administrative merits.

The erection of this office into a separate department would conduce to a more vigorous and thorough enforcement of the law in the first place by greatly simplifying the work in the office of the Commissioner. So vast is the volume of business flowing through the Treasury Department that it is manifestly impossible for the Secretary to make him familiar with all its details; and the same may be said of the Commissio and the business of his office. Experienced officers and clerks in this bure devoting their entire attention to special portions of the law, are no sarily better informed than others can be of their particular requirement and the peculiar conditions of business or trade to which they are ap When the Commissioner has to determine upon proper regi tions to be established, or orders to be issued, he does so after full c sultation with those of his subordinates who are most familiar with subject-matter in all its connections. His own lack of acquaints with details is thus corrected, and a safe and prudent conclusion is pa ably reached. Any changes made in their subsequent revision by t Secretary are likely to be productive of injury rather than advantage, it is practically impossible for those here employed to confer as free with the Secretary as they do with the Commissioner; and in such m sions the benefit of their experience is in a large measure lost.

Under the present relations of the two offices, so many questions from one to the other that the Secretary is constantly compelled to at the opinions of his own immediate subordinates, instead of forming personal judgment of his own, and thus the carefully reached consions of the Commissioner may be overruled by clerks without legal to the constant of the commissioner may be overruled by clerks without legal to the constant of the constant of the commissioner may be overruled by clerks without legal to the constant of th

public responsibility.

The separation would prevent the necessity for the joint action of two officers, which is often attended with considerable delay, even promptness is an indispensable element of success. It would be responsibility which is now divided, and clothe the Commissioner

more than a seeming authority.

The benefits of the proposed change would arise especially, hower from its rendering more direct and single the responsibility of the le officers. One applies to the Secretary for instructions, while another called to act perhaps in the same case, takes direction from the Comissioner. Those inclined to disregard his directions find a plausipretext in some assumed difference of opinion between him and the Secretary. Those who are striving for the same end find themselves we ing at cross purposes, while the consequent confusion encourages of wrong-doer and disheartens the upright.

Objection has been made to the proposed separation on the grouthat the customs revenue has been successfully managed without it; it should be borne in mind that the entire responsibility of the execution of the customs laws is vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner of Customs under the law acting only as an account officer, or discharging such functions as may be devolved upon him by

Secretary.

The laws relating to internal duties and customs are framed in man particulars with reference to each other. The official regulations und them, especially those covering the storage and movement of book

property, are oftentimes not dissimilar.

The Treasury Department within a recent period has been enlargenot alone as other executive departments have been, by the immediacrease of its former varieties of business, but by the addition of each bureaus, either of which, a few years ago, would have been regard as sufficient for an independent department. It is too large now, its interests are too complex and diversified for the supervision of all gle officer.

I believe the public interest would be best subserved by the tion of a new department, which should embrace the collection of

í

the national revenues except those derived from the sale of the public lands.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Hon. H. McCulloch,

Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX A.

In the annual report of the Register reference was made to certain statements which were to be presented at a future time.

Since that report was completed the following statements have been

prepared:

1st. A statement showing the tonnage of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. of the Pacific coast, of the Northern Lakes, and of the Western Rivers, by States; and showing separately the tonnage of sailing vessels, steam vessels, barges, and canal boats.

The tonnage of the country has never before been presented in the statistics of our commercial marine, under any of the above classifica-

tions.

2nd. A statement showing the tonnage in the cod and mackerel fisheries by States.

3d. A statement showing the tonnage in the whale fisheries, by cus-

tom districts.

The number of vessels of each class, and the total number of vessels in the country, is also stated for the first time.

N. L. JEFFRIES, Register.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vesuls of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, of the Northern Lakes, and of the Western Rivers, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1663.

	SAILI	SAILING VESSELS.	STEAS	STEAM VESSELS.		BARGES.	CAN	CANAL BOATS.		POTAL.
States.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
THE ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS.										
Maine	ඩ කි	6	\$.	18, 146, 73	i				3,083	378, 725, 97
New Hampeline Maskachusetta	2,00	32	• æ 8	8					e	477,857.85
Kbor e Inland		8 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	82	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	61	E	**	20	S & S	94,23. 94,987.08
New York.	, r. 6	38	38	<u> </u>	ू इ	ž g	82	. .	 	1, 130, 675, 03 97, 682, 88
Pennylvabia. Dviaware	25	2	ន្តន	88	20	11, 536, 38	Ş	8	1,319	3.0,485.13 25,248.13
Maryland District of Columbia	25. 25.	€ €	និឌ	≅ €	ಷ್	6 6	18	1,3% 53	1,708	142, 046. 63 98, 966, 06
Virginia	25	2	28 2	8	52.	1,271.47	ន	3	016	35, 572
South Carolina	<u> </u>	ร์ลิ		ξŒ	7	3			2 18	14, 829, 36
Georgia Florida	232	£ g	e 8	862					2 8	3, 255, 57
Alsburna Mindadopi	8.8	7.5	5° 60	E=	8 •	4, 026, 53 109, 92			S.	31,561.62
Lonblana. Texas	476 196	12, 211, 08	48	97, 120, 09 8, 763, 14	92	1, 166. 43			222	71, 385, 87
Total	15, 602	2, 067, 713, 04	8	633, 730. 37	238	87, 790, 13	1,740	165, 741. 69	19,467	2, 974, 975, 92
THE PACIFIC COAST.										
California	£8	98 375	8.7	60.00	8	3, 240, 54			£:	141,673,38
Washington Territory	:2	14, 187. 62	2	5					32	15,804.91
Total	ä	113, 375, 83	148	49, 695, 98	8	3,940.54	<u> </u>		2	164,512,35
THE NORTHERN LAKES.										
Vermont New York	\$5	145.	*8	\$ E	174	90, 439, 98	1.865	975, 75 177, 661, 08	¥.	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Ohio Metalgas	# 12 B	67, 741, 94 69, 450, 89	-53	16,000.21 26,000.22 26,20	75	13, ONE. 95	3	1, 711. 25	250	12, 630, 51 90, 416, 55 318, 840, 19

REPORT OF T	THE	SECRETARY	\mathbf{OF}	THE	TREASURY.
-------------	-----	-----------	---------------	-----	-----------

Wissensin	88	67, 357. 96 20, 668. 11	88	10, 936. 53 10, 936. 90	•	1,849.03 927	ğ	90, 704, 29	23	100, 733, 71 40, 637, 01
Total	1, 835	283, 977, 85	ğ	144, 117, 15	8	36, 146, 44	2, 63.	921, 362, 68	38	ADS, 604. 329
THE WESTERN RIVERS.										
Louislean Missiedppi			8 25	59,025.94 9,304.33	ន	3, 303, 43			8 2	55, 328, 67 2, 3.4, 33
Toomenee Kentecky Mandon			855	13, 419, 83 89, 818, 85 87, 80	=8	4, 554, 89			283	13,419,83
			288	9, 774, 87	8628	9,207.69			855	18,962,01 20,000 18,962,01
Indiana Ohio West Virginia Pennsylvania			* 52.2°	5, 293, 88 69, 311, 24 20, 717, 74 53, 762, 19	588	7, 386, 29 1, 397, 68 38, 023, 88	25 26	255 22, 014, 93 30 1, 362, 68	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	5, 293, 88 88, 714, 45 22, 115, 42 93, 152, 03
Total			1,263	351, 671.39	\$	106, 168. 34	38 2	23, 377. 88	2, 382	481, 217. 61
		8UB	SUMMARY.							

2, 974, 975, 23 164, 512, 35 695, 624, 32 481, 217, 61 4, 318, 309, 50 N. L. JEFFRIES, Register. 28,118 221, 362, 88 23, 377, 88 165 741.69 410, 482, 45 1,740 4, 679 9, 28, 28, 87, 790, 12 3, 240, 54 36, 146, 44 106, 168, 34 233, 345, 44 និមនិទិ 1,631 633, 730, 37 49, 895, 98 144, 117, 15 351, 671, 39 1, 199, 414. 89 1,590 149 1,263 2, 067, 713, 04 113, 375, 83 293, 977, 65 2, 475, 066, 72 18, 189 15, 602 1, 855 The Atlantic and Gulf Coasts
The Pacific Coast
The Norther Lakes
The Western Rivers The United States......

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office. December 4, 1868.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels of the United States employed in the whole fishery on the 30th day of June, 1868.

Customs districts.	Vessels.	Tomaga.	
Sewburyport, Mass	3	90	
Salem and Beveriy, Mass	5 59	12 TA	
vantucket, Mass	5	701	
Edgartown. Mass	215	6,0	
New Loudon, Conn Sag Harbor, N. Y	18	1.16	
San Francisco, Cal		1,98	
Total	328	71,36	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 4, 1868.

N. L. JEFFRIES, Builde

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels of the United States employed in the s and mackerel fisheries on the 30th day of June, 1463.

States.		ed vessels 20 tons.		Licensed vessels under 20 tons.		Total	
	Vessals.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vennols.	Tour	
Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York	357 7 1,009 1 73 21	17, 038, 45 67, 55 54, 036, 54 31, 71 2, 899, 39 689, 28	398 13 196 29 68 51	5, 067. 69 146. 11 2, 084. 56 242. 47 929. 92 594. 28	755 20 1, 205 23 140 72	20, 10 50, 10 1, 50	
Total	1,467	74, 762, 92	748	9, 065. C3	2, 215	83,00	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office. December 4, 1868.

N. L. JEFFRIES, Bejie

APPENDIX B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith a statistical chaillustrative of the progress of ship-building in the United States for A. D. 1817 to 1868. The four lines upon the chart show the ship-building of the entire country, of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, the New England States, and of the Western Lakes and Rivers. The tistics of the past give the number of ships, barks, brigs, schools sloops, canal-boats, and barges and the tonnage built each year in several customs districts. The lines representing the tonnage built the United States, and on the coast, include sca-going vessels, in steamers, canal boats and barges.

In speaking of the sea-going ship-building of the country, I shall the fore refer to the tonnage statistics of the New England States, which is posed almost exclusively of sailing vessels designed for ocean commendations, during the last 30 years (1839 to 1868) 83 per cent. of the coordinate of vessels usually engaged in foreign trade and 58 per cent. of the coordinate sailing vessels of the United States have been built in the England States.

In presenting a chart like this, of some national interest, I have the proper to offer the following verification of its results, founded up comparison with other reliable statistics.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It is evident that since the formation of the government, American ship-building must have increased at about the same rate as the growth of American commerce. There have been wide differences in these developments from year to year, and even in successive periods of five or ten years, but in long periods we should find a substantial agreement. This is seen to be the case.

The tonnage of American vessels entered at sea-ports of the United States from foreign countries rose from 22,532,917 tons during the 20 years from 1828 to 1848, to 49,562,920 tons during the 20 years from 1848 to 1868, an increase of 120 per cent. During the same two periods of 20 years the ship-building of New England rose from 1,316,896 tons to 2,999,137 tons, an increase of 128 per cent.

This difference of only eight per cent. in the two rates of increase is accounted for by the relative increase, during the last five years, in the building of small vessels designed only for the home trade, and by the falling off in

the building of large vessels designed for the foreign trade.

The chart shows that previous to the year 1845 there was a gradual increase of our ocean ship-building, that since that time it has fluctuated frequently and widely, and that during the last ten years it has been greatly depressed. The discovery of gold in California in 1848, and the speculative period which followed, stimulated the ship-building interest far beyond the legitimate demands of commerce. It ran up to its culmination in 1855, when it fell off rapidly, and the commercial revulsion of 1857 depressed it to a lower point in 1859 than it had touched since 1845. Before any material reaction had taken place, the war broke out, and within two years the depredations of rebel cruisers well-nigh drove the American flag from the commerce of the seas.

In 1862 the ship-building of the coast was less than it had been during any year since A. D. 1844, and there has been but little improvement since. The depression of our ocean ship-building is due, almost exclusively, to the great falling off in the building of large vessels designed for the foreign trade. This fact is shown by the following tabular state-

ment:

Statement showing the number of schooners and the number of ships and barks built in the United States each year from A. D. 1855 to A. D. 1868.

[The Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.]

Year.	No. of ships and barks.	No. of schoon- ers.
1856	373 302 248 118 68	52/ 43/ 39/ 36/ 27/
1859	109 105 43 83 106	34 32 16 15 28
1865	105 84 81 69	350 419 470 456

Thus it is seen that while the building of ships and barks fell from 373 in the year 1855, to 69 in the year 1868, the building of schooners is in about as prosperous a condition as it was from 1855 to 1860.

The increased cost of building vessels, resulting from the burden taxation and the exposure of the ship-building interest, from its w nature, to the competition of the cheap labor of foreign countries, holds the building of vessels designed for the foreign trade in that i condition to which it fell after the outbreak of the rebellion.

The building of brigs, schooners, and sloops designed for the ba trade is not affected by foreign competition, from the fact that our m gation laws exclude all foreign vessels from that branch of our commen The falling off in the building of large vessels since the war is furth illustrated as follows: During the five years from 1853 to 1858, 65 percent of our total sea-going tonnage built on the coast consisted of and barks, while during the five years from 1863 to 1868, only 28 p cent. consisted of ships and barks.

During the year 1855—the most prosperous year in the history American ship-building—there were 305 ships and barks and 173 sch ers built in the New England States, the aggregate tonnage built have been 326,429 tons, while during the year ending June 30, 1868, 1 were 58 ships and barks, and 213 schooners built, the aggregate to having been 98,697 tons. It is ascertained, moreover, that the ave tonnage of ships and barks built since the war has fallen off 10 per

The difference between the numerical expressions of tonnage the "old" and "new" methods of admeasurement does not material Brigs, schooners, and sloops measure numerical affect these results. less under the "new" than under the "old" admeasurement, while barks, steamboats, and vessels having closed-in spaces above their have their tonnage largely increased.

A very large number of our best ships were destroyed by priva during the war, and besides, about 10 per cent. of our sea-going was

are annually lost or abandoned as unfit for service.

While so large a proportion of our sea-going tonnage has gone of existence, the depression of American ship-building has had its effect in the decadence of American shipping in foreign trade.

During the ten years from 1852 to 1862 the aggregate tonna American vessels entered at seaports of the United States from for countries was 30,225,475 tons, and the aggregate tonnage of wessels entered was 14,699,192 tons, while during the five years 1863 to 1868 the aggregate tonnage of American vessels entered 9,299,877 tons, and the aggregate tonnage of foreign vessels entered 14,116,427 tons—showing that American tonnage in our foreign tradition fallen from 206 to 66 per cent. of foreign tonnage in the same to Stated in other terms, during the decade from 1852 to 1862, 67 per of the total tonnage entered from foreign countries was in Ame vessels, and during the five years from 1863 to 1868 only 39 per 💆 the aggregate tonnage entered from foreign countries was in American vessels, a relative falling off of nearly one-half.

At the same time our statistics indicate a gradual increase in the tonnage entered from foreign countries; the fact being that while can tonnage in our foreign trade has fallen off, foreign tonnage

greatly increased.

This depression in the building of American sailing vessels in foreign trade, as well as the decadence of our sailing marine in trade, has not been compensated by the building or employment of A can steam vessels.

The condition of our steam marine is in a lower condition even

that of our sailing vessels.

At the present time there are 39 American and 106 foreign steet

plying regularly between the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States and foreign ports, of which 8 American and 98 foreign steamers run to ports in Europe.

The number, tonnage, and nationality of steamers in our foreign trade

is shown by the following tabular statement:

Statement showing the number. tonnage, and nationality of steamers plying regularly between the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States and foreign ports.

Nationality.	To ports	in Europe.		n ports, other ts in Europe.		foreign rts.
	Vossels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United States	8	11,927	31	30, 939	39	42,866
England	68 6 24	150, 944 17, 548 62, 504	5 2	2, 268 843	73 8 24	153, 212 18, 391 62, 504
Mexico			1	205	1	205
Total	106	242, 923	39	34, 255	145	277, 178

The foreign ports, other than ports in Europe to which there are steamers running, are Havana, Vera Cruz, Rio Janeiro, Port au Prince, Balize, St. Johns, New Brunswick; Halifax, and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

This list does not include 11 steamers which run to Aspinwall, and

connect with the California steamers from Panama.

The building of ocean steamers is also in an exceedingly depressed condition. During the year ending June 30, 1868, there were but six ocean steamers built in the United States whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 14,855 tons. Nearly all the steamers built in this country during the last five years have been intended to meet the demands of our coastwise trade.

The depletion of our forests of ship timber, renders it probable that within the next ten years, we shall be compelled to resort to iron as a ship-building material. The iron ship-building enterprises which sprang up at several points in this country before the war, enjoyed for a while a degree of prosperity, which gave promise of great future success. That

interest is now prostrated.

During the year ending June 30, 1868, there were but six iron vessels (all steamers) built in the United States whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 2,801 tons, all of which were built by Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Delaware, and were designed for river navigation.

In order to show our relative inferiority in this branch of ship-building, it may be stated that during the year 1867, there were 99 iron sailing vessels built in England, Scotland, and Ireland, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 59,033 tons, and 224 iron steamers whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 90,823 tons; the iron sailing vessels amounting to 34 per cent. of the total sailing tonnage built, and the iron steamers to 96 per cent. of the total steam tonnage built.

Thus it is seen that the competition of England has had a more disrous effect upon the building and navigating of ocean steamers, in country, than upon the building of large sailing vessels for our for-

TERCIO.

ţ

In the building of iron vessels, too, England stands to-day unrivalled, while our country abounds in coal and iron, and as the past has clearly proved, we have all the requisite talent in naval architecture, and the skilled labor in the working of iron, which would enable us to produce as good vessels as ever entered into the competition of the commerce of the seas.

s. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSEPH NIMMO, Jr.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, November 20, 1868.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit a general report of the operations of this department since the last annual report of the Secretary of War, with the reports of the chiefs of bureaus and military commanders for the same period.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The strength of the army on the 30th of September was 48,081, which by the first of January next will be reduced, by the expiration of term of service alone, to about 43,000.

Orders were issued in November last to reduce all regiments of infantry and artillery (except 10 light batteries) to 50 men per company. No recruiting rendezvous are now in operation except for the cavalry service, and the expense of the recruiting service is reduced to the minimum.

All volunteer officers except one have been mustered out of service.

At the suggestion of Lieutenant General Sherman authority was given on the 6th of October last for the muster-in of one regiment of volunteer cavalry from the State of Kansas for service against hostile Indians. The service of this regiment is not expected to exceed six months, after which it is hoped the regular cavalry will be sufficient for the frontier service.

It may be reasonbly expected that a considerable reduction of the infantry of the army may be made within the next year without detriment to the interests of the country. I recommend that such reduction be authorized by law to be made gradually by ordinary casualties, by discharge of incompetent and unworthy officers, and by consolidation of regiments. I also recommend that the four regiments constituting the Veteran Reserve Corps be disbanded, officers unfit for active service to be retired, and all others to be transferred to active regiments.

The term of enlistment for all arms of the service should be increased to five years, as a measure of economy and efficiency.

INSPECTION SERVICE.

Through the agency of the inspection branch of the service, the entire army, with a few exceptions, otherwise especially provided for, has been

thoroughly and constantly inspected during the year, and numerous special investigations have been made, resulting in material improvement in the efficiency of the troops, in the economical management of the administrative branches, and in the care and disposition of public moneys and property.

Both here and abroad inspections have come to be regarded as indispensable to successful management of a military establishment, and the conviction of the usefulness is everywhere gaining ground.

The importance of the duties to be performed, and the insufficient number of officers of the regular inspection service, has resulted in the adoption of a system whereby the required number will be supplied by detail of field officers in addition to the regular inspectors, the selections to be made by the War Department. This plan is designed to secure officers of proper capacity, judgment, and experience, and to obviate the necessity of an immediate increase in the corps of inspectors, which now numbers but nine officers.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

The officers of this bureau consist of a Judge Advocate General, an Assistant Judge Advocate General, and eight judge advocates. The two vacancies in the grade of judge advocate, and the absence of any legal provision for filling them, has prevented a compliance with several applications from department commanders for such officers.

The work of the bureau is comprised in 15,046 records of military courts received, reviewed, and registered, and 1,457 reports on various subjects especially referred for opinion.

It is recommended that the number and grades of officers of the bureau be permanently fixed by law, so that vacancies may be filled.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Provision has been made during the past year for such general instruction in military telegraphy and signaling as may be necessary for the service. Books of instruction have been furnished each company and post, and steps have been taken to provide necessary telegraphic apparatus and the equipments for signalling.

The courses of study in military telegraphy and signalling have been pursued with success at the Military Academy at West Point. By concert with the officers of the navy, nearly similar courses of study and practice in these branches have been had at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

A drill with a field electric telegraph train has been introduced and practiced at West Point, the cadets discharging all the duties of running out and erecting the lines, working the telegraphic instruments, and sending and receiving messages by sound.

A school of telegraphy and signalling has been established at Fort

officers and enlisted men are instructed in all the duties pertaining to the service with electric telegraphs and signals. A simple telegraphic code, easily acquired, is used for this purpose.

The report of the Chief Signal Officer, and the sub-reports covered by it, give details of the duties of his office for the past year, and the results so far attained.

QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT

The report of the Quartermaster General shows the total expenditure of that department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, including claims for stores taken for the use of the army during the war, to be \$36,506,381 53. Claims for property taken during the war have been allowed to the amount of \$500,313 28; rejected, \$2,654,430 38; and are still pending to the amount of \$6,905,691 18.

In the national cemeteries 316,233 remains of soldiers have been collected, of which 175,764 are identified. The total cost has been about \$2,700,000.

The fire-proof warehouse at the Schuylkill arsenal has been completed, and the expense of rent greatly reduced thereby. The warehouse authorized at Jeffersonville will not be erected, as that depot will be broken up. The \$150,000 appropriated for that warehouse has been remitted to the treasury.

Of the debt of southern railroads for material sold to them after the war, \$4,627,695 77 remain unpaid.

The erection of a suitable building to accommodate the several branches of the War Department is recommended as a measure of economy and efficiency.

An appropriation of \$50,000 is asked for a stock farm to supply horses for the cavalry.

No appropriation for clothing or camp equipage is required.

An increase of the number of assistant quartermasters to 50 is urgently recommended as necessary to the proper administration of that department.

Attention is invited to the operation of the joint resolution of March 30, 1868, by which the control of the appropriations for the War Department is taken, in a great measure, from the Secretary of War and vested in the accounting officers of the treasury, in consequence of which large sums have been and are being paid from those appropriations contrary to the advice and opinion of the War Department.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year the supplies for the army have been mainly purchased in the large markets of the country, though the policy has been steadfastly adhered to of purchasing near to the points of consumption whenever and wherever the same could advantageously be done. The prospect of supplying the troops in the Territories and on the Pacific in

this manner is increasing, and the subject is being diligently inquired into by the department.

The average cost of the army ration during the year has been slightly above 23 cents.

Tobacco to the monthly value of \$20,000 has been furnished the tree at cost prices.

Subsistence to the value of over \$630,000 has been supplied for the purposes of the freedmen's bureau, and to the value of more than \$370,000 for the support of Indians—a large decrease in both instance.

In settlement of the claims for commutation of rations of Union and diers while prisoners of war, \$134,056 have been expended.

On account of supplies taken for the use of the army during the value claims to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000 have been received, of white nearly \$200,000 have been allowed, \$630,000 are awaiting decision, the balance have been rejected for various causes.

The officers of the subsistence department number 29; but accomplate have been received from time to time during the year from oversidifferent officers. The appointment of assistant commissaries of sistence from lieutenants of the line, with a trifling increase of pay viso acting, is again recommended, as is also the appointment of poster missary sergeants.

Measures have been instituted for executing the law abolishing office of army sutler, by providing a considerable variety of articles sale to officers and men.

There remains a large unexpended appropriation for this department which should be returned to the treasury, and an appropriation made the sum necessary for the next fiscal year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No cases of the epidemic cholera or yellow fever which prevailed and the troops at the date of the last report have been reported during present year.

One hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-six cases (being an average of three for each man in service) received medit treatment during the year ending June 30, 1868, of which about 90 perceiver were cases of disease, and the rest of wounds, accidents, and injuried that number of deaths from all causes was 1,621, of which about 88 per cent. was from disease, and the rest from wounds, injuries, accidents; 452 deaths were from yellow fever, and 228 from choice of the discharges upon certificate of disability number 1,074. The streng of the army during this period was 50,000 men.

Sixteen casualties (including five deaths) have occurred in the medicorps, and there are 49 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon.

The actual expenditures during the fiscal year were \$842,124 20,124 the balance on hand was \$1,473,792 20 on the 30th of June last.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The disbursements of the pay department during the last fiscal year have been—

For the regular army	169, 199 04
Total	60, 669, 611 65

There are now in service 59 paymasters of the regular establishment and 18 of the temporary establishment, it being expected that all of the latter will be mustered out prior to the date of the next report.

In the report of the Paymaster General the organization of the pay department is discussed; the advantages of the present system over the old system of regimental paymasters pointed out; the causes why payments cannot be made monthly, or even more frequently and regularly than now, stated, and the impracticability of reducing the present authorized number of paymasters, (60,) even with a large reduction of the army, demonstrated.

Attention is asked to the statement, that while under the old system, during the war of 1812, the defalcations and expenses amounted to over 7 per cent. on the amount disbursed, under the present organization and during the late war the total losses, defalcations, and expenses amounted to less than three-fourths of 1 per cent. on the sums disbursed. During the Mexican war, under the present system, not a dollar was lost by defalcation.

The disbursements for reconstruction purposes have been \$2,261,415 02. There remains an available balance of \$467,626 46, which, it is believed, will cover all future expenses; but as the specific amount for each military district is fixed by law, authority is asked for the transfer of amounts from districts not requiring them to others insufficiently supplied.

During the year claims for additional bounty were allowed to the number of 241,992, involving an expenditure of \$23,649,157 78. Claims were rejected to the number of 19,407, and 109,104 were still unsettled at the close of the fiscal year. Since the date of the act 435,199 claims have been received, 387,091 paid, 32,403 rejected, and 15,705 were yet unsettled at the date of the Paymaster General's report. The total disbursements on these claims have been \$37,764,774 78, to which must be added the claims settled by the accounting officers of the treasury, bringing the aggregate up to more than \$54,000,000. The expense of settling these claims has been kept within five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the amount disbursed, or about the average cost of 70 cents per claim. It is recommended that the 4th of March next be fixed by law as the date beyond which no more claims will be received, and that all claims then remaining unsettled be transferred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

All officers of the Corps of Engineers, except 15 employed on various special and detached duties, are engaged upon the permanent national defences, survey of the lakes, improvement of rivers and harbors, explorations, command and instruction of engineer troops, and in charge of the public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia.

Work on the permanent defences has been continued on a smaller scale, and reduced appropriations are asked to continue such work as is not liable to future modification.

Experiments with iron targets, shields, and other structures designed to resist heavy ordnance, have been and are being continued.

Three engineer depots have been established, at each of which engineer trains and materials have been collected and will be held ready for service.

Estimates amounting to \$46,000 for erecting and continuing the erection of engineer barracks are submitted.

Extensive surveys for the improvement of rivers and harbors have been and are being made, and the preparation of the necessary plans is being conducted with great energy. The report of the Chief of Engineers, with accompaniments, will supply the information essential to legislative action.

The late appropriation of \$1,500,000 has been distributed, as designed by law, among those works where most required. Such modification of the contract system prescribed for these works, as experience has shown to be advisable, is again earnestly recommended.

The appropriations for public works in the District of Columbia have been well applied and with satisfactory results.

Geographical and geological explorations and surveys in the far west have been continued during the year. These surveys, and the military reconnoissances made by engineer officers accompanying troops, afford valuable information for military and other national purposes.

The several appropriations required for the various purposes of the engineer department are heartily recommended to favorable consideration.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of the ordnance department during the last fiscal year, for all purposes, inclusive of the payment of war claims, were a little more than \$3,000,000—less than three-fifths of the expenditure of the preceding year.

There are 27 military arsenals in all, including the national armory some Springfield. The work done at them by the hired mechanics and enlisted men of the ordnance corps, under the direction of skilled officers of the corps, has been economically and satisfactorily performed.

Measures have been taken for the construction of the Rock Island

bridge, the sale of damaged and unserviceable ordnance stores, and the sale of Saint Louis and Liberty arsenals, all of which were provided for by law.

Legislative authority for the sale of the arsenals at Rome, New York, and Vergennes, Vermont, and the lands at Harper's Ferry, is again recommended, and the establishment of an arsenal at Omaha, or other suitable point, again advocated.

Highly favorable reports of the breech-loading converted Springfield musket have been received from those portions of the army where it has been distributed. Further supplies are now in preparation.

A few smooth-bore and rifle guns, of heavy calibre, are being made, for trial of their power and endurance. When the most suitable kinds have been determined, a large number of guns for fortifications will have to be made, and authority to make them as fast as can be done is asked.

The necessity of draining the extensive marsh-lands reclaimed by enlargement of the Washington arsenal grounds is set forth in the report of the Chief of Ordnance.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Large reductions of the officers and agents of the bureau have been made during the year, and arrangements are in progress to close it up by the 1st of January next, except the educational and claims divisions.

The abandoned lands yet in possession of the bureau are mostly worthless for cultivation, and will be restored at once or dropped from the returns.

Claims of colored soldiers to the number of nearly 2,000 have been settled through the bureau, without cost to the claimants, and a little more than 3,800 remain unsettled. Treasury certificates and checks for settlement of claims of colored soldiers and marines have been collected by the bureau to the number of 17,000, and to the value of nearly \$3,500,000.

Transportation has been furnished to 6,418 persons—less than onethird of the number transported last year.

Over 150,000 persons have received medical treatment during the year; 27 hospitals have been closed, and 21 yet remain; also six orphan asylums, which are in charge of the bureau.

Efforts have been made to turn over to the local civil authorities the charge of the sick, the infirm, and the insane, and in some instances with success.

The sanitary condition of the freed people has, in general, improved. Subsistence supplies have been issued to a daily average of 16,000 persons, the number of rations issued during the year being 2,802,4.78 For a part of these supplies liens have been taken upon the crops.

The schools have in the main progressed, though in some places seriensly injured by local opposition and want of means. Private associations have continued their liberal support, and teachers have labored thrully, though in many cases beset with difficulties. The number or day and night schools is 1,831, with 2,295 teachers and 104,327 pupils. The aggregate number of Sunday and day schools of all kinds is 4,026, with 241,819 scholars. The amount expended for support of schools during the year was \$942,523 66; this does not include the expenditures by benevolent societies, estimated at \$700,000, and by freedmen, estimated at \$360,000. Fifteen normal schools and colleges have been chartered or incorporated in different parts of the country.

The total expenditures of the bureau during the fiscal year were \$3,977,041 72. The balance on hand was \$3,622,067 99.

The Commissioner recommends appropriations to continue hospitals at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Richmond, and Washington.

To dispose of the school buildings it is proposed to transfer them to the corporations and trustees who now have them in charge, guarantees to be taken that they shall not be diverted from their proper uses. A grant of public lands in aid of the schools of the District of Columbia, of all grades, is recommended.

For an account of the operations of the bureau in the several States reference is made to the report of the Commissioner.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The corps of cadets, on June 1, 1868, numbered 210 members, under the care and instruction of a superintendent, eight professors, and 32 officers of the army. Fifty-four members of the first class were graduated June 15, and appointed to the army. During the past academic year 96 candidates have been admitted into the academy, and 37 rejected. The cadets now at the academy number 225, which, under existing laws, can eventually be increased to 290. The necessity of a further increase is again mentioned, and the superiority of the Military Academy over all other plans lately proposed for meeting that want is pointed out by the inspector in his report.

The great value and importance of the annual board of visitors, both to the academy and the government, is referred to, and the report of the board for 1868 is attached to the inspector's report. The board report very favorably upon the discipline, instruction, administration and fiscal affairs of the academy, and recommend several appropriations as especially necessary to be made. They highly commend the public value of the institution, and ask for it a generous support. The favorable report of the board is concurred in by the inspector from personal observation during his semi-annual inspections. The charges once but no longer directed against the Military Academy, of its alleged costliness, exclusiveness, and the disloyalty of its graduates, are referred to and refuted by facts and figures, among the most interesting of which are the state ments that during the late war, of the graduates from all the souther States, one-half remained loyal; that of the graduates from the actual rebel States, more than one-fourth remained loyal; and that of the gradnates engaged on the side of the Union, one-fifth lost their lives.

The past honorable record of the academy, and its present high stand

ing at home and abroad, are cited as evidence of the great usefulness to which it will in the future attain.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

This school was organized at the close of 1867 by order of the General of the army, and Brevet Major General Barry, colonel 2d artillery, was assigned to its command. It was established at Fortress Monroe, and one pattery from each of the five regiments of artillery was ordered to that post as the instruction batteries for the first year.

The course of instruction adopted for the school is both theoretical and practical, embracing a variety of subjects, and is pursued both by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the batteries. The practical course for the present year has just been completed by an examination of the officers under instruction. The theoretical part of the course is now in operation and will likewise be closed, by an examination, before the 1st of April next. It embraces mathematics, military surveying and engineering, artillery, military history, and military, international and constitutional law.

It is believed that this school will supply a long-felt want in the artillery arm, and prove greatly beneficial to the military service.

EXPENDITURES AND ESTIMATES.

The actual current expenses of the War Department for the last fiscal year were \$68,743,094 71, to which is to be added the sum of \$9,961,406 43, old war debts paid during the year, making the total expenditures of the department \$78,704,501 14. The appropriations for the present fiscal year were \$35,400,557 47; the estimated deficiencies for the current year are \$13,975,000. It is estimated that the sum of \$65,682,388 85 will be required for the expenses of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. There will be a surplus of \$60,240,221 81 from unexpended appropriations to be paid into the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year.

THE ARMY.

The General of the army submits, with the following letter, the reports of commanders of military divisions, departments, and military districts:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C., November 24, 1868.

Siz: I have the honor to submit the reports of division, district, and department commanders for the past year. These reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the year, and I refer to them for details.

I would earnestly renew my recommendation of last year that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department. I call special attention to the recommendation of General Sherman on this subject. The recommendation has my earnest approval. It is unnecess-

sary that the arguments in favor of the transfer should be re-stated; the necessity for the transfer becomes stronger and more evident every day.

While the Indian war continues I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the army advisable. The troops on the plains are all needed; troops are still needed in the southern States, and furthe reduction can be made in the way already used and now in operation where it is safe, namely: by allowing companies to diminish by discharges, without being strengthened by recruits, and by stopping appointments of second lieutenants.

If it should be deemed advisable, the veteran reserve regiments might be discontinued by absorption and retirement of officers and discharge of men without detriment to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Secretary of War.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS.

Military Division of the Missouri.—This division, commanded by Lientenant General Sherman, is composed of the military departments of the Missouri, the Platte, and Dakota, embracing the territory west of the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains, and commanded respectively by Major General Sheridan and Brevet Generals Augur and Terry.

The war of races, which is the normal condition of things on the plains, has continued without interruption during the past year. The Indian peace commission, created by act of Congress last year to devise a practical and, if possible, a peaceful solution of our Indian troubles and of which General Sherman was constituted a member, gave the unanimous opinion that peace with the Indians east of the Rocky mountains could only be secured by their collection on reservations and maintenance by the government till able to provide for themselves. Two such reservations were selected by the commission and treaties made with several tribes to go on them; but the necessary legislative action, setting apart the reservations and providing necessary governments for them, (these being the *rital* principles of the plan.) was not taken, and to this many attribute the failure of a lasting peace, and the occurrence of a costly war with four of the principal tribes with whom treaties were made.

Concerning the existing war, it is proved beyond dispute that it was begun by the Indians without any provocation whatever on the part of the whites. Its object is supposed to be to procure the abandonment of the Smoky Hill route, the best hunting grounds of America; and these engaged in it are believed to have been instigated by the Sioux, to whom the Powder River road had been abandoned at their entreaty, principally because it was of no further value; but they attributing this action to fear, doubtless resented to the other tribes, thus leading them to

believe that they, too, could enforce a compliance with their demands. The troops have been re-enforced by seven companies of cavalry, and a mounted regiment of Kansas volunteers will soon be in active service. With these it is designed during the coming winter, the only time for efficient operations, to punish the hostile Indians so that they will not again resort to war, and to collect them by force upon their reservations and compel them there to remain. It is useless any longer to attempt the occupation of these plains in common with these tribes. The country is adapted only to grazing, which necessitates scattered settlements, while the horses and cattle tempt the hungry Indian, who, deprived of his accustomed subsistence, will steal rather than starve, and will kill in order to steal. With such opposing interests the races cannot live together, and it is the Indians who must yield. They have been assigned reservations which, in 50 years, will enrich their descendants, and meantime they must be fed while learning to cultivate the soil and rear domestic animals.

But personal labor and restriction to one place being at variance with the hereditary pride and habits of the Indian, the desired result can only be obtained by coercion, and it was for this reason that the peace commission, in view, too, of recent events, was impelled to the conclusion, in their late report, that the management of Indian affairs should be again vested in the War Department, as the only branch of the government able to use the required force promptly and without the circumlocution unavoidable, no other department being able to act with such vigor and promptness as to warrant any hope that the plans and purposes of the commission could be carried into execution.

The plan of the peace commission is by General Sherman believed to be the only means of saving the Indians from total annihilation, and he urges upon Congress its immediate adoption. Meanwhile, his purposes are declared to be: To protect the Missouri river traffic and the Union Pacific railroad with jealous care; to gather in the wandering bands of Sioux to the reservation selected north of Nebraska, and feed and protect them to the extent of his means, and to destroy or punish, to his utmost power, the hostile Indians, till they are willing to go and remain upon the reservation assigned to them at Fort Cobb, where he is prepared to provide for them to a limited extent. This double policy, of peace-within their reservations and war without, must soon, in his opinion, bring matters to a determination.

The appropriation of \$500,000 for carrying out the treaty stipulations and defraying the expenses of the commission has been applied to those objects; the outstanding accounts, amounting to about \$150,000, and the balance being applied to the care and support of the Indians collected on the reservations.

The appropriation of \$212,500 for the Navajo Indians of New Mexico, placed in charge of General Sherman, has been intrusted to Genera, Getty, commanding in that Territory, who will cause it to be properly expended. An appropriation of \$150,000, under control of the Interior

Department, for the removal of these Indians to their new reservation was also made; but the removal had already been effected by the military authorities at a cost of less than one-third of that amount.

Military Division of the Pacific.—This division, commanded by Majer General Halleck, includes three military departments, embracing three States and four Territories, with an area of nearly 1,250,000 square miles more than 12,000 miles of sea-coast, and a population of about 700,800 whites and 130,000 Indians. Two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery and four regiments of infantry compose the military force of the division.

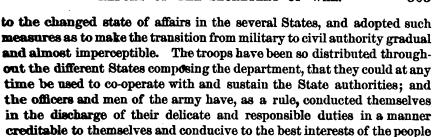
The department of Alaska, commanded by Brevet Major General Davis, comprises the territory lately known as Russian America. It area is about 578,000 square miles, and its population about 2,000 while and 60,000 half-breeds and Indians. The military force of the department consists of five companies of artillery and one of infantry, districted at six military posts. The remarks of the department command respecting the best policy to pursue towards the Indians, the needledness of a civil government for the Territory at present, and his espective recommendation that no Indian agents or superintendents be sent that at this time, are commended to attention.

The department of the Columbia, commanded by Brevet Major General Crook, includes the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho. Its area is about 275,000 square miles, with a population of 130,000 whites and 35,000 Indians. Twenty companies, distributed at 15 military posts, constitute the military force of the department of Indian war, which for many years has been waged in this region has by the skill and energy of General Crook been brought to a virtue termination. No depredations have lately been committed. A reduction of the military force may probably be made next year.

The department of California, commanded by Brevet Major General Ord, includes the States of California and Nevada and the Territory Arizona, with an area of about 365,000 square miles, and a population of 558,000 whites and 35,000 Indians. Forty-eight companies of troof all arms constitute the military force of the department, of which companies are serving in Arizona alone, though the 8,000 inhabitants that Territory are far from being satisfied with that number.

The erection of Arizona into a separate military department, and increase of the force, with a view to more energetic operations again the Apache, the worst of all Indians, is recommended by the division commander, who speaks highly of the agricultural capacity of increase.

Department of the South.—The second and third military districts, composed of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alaba and Florida, were in August last, after the admission of those States representation in Congress, organized into the department of the Sou and Major General George G. Meade assigned to the command. I department commander issued orders conforming the action of the military



Department of the Cumberland.—This department embraces the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, and is commanded by Major General Thomas, to whose accompanying report attention is invited. He reports no improvement in the state of public and social affairs, nor does he look for any immediate improvement. In some sections affairs are decidedly worse, and, generally, the necessity for the presence of troops is as great as heretofore.

in the States where they are stationed.

The lawless operations of a mysterious organization known as the "Ku-Klux Klan," and the terror inspired by it in Tennessee, are described at length, together with the action taken by the State authorities and himself respectively.

Considerable lawlessness is also reported as prevalent in Kentucky, and the services of troops have been called into requisition for the protection of various federal civil officers in the discharge of their duties.

The attempts of certain railroad companies to evade their obligations to the United States are mentioned in the report.

Military Division of the Atlantic.—This division, composed of the department of the Lakes, department of the East, and department of Washington, was created by order of the President on the 12th of February, 1868, and Lieutenant General Sherman assigned to its command, with headquarters at Washington. General Hancock, however, was afterwards substituted for General Sherman, and assumed command on the last day of March.

The division embraces the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

No military operations have taken place in the division since its establishment, though reports of intended Fenian movements against Canada have from time to time been made.

The headquarters of the division have recently been transferred to New York city.

Department of Louisiana.—The department of Louisiana, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, was organized on the 28th of July. after the admission of those States to representation in Congress, and Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau assigned to the command. Prior to the arrival of General Rousseau at the headquarters, on the 15th day of September, Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan commanded the department.

The duties of the department commander have been principally to preserve the peace and sustain the State authorities of the newly organized State governments of Louisiana and Arkansas. The difficulties experienced in carrying out these objects, and the means adopted to overcome those difficulties, are set forth in his report.

First Military District.—This district consists of the State of Virginia, and is commanded by Brevet Major General George Stoneman, who succeeded Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield on the 1st of June. The military force of the district is composed of two regiments of infantry and one company of artillery, which force has been found sufficient to protect the citizens in their lives and property and preserve the peace in the district. In pursuance of the policy pursued in the district ever since its formation, the State courts, and civil authorities generally throughout the State, have been permitted to exercise the functions appertaining to their respective offices, subject, however, to appeal to the military authorities by any person who might conceive that injustice had been done him by their action.

The constitutional convention, called under the reconstruction acts of Congress, which was in session at the date of the last annual report, framed a constitution to be submitted to the people, but in consequence of Congress having failed to make the necessary appropriation for defraying the expenses of an election, it was not so submitted, the district commander referring the matter of the appropriation, as well as designating a day for the election, to Congress, which has, as yet, failed to designate the day, although the necessary appropriation was made at its last session. The delicate and perplexing questions growing out of the removal of civil officers, and appointment of others in their places qualified for their positions and eligible under the reconstruction acts, are pointed out, and the repeal of the 9th section of the act of Congress passed July 19, 1867, recommended.

Second Military District .- At the date of the last report of the Secretary of War, the second military district, composed of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, was under command of Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby. The principal duties of the district commander were those assigned him by the reconstruction acts, under which he so established the jury system in the States composing his district that the jury lists embraced all citizens who were identified with the community in which they resided by the payment of taxes. and were mentally and morally qualified for the proper performance of jury duty. Measures were adopted for the purpose of securing quiet and order by the enforcement of the State laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes, through and by means of the local authorities. and not to interfere with the usual mode of procedure, except where the proper civil authorities refused or failed to act, or where it became manifest that from past political action, or by reason of prejudice against color or caste, impartial justice would not be administered.

In both North and South Carolina elections were held for the purpose of deciding whether there should be a convention for framing a new constitution for the State, and electing delegates to the convention. The elections passed off quietly, and a majority of the electors having voted for a convention, the delegates were called together, and after having framed a constitution which was submitted to the people and adopted by them, and the representatives elected under that constitution admitted to their seats in Congress, under the act of Congres of June 25, 1868, the military district ceased to exist, and was merged into the department of the South, under command of Major General Meade.

Third Military District.—At the date of the last annual report, the third military district consisted of the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and was under command of Brevet Major General John Pope, who remained in command until the 6th day of January, 1868, when he was relieved by Major General George G. Meade, who assumed command in compliance with orders from the War Department.

At the time Major General Meade assumed command the condition of affairs in the several States composing his district was as follows:

In Georgia a convention, elected under the reconstruction laws, was in session in Atlanta, but hampered and embarrassed for want of funds. In Alabama a convention had met, framed a constitution, nominated a ticket for State officers, and adjourned.

In Florida an election had been beld for members of a convention, but under General Pope's orders was not to meet until the 20th of January.

During General Meade's administration the following events occurred prior to the discontinuance of the district:

In Georgia, the officers of the State government having refused to recognize the authority of the district commander, because, as the governor alleged, the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, General Meade removed the governor and two other officers of the State government, and appointed officers of the army to their positions, who continued to fulfil the duties with faithfulness and efficiency until the qualification of State officers elected under the new constitution which was framed by the convention and ratified by the people.

In Alabama, the constitution framed by the convention was submitted to the people, and although in the opinion of General Meade it was rejected by the people, it was adopted by Congress.

In Florida, the convention assembled, and, after a great deal of bickering and dissension, adopted a constitution which was subsequently ratifled by the people of the State.

Congress having admitted the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress, orders were issued from headquarters of the army, dated July 28, 1868, discontinuing the third military district, and assigning the States composing it to the department of the South.

Fourth Military District.—At the date of the last annual report,

this district comprised the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, and was commanded by Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord, who was relieved on the 8th day of January last by Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem. On the 28th of July last, Arkansas having, in compliance with the reconstruction acts, adopted a constitution and been admitted to representation in Congress, was detached from the fourth military district and attached to the department of Louisiana. The State of Mississippi, having rejected the constitution submitted by the convention convened under the reconstruction acts, is still retained as a military district.

The citizens of the State of Mississippi have devoted themselves to repairing the losses resulting from the war, and the following extract from the report shows the present agricultural and financial condition of affairs in the State:

"Thanks to energy and industry, favored by a good season, an abundant crop of corn—more than a year's supply, and by some estimated as a supply sufficient for two years—has been secured, while the yield of cotton in the State is very great, estimated as high as 350,000 bales. At present prices this will produce more than \$30,000,000."

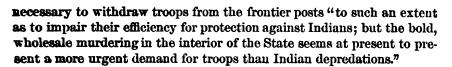
The civil courts have continued to dispense justice under the supervision of the military authorities, and there has been no necessity for the use of the troops stationed in the State.

Fifth Military District.—This district, composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas, at the date of the last report was under the temporary command of Brevet Major General Mower, until the arrival of Major General Hancock on the 29th November last, when that officer assumed and exercised command until relieved on the 28th of March, 1868, the command of the fifth military district being devolved, first upon Brevet Major General Reynolds, and subsequently upon Brevet Major General Buchanan.

The State of Louisiana having adopted a constitution and been admitted to representation in Congress, orders were issued from headquarters of the army, on the 28th of July, 1868, reducing the fifth military district to the State of Texas, and assigning Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds to the command.

General Reynolds reports the existence of armed secret organizations in the State, the objects of which seem to be to "disarm, rob, and in many cases murder Union men and negroes, and, as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers." "The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them." "These organizations are evidently countenanced, or at least not discouraged, by a majority of the white people in the counties where the bands are most numerous. They could not otherwise exist." "Free speech and free press, as the terms are generally understood in other States, have never existed in Texas."

In consequence of this state of affairs General Reynolds has found #



DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

During the short time I have had charge of the War Department it nas been my constant aim to systematically reduce the expenses of the department; to improve the discipline and efficiency of the army; to prosecute such experiments in engineering and ordnance, and to continue such instruction of the officers and men as are necessary to the perfection of our military establishment; to give all needful strength to the forces operating against hostile Indians; and to give the greatest practicable assistance to the civil authorities in the States where recently organized governments need military support.

The discipline of the army is believed to be better than at any previous time since the late war. The efficient action of courts-martial, with prompt executive confirmation, has resulted in dismissal from the service of a considerable number of unworthy officers and exemplary punishment of others. Provision has also been made, under authority of the acts of Congress approved August 3, 1861, and June 25, 1864, for dropping from the rolls of the army, upon the report of an examining board, such officers as may be found unfit for the service by reason of intemperate or vicious habits. These measures, having the earnest support of the great body of officers, have already produced beneficial results, and cannot fail soon to relieve the army of such officers as have proved wholly unworthy, and to reform such as have only temporarily yielded to temptation. From thorough discipline and efficiency among the officers the same essential qualities among the enlisted men follow as a matter of course.

INDIANS.

I refer to the report of Lieutenant General Sherman for an instructive statement of facts and valuable suggestions in respect to Indian affairs. I believe it manifest that an important change should be made in our mode of dealing with the Indians. While good faith and sound policy alike require us to strictly observe existing treaties so long as the Indians maintain like good faith, when any tribe has violated its treaty it should no longer be regarded as a nation with which to treat, but as a dependent uncivilised people, to be cared for, fed when necessary, and governed.

It is manifest that any branch of the public service cannot be efficiently and economically managed by two departments of the government. If the Interior Department can alone manage Indian affairs, and thus save the large expense of the army in the Indian country, very well. But if the army must be kept there for the protection of railroads and frontier settlements, why not require the army officers to act as Indian agents, and thus save all the expense of the

army officer has his military reputation and commission at stake, and is subject to trial by court-martial for any misconduct in office. Thus is afforded the strongest possible security the government can have for an honest administration of Indian affairs by officers of the army; while the civilian agent, being only a temporary officer of the government, and practically exempt from trial and punishment for misconduct, gives the government the *least* possible security for honest administration.

For the sake of economy to the government, for the sake of more efficient protection to the frontier settlements, and for the sake of justice to the Indians, I recommend that the management of Indian affairs be restored to the War Department, with authority to make regulations for their government and for their protection against lawless whites.

MILITARY AID TO STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The relation of the army to the civil authorities in the States recently restored to civil government has been a subject of no little perplexity.

While those governments were yet imperfectly organized, lacking to a great extent the sympathy and support of the most influential citizens without organized police or militia forces, without arms and without money, and without even authority of law to organize and arm a militia, the military government, which the people had learned by more than three years experience to rely upon for protection of life and property, was suddenly withdrawn. Immediately followed an exciting political canvass, having for its alternative results, in popular expectation, the support or overthrow of those newly formed governments. The result has been unusual disposition to lawlessness and crime, and comparative inefficiency of civil government in those States.

The only laws of Congress providing for the employment of the military force of the United States in support of the government of any State were passed in the infancy of the republic, with a jealous care to avoid undue interference by the national government in State affairs, and not designed for such a condition of society as now exists in the southern States.

Hence, with an earnest desire to do all in the power of the Executive to preserve peace in those States, and enable the people to fairly decide at the polls the exciting questions involved in the canvass, it has been found possible to attain these objects only in an imperfect degree, but it is believed that, considering the difficulties of the situation, there is abundant reason to be satisfied with the comparative good order that has prevailed throughout the country. The instructions issued from this department with the President's sanction, for the government of department commanders, and correspondence with those commanders and governors of States, are submitted with this report for the information of Congress.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

CORRESPONDENCE AND INSTRUCTIONS

SUBMITTED WITH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

New Orleans, August 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you, by Lieutenant Colonel John F. Deane, of my staff, the joint resolution adopted by the general assembly of this State on the first day of August, 1868. I also enclose with it a petition from a number of the most prominent and influential citizens of north Louisiana, setting forth the horrible outrages that are daily being perpetrated in that portion of the State, together with a letter from the Hon. G. W. Hudspeth, attorney for the 8th judicial district, showing the state of affairs that exists there also.

I send other letters and papers, showing clearly that in many of the parishes there exists no protection for the citizens in the courts, and that men are shot down in the roads, in their homes and elsewhere, without a question being asked or any steps taken to bring the offenders to justice. The judge of the 12th judicial district refuses to go to the parish of Franklin, unless a force is sent with him to protect him from violence, and he is not obnoxious on personal or political grounds, for in politics he was opposed to the new constitution, and is a life-long citizen of the State. The sheriff of the parish of Franklin (a democrat) has resigned, confessing his inability to make any arrests, or discharge the duties of his office, en account of the condition of affairs there. Prominent Union men in the parish of Caddo write me that their homes are beset by desperadoes, and that their lives and property have thus far been saved from destruction only by armed men who volunteered to guard them. As you will see by the letter of Mr. Hudspeth, district attorney for the 8th district, men, women, and children have recently been murdered in the parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men, who remain thus far unpunished and unmolested. The enclosed newspaper, a democratic journal, published in Madison parish, shows clearly the condition of affairs there, in corroboration of the statements contained in the petition of Judge Crawford, Judge Wyley, and other gentlemen of north Louisiana.

From the very best information, Mr. President, I have no doubt that 150 men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last mouth and a half. Startling as this statement is, letters of the most reliable character fully confirm it. There seems to be a settled determination on the part of these men who adhered to the rebellion to either kill or drive away the Union white men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored people into voting as they shall dictate. There is a secret organization throughout the State known as the K. W. C., the full details of which, questions, oath, &c., &c, Colonel Deane will explain to you. It is founded for the purpose of placing and keeping the colored people in a condition of inferiority, and, with a view to this end, contemplates and designs the precipitation to conflict between the two races. Many prominent citizens of the State are leaders in t; its members are sworn under oaths of the most binding character to carry out the purposes of the organization at all costs, hazards and sacrifices, and by measures, however desperate, that their leaders may adopt. It has now transpired that the mob which threatened the legislature some weeks since were only prevented from re-enacting the scenes of the 30th July, 1806, by the presence of United States troops; it was the deliberate determination of this secret organization to assassinate the lieutenant governor and speaker of the house of representatives for having decided questions preliminary to the organization of the general assembly in a manner obnoxious to them. There are military organizations on foot in this

city under the auspices of this secret organization. They drill openly in our streets at night, or in halls easily to be seen. In short, I fully believe that there is meditated a bloody revolution, the certain fruit of which would be long continued, if not hopeless confusion, disaster and ruin to the State. The presence of United States troops, in my judgment, is necessary to prevent this. The organization of militia is of very questionable expediency, inasmuch as it will be, under the present excited state of mind, one political party armed to support the government against another. I wish to avert this, if possible, and respectfully request your excellency to put two regiments of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, together with a battery of artillery, under the command of some competent officer, with orders to co-operate with me in repressing disorder and violence, arresting criminals, and protecting the officers of the law in trying them. The breaking up of all secret political organizations, and a few examples of condigu punishment of offenders, will secure peace in the State as soon as the great excitement attending the present political campaign is over.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WARMOTH,

Governor of Louisians.

To his Excellency Andrew Johnson,

President of the United States.

[Joint resolution.]

Whereas a message from the governor, enclosing a memorial from citizens of the parishes of Franklin, Tensas, Rapides, Caldwell, and Ouachita, sets forth the fact that the most herible murders and outrages upon the lives and rights of loyal men are being perpetrated in Franklin parish and adjoining parishes, and that there are secret organizations in said parishes to destroy Union men, as is fully set forth in the said memorial; and whereas, there exists, as yet, no sufficient peace force in the State to protect the citizens thereof: Therefore,

SECTION I. Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That in accordance with Article 4, Section 4, of the Constitution of the United States, the President of the United States is hereby requested to furnish the civil authorities of this State such forces as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in the State, and to send such forces to such points as the governor may deem necessary to protect the peaceable citizens against domestic violence, and to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws.

SECTION II. Be it further resolved, &c., That the governor be and is hereby requested to forward this joint resolution, with a copy of the memorial, to the President of the United States.

CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 1, 1868.

.The accompanying communications are referred to the honorable the Secretary of War for consideration and suggestions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

August 7, 1868.

Respectfully returned to the President, with copy of a letter of instructions sent to Brevst Major General Buchanan, commanding the department of Louisiana.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of Nar.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 10, 1863.

GENERAL: The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government:

To the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by the United States as promptly as possible in any case of insurrection or domestic violence in the States embraced in your mili-

rainst domestic violence.

f an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful ant of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) to call forth such number of the other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to supsurrection. And Section 3. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force and to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command its to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited

gress, approved March 3, 1807.—Be it exacted, &c., That in all cases of insurtruction of the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or were it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for f suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it is for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites that respect.

nd of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

or General R. C. BUCHANAN, U. S. A., Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, August 8, 1868.

re the honor, very respectfully, to enclose a resolution of the house of reprethe general assembly of the State of Tennessee on the "subject of calling on ates authorities to furnish, as the emergency may demand, to the State of Tentary force to aid the governor to preserve the peace," &c. acted by the military committee of the house to forward to you a copy of the of Tennessee a military force to aid the governor to preserve the peace and afford protection to the persons and property of our citizens, and that they report the result of their deliberations.

Adopted August 7, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Louisville, Kentucky, August 11, 1868.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General United States army for instructions concerning this important question, which I wish to receive before replying thereto.

I have heretofore, upon request of the civil authorities, both State and national, furnished military aid, so far as the force at my disposal would permit, in execution of the laws, by guarding and protecting from resistance and violence those authorities when in the execution of their respective offices.

Shall this be continued, or shall such aid be rendered only in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or what policy is it desired to adopt in Tancesee in this matter?

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1868.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 11th inst., asking instructions relative to the use of the troops under your command, in aid of the civil authorities, I am directed by the Secretary of War to forward for your information and government the enclosed copies of a letter of instruction to Brevet Major General Buchanan, commanding the department of Louisiana, dated August 10, 1868, and of a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Alexander Magruder, esq., United States marshal of the northern district of Florida, dated August 20, 1868. The letter to General Buchanan indicates the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be employed to suppress insurrection against the government of any State, and prescribe the duties of the department commander in reference thereto. The letter of the Attorney General sets forth the conditions under which the marshals and sheriffs may command the assistance of the troops in their respective districts or counties to execute lawful precepts issued to them by competent authority. The obligation of the military individual officers and soldiers, in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Hence, the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity, under their own officers, and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers. The officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff. If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of a civil process or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President, with all the material facts of the case, for his orders; and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency will alone assume the responsibility of action. By a timely disposition of troops where there is reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between hostile parties, danger of collision may be averted Department commanders, and in cases of necessity their subordinates, are expected in this regard to exercise, upon their own responsibility, a wise discretion, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

By command of General Grant:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General GEO. II. THOMAS, U. S. A.,,

Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Kentucky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 20, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant reached me yesterday, and has received an attentive consideration. Colonel Sprague's information to you must have been based upon his own construction of General Meade's order lately issued, and not upon any special instructions from the President to Colonel Sprague, through General Meade or otherwise, as no such special instructions have been issued by the President.

You add, "under some circumstances I should be glad to have the aid of the military, and, if practicable, would be pleased to have instructions given to the military to aid me when necessary. I ask this, as Colonel Sprague informs me, under his instructions, he cannot do so."

This desire and request for "the aid of the military" under certain circumstances. I understand to refer to the occasional necessity which may arise, that a marshal should have the means of obtaining the aid and attendance of a more considerable force than his regular deputies supply for the execution of legal process in his district.

The 27th section of the judiciary act of 1789 establishes the office of marshal, and names among his duties and powers the following: "And to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty, and to appoint, as there may be occasion, one or more deputies." [1 St. P., 87.]

You will observe from this that the only measure of the assistance which you have power to command is its necessity for the execution of your duty; and upon your discreet judgment, under your official responsibility, the law reposes the determination of what force each particular necessity requires. This power of the marshal is equivalent to that of a sheriff, and, with either, embraces, as a resort in necessity, the whole power of the precinct (county or district) over which the officer's authority extends. In defining this power Attorney General Cushing, and as I understand the subject, correctly says it "comprises every person in the district or county above the age of 15 years, whether civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations, militia, soldiers, marines, all of whom are alike bound to obey the commands of a sheriff or marshal."

While, however, the law gives you this "power to command all necessary assistance," and the military within your district are not exempt from obligation to obey, in common with all the citizens, your summons in case of necessity, you will be particular to observe that this high and responsible authority is given to the marshal only in aid of his duty "to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States," and only in case of necessity for this extraordinary aid. The military persons obeying this summons of the marshal will act in subordination and obedience to the civil officer, the marshal, in whose aid in the execution of process they are called, and only to the effect of receiving its execution.

The special duty and authority, in the execution of process issued to you, must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing disorder and preserving the peace, which, under our government, belongs to the civil authorities of the States, and not to the civil authorities of the United States. Nor are this special duty and authority of the marshal, in executing process issued to him, to be confounded with the authority and duty of the President of the United States in the specific cases of the Constitution, and under the regulations of the statutes, to protect the States against domestic violence, or with his authority and duty under special statutes to employ military force in subduing combinations in resistance to the laws of the United States; for neither of these duties or authorities is shared by the subordinate officers of the government, except when and as the same may be specifically communicated to them by the President.

I have thus called your attention to the general considerations bearing upon the subject to which your letter refers for the purpose of securing a due observance of the limits of your duty and authority in connection therewith. Nothing can be less in accordance with the nature of our government, or the disposition of our people, than a frequent or ready resort to military aid in execution of the duties confided to civil officers. Courage, vigor, and intrepidity are appropriate qualities for the civil service which the marshals of the United States are expected to perform, and a re-enforcement of their power by extraordinary means is permitted by the law only in extraordinary emergencies.

If it shall be thought that any occasion, at any time, exists for instructions to the miling authorities of the United States, within any of the States, in connection with the execution process of courts of the United States, these instructions will be in accordance with a exigency then appearing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS,

Attorney Gas

ALEXANDER MAGRUDER, Esq.,

United States Marshal Northern District Florida, St. Augustine, Fla.

STATE OF FLORIDA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Tallahasses, July 13, 10

I have the honor to transmit a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Finite calling upon your Excellency to place at my disposal the military forces now in this is to assist in the establishment and maintenance of civil law.

It is not designed to use the military arm unless in cases where the civil power is sail and found inadequate to the execution of the laws. But it is deemed essential to the plant security of society that the present military force be retained for the present, and is ject to the call of the Executive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRISON REED, Good

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

[Joint Resolution.]

Whereas, owing to the recent establishment of civil government in the State of Fal and the marked hostility in our midst to the constituted authorities of the State, inch anger exists of insurrection, violence and disturbance of the peace: Therefore,

Resolved, (the assembly concurring,) That the President of the United States be a hereby called upon, in the name of the people of Florida, to order the commanding edited the United States to render such aid and assistance to preserve order, and maintain that as the governor of the State may from time to time require.

Passed the Senate, July 9, 1868.

W. H. GLEASON,

President of the Senate and Lieutenant Govern

Passed the assembly, July 9, 1868.

W. W. MOORE, Speaker of the Assembly

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTS, Atlanta, Georgia, August 17, 1

General RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

When may I expect the instructions of the Secretary of War?

* I am awaiting them to instruct commanders of districts and on nicate with governors of States.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major General U. &

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 25, 1868.

GENERAL: In reply to your request for instructions relative to the use of the troops under your command in aid of the civil authorities, the Secretary of War directs to be furnished for your information and government the enclosed copies of a letter of instructions to Brevet Major General Buchanan, commanding department of Louisiana, dated August 10, 1868, and of a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Alexander Magruder, esq., United States marshal northern district of Florida, dated August 20, 1868.

The letter to General Buchanan indicates the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be employed to suppress insurrection against the government of any State, and describes the duties of the department commander in reference thereto.

The letter of the Attorney General sets forth the conditions under which the marshals and sheriffs may command the assistance of the troops in their respective districts or counties to execute lawful precepts issued to them by competent authority.

The obligation of the military, (individual officers and soldiers,) in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff, must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Hence the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity, under their own officers, and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers. The officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff.

If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of civil process or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President, with all the material facts in the case, for his orders; and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency will alone assume the responsibility of action.

By a timely disposition of troops where there is reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between hostile parties, danger of collision may be averted. Department commanders, and in cases of necessity their subordinates, are expected, in this regard, to exercise upon their own responsibility a wise discretion, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

By command of General Grant:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 25, 1868.

GENERAL: In addition to the instructions furnished you from this office on the 10th of August, 1868, the Secretary of War directs that your attention be called to the enclosed copy of a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Alexander Magruder, esq., United States marshal northern district of Florida, dated August 20, 1868, setting forth the conditions under which the marshals and sheriffs may command the assistance of the troops in their respective districts or counties, to execute the lawful precepts issued to them by competent authority.

The obligation of the military, (individual officers and soldiers,) in comments, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff, must be held subor mount duty as members of a permanent military body. Hence the tree their proper organized capacity, under their own officers, and in obedit orders of those officers. The officer commanding troops aummoned to or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his own official response.

rervice required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharged in the proper and in the proper aid in the prop

If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be sexecution of civil process or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the Press with all the material facts in the case, for his orders; and in all cases the highest count whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency will alone assume the result of action.

By a timely disposition of troops where there is reason to apprehend a necessity for use, and by their passive interposition between the hostile parties, danger of collision as averted. Department commanders, and in cases of necessity their subordinates, are used in this regard to exercise upon their own responsibility a wise discretion, to the end the any event the peace may be preserved.

By command of General Grant:

J. C. KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant Com

Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

[Joint resolution of the general assembly of Tennessee.]

Resolved by the senate, (the house concurring,) That a joint select committee, to content on the part of the senate, and two on the part of the house, be appointed to wait whis Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, and phosts before him the present condition of affairs in this State, and urge upon him to take state give protection to the law-abiding citizens of the State, under the provisions of the Contuit on of the United States.

Adopted September 1, 1868.

To His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States:

We have been appointed a committee by the legislature of Tennessee to wait upon and "place fully before you the present condition of affairs in that State, and urge upon to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of the State under the provide of the Constitution of the United States." We now address you in discharge of the imposed on us by the action of the legislature of that State.

The first thing required to be done by us is to place before you fully the present confidence in Tennessee. To do this, Mr. President, would take more time and space the consistent with a written communication, prepared as this necessarily has been. We conly touch upon the more prominent affairs of our State.

First, Mr. President, you are aware that the legislature of Tennessee has been call together in extra session, and has not yet adjourned. The main object in calling them to gether by the governor, as indicated in his message, was that it might pass laws for called out troops for the protection of the people against a secret organization known as the Exclusion. Which were deemed necessary by his Excellency to suppress such illegal cointion. In the necessity for military protection in some portions of that State the legislature and committee fully concur.

That there is such an organization as the "Ku-Klux Klan" is now beyond question peradventure. By a recent publication made by authority, or with the assent of a discussion guished general officer, General N. B. Forrest, of the so-called "Confederate States," 11 stated that there are forty thousand members of this association in Tennessee.

As to the objects and purposes of this organization they can only be known by their and sayings while in their masks and ghostly uniforms. While thus engaged they the out citizens and kill them—some by hanging, some by shooting, and some by the slower

ore certain plan of whipping, while some are whipped not until death, but soverely and isgracefully. In some parts of the State they are travelling at night as often as twice a sek, and visiting the houses of Union men and federal soldiers, some of whom they kill, there they whip and order from the country on the pain of being killed if they do not leave, rhite others are ordered under promise of violence if they remain after being warned to ispart. This is carried on by greater or less numbers, according as the objects to be effected in the particular night are of greater or less magnitude. They rarely appear in their masks in uniforms in daylight. It is the night when they mostly travel and perpetrate their acts of riolence and bloodshed. The most peaceably, orderly, quiet and, we may say, the most axemplary members of the church are not exempt from their midnight visits, and are the objects of their personal violence. Instances are known where the most orderly and pious men of a neighborhood have been waked from their slumbers and beaten by them for no other reason than their political sentiments. Murders are common, particularly among the solored people, against whom the "Klan" seems to have a peculiar and mortal hatred.

Many colored people have been whipped—some of them badly, and some until they have lied from its effects; and many of them have been murdered for no other reason or offence han their political opinions and sentiments.

Many people who had hired for the year, or engaged to work for a portion of the crop, have been compelled to leave their homes for their personal safety and flee for their lives, leaving their employers or their crops. And unless something be done for their relief they mannet go home, and will of course lose their earnings, with starvation in the gloomy future for themselves and families.

In the class of cases above there is no excuse or palliation for the wrongs perpetrated on the citizens. But there is another class of cases where the "Klan" takes the law into their own hands, where, although there is no justification, there are circumstances of alleged palliation. These are where a murder has been committed under circumstances of aggravation, as in the case of young Bicknell, in the county of Maury. He was foully murdered, and the guilty agent was arrested by the civil authorities, lodged in jail, and afterwards by the "Klan" taken out and hung. There seems to have been no doubt as to his guilt, but that was no justification to those who hung him without trial. There are some other cases where they have hung men for an alleged crime. These cases we mention for the reason that we are sent here to place before your excellency "the present condition of affairs" in our State. These parties should be tried and punished according to law. It is true in some of these cases, it is said, and the fact may be, that the guilt of the party is beyond question or doubt. Assume this to be so, as we concede it to be in some of the cases where they have hung the offender, it is the more certain that they will be convicted and pupished. These cases of punishment for crime are referred to by the friends of the order to justify its existence when they are assailed in the newspapers or otherwise.

We will further add that most, if not all, persons engaged in these violations of law, and who belong to the "Klan," so far as known, were enemies of the government of the United States during the late civil war. But we are able to state, and do so with pleasure, that many of the "confederate soldiers and officers," who fought gallantly during the war, disapprove of and condemn the "Klan" and its acts of unprovoked violence.

We have thus far spoken of the acts of this organization. Their object, they say, is to overturn the State government of Tennessee, and many of them declare that they are now as willing to fight the government of the United States as they were at the commencement of the rebelliou.

The more discreet ones of them, however, do not say "government" in this connection, but say the "Yankees."

Many of them declare the State government of Tennessee is illegal, and they have legally a right to resist and even to overturn it. This is not confined to the masses, but finds advocates in distinguished men, high in the estimation of those forming the late so-called Confederate States.

Resistance to the government of Tennessee and the laws passed by her legislature since the war is, in the opinion of the committee, as criminal as to attempt to overthrow or resist the government and laws of the State of New York or any other State in the Union.

But it may be said the courts can punish these offenders, and therefore no military force is necessary. To this we reply that as a fact no one in any of the counties of Tennesses, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has ever been tried or punished for any of the offencer or cases of offences mentioned above. And so long as public opinion remains as it is, necessarily be, especially in those counties where the order is numerous. No person dare prosecute, for if he should his life would be endangered thereby. People are apprehensive that should they prosecute they would be murdered by the "Klan." Indeed, they tell persons upon whom they inflict violence that if they should know any of them and disclose it, they will be killed. With this state of alarm and apprehension no one will prosecute. Hence the civil authorities are powerless.

Again, should any one have the courage and firmness to appear before the grand juries, there is no assurance that an indictment would be found. Few grand juries, it is apprehended, have none of the "Klan" on them; enough, at least, is generally there to defeat as indictment.

As they go in masks and disguises it is not known who is and who is not in the order, and hence they get on juries and defeat the laws, if, perchance, any of them should be known and prosecuted.

The committee will, in this connection, state, as a fact, that when the present legislature met in regular session in October last, they were disposed to be liberal, and in a spirit of liberality substantially repealed the military laws passed by their immediate predecessors, in the hope and expectation that the promises made by those who were opposed to them politically that soldiers were unnecessary. In this, they regret to say, they were disappointed, for no sooner was the law repealed and soldiers discharged than this "Ku-Klux Klan" sprung up in Tennessee and commenced their midnight travels and depredations.

The "present condition of affairs," as given above, is sustained by the sworn testimeny taken before the committee of military affairs of the legislature of Tennessee, of witnesses from various counties in that State, and is corroborated by the several observations of the committee and confirmed by the history of Tennessee troubles.

We regret, Mr. President, not being able to furnish you with a printed copy of that report and the testimony on which it is based. When we left Nashville they were in the hands of the printer and we were unable to procure one.

We come now to the other part of our instructions, which is "to urge upon you to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of the State of Tennessee, under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States." This we now respectfully do. Not because we believe, as the legislature and governor believe, that that State is unable to overcome by military force the opposition to the State government there and the "Ku-Klux Klan," and punish the offenders, but because they (the legislature) and we doem it better to have federal troops there to aid in the enforcement of the laws and suppress any riots or insurrections that might be attempted or occur.

Federal troops are preferred on another ground. They have no local personal likes er dislikes to influence them to commit wrongs on the peaceable citizens, nor be subject themselves, after discharge from the service, to wrongs and outrages for having been in the State military service.

Further, this "Klan" threaten that no more elections shall be held in Tennessee in conties where they have the power to prevent it. If this should be the principle upon which they act in the absence of a proper force, then probably no election could be held in Tennessee, for the republicans in the counties where they have the numerical strength might drive the conservatives from the polls.

What we desire is a sufficient force to aid the civil authorities in holding elections, so that every man who is entitled to exercise the elective franchise may exercise it, no difference for whom or for what party he may choose to vote.

That this is the determination of the "Klan" is evidenced by their continued night travels, and their saying to the Union men, as well white as colored, that they shall not vote unless they exercise the privelege in a particular way. They are disarming the white and colored men wherever they can.

The legislature hoped that the numbers of the "Klan" would decrease, and that their outrages would diminish; but in this they were mistaken. It has delayed action, having a well-founded hope and expectation that the efforts of certain prominent and distinguished representative men, who pledged their honest endeavors to effect as far as possible such a desirable result. Their efforts thus far have, although well intended, been crowned with no beneficial results. On the contrary, their members and violence in many localities are on the increase. Nothing is therefore left but to resort to the military, and the legislature prefer, for the reasons above stated, that federal instead of State troops be used.

We, therefore, on behalf of the legislature of Tennessee, respectfully urge that you send, as early as practicable, (the sooner the better,) a sufficient federal force to that State to aid the civil authorities; to act with them in suppressing these wrongs, and bringing to trial the guilty parties, giving assurance to all that the laws will be enforced, crime punished, and protection extended to such officers and cltizens as may attempt to execute the laws or prosecute for their violation.

The legislature of Tennessee, in sending us to make the request we have, did so upon the ground that she is part of the great American Union, contributing to the support of the common government, enjoying its benefits and blessings, and that they were asking of the government of the United States that which they believe they had a right under the Constitution to expect.

We respectfully request as early an answer from your Excellency as it is convenient foyou to give it, for the reason that the legislature have adopted a resolution fixing Monday next as the day of adjournment, and it is important for them to know the result of our applir cation before that time.

Hoping a favorable result to our application, we subscribe ourselves, respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. H. WISENER,
On the part of the Schate.
THOS. A. HAMILTON,
J. H. AGEE,
On the part of the House.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, September 11, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date to the President, representing the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, and urging the President to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of that State, together with the joint resolution of the legislature, under which you were appointed, have been referred to Major General George H. Thomas, commanding the department of the Cumberland, for his information.

Major General Thomas has also been directed to report, without unnecessary delay, what military force, in addition to that now under his command, will be required to enable him to give all the necessary aid to the civil authorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the peace, and protect the law-abiding citizens of that State. Upon receipt of General Thomas's report, the necessary military force will be placed at his disposal.

The President instructs me to say, in reply to your communication, that the military power of the United States will be employed whenever and so far as it may be necessary to protect the civil government of Tennessee against lawless violence, and enable that government to execute the laws of the State, and protect the law-abiding citizens.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHO

To the Hons. WM. H. WISENER, T. A. HAMILTON, and J. H. Age.

Joint Select Committee of the Legislature of

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 11, 1888

GENERAL: Messrs. William H. Wisener, T. A. Hamilton, and J. H. Agee, a country appointed by the legislature of Tennessee, have waited upon the President, represented him the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, and urged him to take steps to give put tection to the law-abiding citizens of that State. A copy of the joint resolution under with the committee was appointed, and of a written communication from the committee to President, are furnished herewith for your information.

You will please report, without unnecessary delay, what force, in addition to that munder your command, will be required to enable you to give all necessary aid to the chauthorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the peace, and protect the law-ahilist citizens of that State.

The instructions heretofore given from this department are deemed sufficient for your perment. It was the purpose of those instructions to confer upon you all the power with the laws allow, and it is the wish of the President that you exercise, within the limits of you lawful authority, full discretion in your action, to the end that, in any event, the peace of the preserved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of W

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Commanding Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Louisville, Ky., September 17, 18

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Secretary War, dated the 11th instant, and a copy of General Order No. 65, from these headquard containing instructions to me to give aid to the civil authorities in the execution of the latest containing instructions to me to give aid to the civil authorities in the execution of the latest containing instructions to me to give aid to the civil authorities in the execution of the latest containing instructions.

To enable me to make the report required in the letter from the Secretary of War, I is to request you to inform me as to the localities in which the difficulty of enforcing the in exists, and the degree of the same, so that I may be able to judge of the number of required to sustain the authorities of the State of Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major General United States Army, Commandia

His Excellency WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,

Governor of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Knozville, September 21, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 17th instant, covering Secretary Schofield's order to you of the 11th instant, and also General Orders No. 5 reprint.

The counties in which troops will be needed are Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Fmilin, Lincoln, Marshall, Davidson, Dyer, Obion, Gibson, Hardiman, Wayne, Shelby, True Fayette, Madison, Bedford, Rutherford, Giles, and Maury.

I think one company in each county will be sufficient. The presence of federal trees each county named will quiet things, whereas the presence of State militia would example them.

It is not easy to state "the degree of the difficulty in enforcing the laws" in the state localities. For a better idea of this than I can give you, I refer you to the report of the lative committee on the subject of disturbances in Tennessee, and also to General Cartes.

howing of the murders committed in Tennessee during the last few months; both of which per doubtless have at command.

It is proper, however, to say that the difficulty is greater in some counties than in others, himse these may be named Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Gibson, Obion, Giles, and Fayette. I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

W. G. BROWNLOW,

Governor, &c.

Major General George H. Thomas, Commanding,

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Louisville, Ky., September 23, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th instant, streing copies of the communication of the select committee of the Tennessee legislature the President of the United States, and your communication to said committee. Referring that portion of your letter to me requiring a report, "without unnecessary delay, of what mee, in addition to that now under my command, will be required to enable me to give the sessary aid required to sustain the civil authorities of Tennessee;" and to that portion of see letter to the committee which states that "upon receipt of General Thomas's report the messary military force will be placed at my disposal," I have the honor to report as follows: pon receipt of your letter I addressed his excellency Governor Brownlow, requesting him inform me of the localities in which troops would be required, and the degree of the diffiulties in enforcing the laws in those localities. His reply has been received this day, and at, in connection with my own opinions, based on official information of the state of affairs this State, justifies me in requesting you to send me one regiment of infantry for the duty quired. You will please direct it to proceed as follows: The headquarters of the regiment, th three companies, to Columbia, Maury county, and one company each to the county seats the following named counties: Franklin, Lincoln, Marshall, Wayne, Bedford, Rutherford, rd Giles.

The troops should bring with them complete camp equipage. The above-named counties sall in Middle Tennessee. It is my intention to distribute the 45th infantry through the withern tier of counties, and the 25th infantry through West Tennessee. These are all the sops now in Tennessee. The 2d infantry, now in Kentucky, should be kept there, as a present state of excitement caused by the political canvass, and resistance to the United sates civil officers now existing, require their presence.

It is believed that after the national election in November the additional troops now called will be no longer needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Brevet Major General JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, September 12, 1868.

[Extract.]

HEWERAL:

beg leave, in this connection, to ask your attention to the importance to this department having a report, in each case, from the military commander who may have been called on troops to aid a civil officer, so that the President may not be under the necessity of actin so delicate a matter upon the request of the civil officer alone. I may also add that

in all ordinary cases the request for the President's order is only a formality required by the law. If his orders are actually given, in any case they must be based, at least mainly, upon the opinion and recommendation, or statement of facts of the department commander. In all plain cases, unless there is ample time to send here for instructions, the President's orders may very well be anticipated by the department commander. And, in doubtful cases, the President ought to have the opinion and advice of that commander before giving his orders.

You are hereby authorized and directed, if in your judgment such aid is necessary, to render to the United States marshal in Kentucky the military aid asked for in his letter to you, dated September 3, 1868.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.

Enrolled joint resolution and memorial to the President of the United States, as Commanderin-chief of the army.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of this general assembly that in many portions of the State the civil authorities have not yet assumed the discharge of the duties of their respective offices under the present State government, in consequence of resignation in some cases, and want of time to qualify in others. And whereas, in consequence of the want of such civil organization in many of the counties in this State, the laws are neither respected nor obeyed; and violence has been committed in many cases upon human life; numbers of peaceable men have been forced to leave their homes, others have been compelled to emigrate from the State; society is fast verging to a state of anarchy; officers have been intimidated from a discharge of their duty, and others have been forced to resign and vacate their offices; these and many other acts of violence have been committed, growing out of the delay in perfecting the proper civil organizations as aforesaid. We are satisfied that the people and society generally, and the best interests of the whole country, and the cause of peace, law and order in this State, require the immediate protection of an armed force, to be detailed by the President of the United States under the authority of the Constitution, in such portions of the State as may be hereafter designated. In view of the approaching exciting election, and the absence of the usual legal restraints thrown around the people on such occasions, and the necessity for such protection as aforesaid, it is therefore hereby resolved by the general assembly of Alabama-

- 1st. That his Excellency the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully memorialized to detail a sufficient force for this State to secure such protection as is indicated above.
- 2d. That a joint committee consisting of two members of the senate and three from the house, to be appointed by the presiding officers of each house, with authority to proceed to Washington city to lay this application before the President and to negotiate all the necessary details.
- 3d. That his excellency William H. Smith, governor of Alabama, be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to act as a member of said committee, and to proceed to Washington city with full authority to represent Alabama in the premises.

Approved September 22, 1868.

Referred to the honorable the Secretary of War for consideration and action.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1868.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, September 29, 1868.

Respectfully referred to Major General George G. Meade, commanding department of the South, for his action under the instructions from this department transmitted to General

Meade August 25, 1868. It was the purpose of those instructions to confer upon the department commander all the authority which the laws allow; and it is the wish of the President that, within the limits of his lawful authority, Major General Meade exercise full discretion in his action, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 29, 1868.

Respectfully transmitted to Major General Meade, commanding department of the South, for his guidance.

By command of General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, September 14, 1968.

GENERAL: Your communication of September 1, enclosing, for the information of the President, a communication from the governor of Louisiana, making application for troops, and your reply thereto, and a copy of your Circular No. 2, of September 1, have been received.

The peculiar condition of the southern States at this time renders it necessary for the army to do all that the laws allow for the preservation of peace.

The mere presence of troops is generally sufficient to prevent a serious breach of the peace. As it is generally lawful and proper for the military commander to send his troops wherever he may apprehend a necessity for their use, it is much better thus to prevent such necessity than to wait until it has actually arisen.

It is the wish of the President that you exercise within the limits of your lawful authority full discretion in your action, to the end that in any event peace may be preserved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General Buchanan, Commanding Department of Louisiana.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11, 1868.

Major General JNO. M. SCHOPIELD, Secretary of War:

There will be a large torch-light procession here to-morrow night, in which many colored men will participate. Intense excitement over the proposed demonstration exists, which forces me to request that general commanding be instructed to dispose the troops at his command to prevent an assault, which may result in a wide-spread and general destruction of life and property.

EDWARD HATCH, Bot. Maj. Gen., Com. Bureau R., F., & A. L.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 12, 1908.

Brevet Major General E'D HATCA,

Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, New Orleans, La.:

Your despatch of yesterday, relative to apprehended trouble to-night, has been received, and the instructions you suggest have been sent to the commanding general.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, September 12, 1868.

To the COMMANDING GENERAL.

Department of Louisiana, New Orleans La.:

Brevet Major General Hatch, assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, reports that there is danger of an assault upon a torch-light procession in New Orleans to-night.

You will so dispose and employ the troops under your command as to prevent such assauk and preserve the peace.

Please acknowledge receipt of this despatch.

By command of General Grant:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12, 1868.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant General:

Despatch received. There is no danger, in my opinion, of any assault upon the procession to-night. The danger is that the negroes will commence a riot, and that the public property may possibly be destroyed. I have made arrangements to protect it, and shall use all of my disposable troops for the purpose. Am I to interfere any further than this? The governor has not asked for assistance.

ROBT. C. BUCHANAN, Bot. Maj. Gen. Commanding

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

NEW ORLEANS, October 20, 1868.

SIR: To preserve order and prevent collisions, the presence of two more regiments in Louisians before the presidential election is desirable. Can I have them?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, October 22, 1868.

Major General A. C. GILLEM, U. S. A., Vicksburg, Mississippi:

By direction of the Secretary of War, you will send to Louisiana, for temporary service, all the troops you can spare from Mississippi. Communicate with General Roussean, and direct the troops to their destination as he may indicate. Acknowledge receipt of this and report your action by telegraph. Did you receive despatch of 20th instant from Secretary of War on this subject?

By command of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

JACKSON, MISS., October 24, 1868.

Major General E. D. TOWNSEND:

Your telegram of the 22d received to-day. I will send General Rousseau five or six companies. Have asked him where they shall be sent. Will afford all possible assistance. The despatch of the Secretary of War was answered on the 22d instant.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,

Brevet Major General.

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 26, 1868.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War:

I have received the following official communication, which I believe to be true, from the governor of Louisiana, and ask for instructions in the premises:

"GENERAL: The evidence is conclusive that the civil authorities in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, and St. Bernard are unable to preserve order and protect the lives and property of the people. The act of Congress prohibiting the organization of militia in this State strips me of all power to sustain them in the discharge of their duties, and I am compelled to appeal to you to take charge of the peace of these parishes and use your forces to that end.

"If you respond favorably to my request, I will at once order the sheriff and police forces to report to you for orders.

" Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"H. C. WARMOTH,
"Governor of Louisians.

"Major General L. H. ROUSSEAU,

" Commanding Department of Louisiana."

L. H. ROUSSEAU,

Brevet Major General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, October 27, 1868.

Brevet Major General L. H. ROUSSEAU,

Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana:

Your despatch of the twenty-sixth, forwarding a message from the governor of Louisiana, and asking instructions, has been received. You are authorized and expected to take such action as may be necessary to preserve peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of citizens.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

Transmitted by command of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 28, 1868.

To Hon. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War:

Your despatch of October 27, 1868, is received.

Last night passed off quiet, and all is quiet now—2 p. m. I have prevailed on the board of police commissioners to appoint General Steedman chief of police. The appointment gives general satisfaction and calms the public mind. I think I can keep the peace.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, Brevet Major General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEAMS, October 29, 1868.

To Hon. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War:

By an act of the last legislature, the organization of a metropolitan police force for the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and Saint Bernard, to be known as the Metropolitan Pelica, district of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, was authorized and is now acting. Yesterdsy, under the city charter, the mayor and common council ordered the appointment of a pelice force, claiming that the charter had not been repealed, and that they have the right to exganize a police force for the city of New Orleans. They appointed General Steedman chief of this police. He will resign the appointment by the police commissioners, and will not accept that made by the mayor and council.

I have no time nor inclination, nor do I think it my province, to decide these legal questions. We shall probably have rival police forces to-day. I wish instructions in the following contingencies, viz: First, should these police forces come into collision, when, if at all, am I to interpose? Second, should there be no collission, is it my duty to intermeddle? Time is pressing. Please send a prompt reply. Last night passed off quiet, and all is quiet now.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,

Brevet Major General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, October 29, 1868.

Brevet Major General L. H. ROUSSEAU,

Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana:

I have received your despatch of this date, referring to the organization of rival police forces in New Orleans, and asking instructions. It is impossible to give instructions in detail from this distance in the short time allowed. You already have ample authority to de what is necessary to preserve the peace, and you must take the responsibility of action.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Secretary of Wer.

[Unofficial.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 29, 1868.

Brevet Major General L. H. ROSSEAU,

Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans Louisiana:

Referring to your despatch of this date, it is my opinion that you cannot be exempted from responsibility of judgment as to the lawfulness of the rival police organizations in New Orleans. It is your duty to support the lawful police; or, if necessary, you may temperarily replace it by your troops. But you cannot lawfully recognize and support an unlawful organization. It looks to me at this distance as if your troops would be a good temperary substitute for both the rival police forces, but of that you must judge.

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

Secretary of War.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29, 1868.

Hon. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War:

The proclamation which follows this was issued by me yesterday:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,

"STATES OF LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS,

" New Orleans, Louisiana, October 28, 1898.

" To the people of New Orleans, Louisiana:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I have received instructions from the authorities at Washington to take such action as may be necessary to preserve peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of citizens. As the city is quiet to-day I think it a proper time to make the above announcement, and to call upon all law-abiding citizens to aid me hereafter in car-

rying out these instructions, and to that end earnestly request to refrain from assembling in large bodies on the streets; to avoid exciting conversation and other causes of irritation and excitement, and to pursue their ordinary avocations as usual. The police force of the city has been reorganized, and inefficient members have been dropped from the rolls and others appointed in their places, and General J. B. Steedman is appointed chief of police, pro tem., by the board of police commissioners.

"General Steedman and his police force will be supported by the military, and assurance is given alike to the peaceful and the lawless, that everything at my command, and to the utmost of my ability, will be used in the endeavor to obey these instructions. For the present, political processions and patrolling the streets by armed men are prohibited.

"LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,

" Brevet Major General, Commanding Deparement."

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, Brevet Major General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29, 1858.

Hou. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War:

The mayor of New Orleans has appointed a chief of police, who has demanded a surrender by the legally constituted authorities. I ask that General Rousseau be instructed to maintain the latter in possession, and to repress any violent efforts to enforce such surrender made by the appointee of the mayor, backed as I believe he will be by the mob.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30, 1868.

Hon. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War:

The city is perfectly quiet after a quiet night. The Metropolitan Police are still in office. General Steedman will not resign until after your answer to this despatch. As soon as he resigns the mayor's police will take possession, and in my opinion there will be no resistance made by the Metropolitans. Your instructions of yesterday do not answer several questions of my despatch specifically. Please inform me whether I must interfere in case there is no collision and no breach of the peace. The question of right, I understand, is now before the courts on a writ of injunction against the mayor. On all sides the feeling towards the military is very friendly, and the earnest desire that this shall continue prompts me to ask the specific instructions above.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 31, 1868.

Brevet Major General LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,

Commanding the Department of Louisiana, New Orleans:

You are expected and authorized to take all legitimate steps necessary and proper to prevent breaches of the peace or hostile collisions between citizens. Questions relating to the civil polity of the State must be left to the proper civil authorities for consideration and settle ment. The object is to preserve peace and restore civil government to the people, according to the principles laid down in the Constitution.

You are referred to instructions heretofore given, which are deemed full and ample for all just and lawful purposes.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Transmitted by command of General Grant. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, October 31, 1868.

To Governor WARMOTH, New Orleans, La.:

For answer to your despatch of the 29th you are referred to a telegram from the President to General Rousseau of this date.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, (STATES OF LOUISIANA AND AREANSAS,) New Orleans, Louisiana, October 31, 1868.

To General J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Last night was quiet, and all quiet to-day. I believe the trouble is over. The police meddle is in court. Having met the representatives of the press last night in a body, I am satisfied they will endeavor to allay the excitement. The tone of the newspapers this morning is generally temperate and conservative. I have very little apprehension of collision on election day. The late lawless acts, with few exceptions, were the work of small parties, and could not be prevented, except by the police, which was worthless, composed as it was of about 230 negroes and about 130 whites.

The negroes are dismissed and a new force organized of about 500 stout, courageous white men.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
(STATES OF LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS,)
New Orleans, Louisians, November 2, 1888.

To Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C .:

All quiet last night and to-day, and I expect no trouble to-morrow.

The registration records of the first ward were lawlessly destroyed last night. Three and one-half times as many democrats as republicans in this ward.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3, 1868.

To General J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War:

All quiet last night and still quiet to-day. The election peacefully progressing. Very few negroes voting. On the application of General Herron, United States marshal, I ordered a yesterday a company of infantry to Franklin, to aid in the arrest of parties charged in the murder of Colonel Pope and Judge Chase, who were arrested and refused to come until after the election.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,

Bot. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Dep't Louisians.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4, 1868.

Hon. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of Il ar, through Headquarters of the Army:

As I anticipated, the election passed off quietly yesterday. No disturbance last night; so appearance of it to-day. In fact, the city was perhaps never more quiet. Very few negroes

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

voted, although the whites went to great trouble to induce them to do so. The vote of the property-holders was very small.

An efficer sent to St. Bernard to investigate and report touching riots in that parish.

On the 31st October, at the request of Governor Warmoth, two companies of infantry were sent to Ashwood and St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas, to prevent disturbance.

L. H. ROUSSEAU, Brevet Major General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31, 1868.

To ABDREW JOHNSON, President:

I desire authority, for sufficient reasons, to use United States troops to quell disturbance here if any occurs. Please send the necessary order without delay to myself or General Halleck.

H. H. HAIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1, 1868.

To ADJUTANT GENERAL ARMY:

Governor Haight has asked for regular troops to prevent riots on election day. I have replied that the order must come from the President.

H. W. HALLECK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 31, 1868.

Major General HALLECK,

Commending Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, California:

In compliance with the request of the governor of California, the President authorizes and directs you to take such action, in conformity to the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be necessary to aid the civil authorities of California in preserving the peace.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

Transmitted by command of General Grant. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NEW YORK, November 2, 1868.

To SECRETARY OF WAR, or ADJUTANT GENERAL United States Army:

Information which I have received from the authorities, and from many of the most responsible and prominent citizens of New York, seems to justify the apprehension of a riotous outbreak to-morrow at the election. While I am reluctant to believe that any serious disturbance will occur which will be beyond the control of the civil authorities, it may prove etherwise, and, under the circumstances, I feel it my duty to neglect no legitimate precaution which may be necessary to avoid disorder and violence. I have therefore the honer to request that the proper authorities direct the commanding general of the military division of the Atlantic, and the department of the East, to co-operate with me in preserving the peace, if I should find assistance necessary, and to hold their troops in readiness for that purpose, if their aid should be required to repress violence and uphold the laws.

R. E. FENTON,

Governor of the State of New York, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, November 3, 1868.:

Major General HANCOCK,

Commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, or

Major General McDowell,

Commanding Department of the East, New York City:

In compliance with a request from the governor of New York, you are hereby authorised and directed to take such action, in conformity to law, as may be necessary to aid the disauthorities of New York in preserving the peace.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Secretary of War.

Transmitted by command of General Grant.

B. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General

NEW YORK, November 3, 1888

The Adjutant General of Army:

Your telegram of this date received. Proper attention has been given to it.

W. S. HANCOCK

Mejor General Commendia

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, November 3, 1

Governor R. E. FENTON.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City:

Your despatch asking military aid has been received, and instructions sent according the commanding general.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Secretary of Wa



PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Missouri, November 1, 1868.

GENERAL: The military division of the Missouri is still composed of the departments of Missouri, Platte and Dakota, embracing substantially the country west of the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains, including New Mexico, Utah and Montana.

These departments are commanded by Generals Sheridan, Augur and Terry, whose annual reports are transmitted herewith, and to them I refer you for more detailed statements of the progress made and of the

events of the past year.

You will observe that whilst the country generally has been at peace, the people on the plains and the troops of my command have been constantly at war, enduring all its dangers and hardships, with none of its honors or rewards.

In former reports I endeavored to describe the reasons and causes which made a state of war the normal condition of things on the plains, and have since studied to find some lasting remedy, but thus far without success.

Our people continue as heretofore to settle on the exposed points of the frontier, to travel without the precaution which a well-known danger would suggest, and to run after every wild report of the discovery of gold or other precious metal, thus coming into daily contact and neces-

sary conflict with discontented and hostile Indians.

The co-ordinate departments of our government likewise continue to extend the surveys of public land westward, and grant patents to occupants; to locate and build railroads; to establish mail routes, with the necessary stations and relays of horses, as though that region of country were in profound peace, and all danger of occupation and transit had passed away. Over all these matters the military authorities have no control, yet their public nature implies public protection, and we are daily and hourly called on for guards and escorts, and are left in the breach to catch all the kicks and cuffs of a war of races, without the privilege of advising or being consulted beforehand.

The reports of Generals Sheridan, Augur and Terry contain abundant evidence on these points, and I refer to them here merely to demorate fact that as long as these things continue from necessity and policy, we cannot reduce our military forces on the frontier, and not even allow their strength to fall away by the rapid causes of discharge and desertion, but should keep the ranks continually

ished with fresh recruits.

At the time of my last annual report, October 1, 1867, I was a of the peace commission, on which the Congress of the Unit

had devolved the whole Indian question for a practical, and, if possible, a peaceable solution. At the same time, by an executive order, it was made my military duty to subordinate the acts of all the troops subject to my command, to whatever plan of action the peace commission might adopt. The commission, in its annual report last December to the President of the United States, bears full testimony on this point, to the effect that all the officers of the army, and all the troops with whom they came in contact, had fully and cheerfully co-operated with them in their efforts to bring this difficult business to a peaceful conclusion.

I need not here refer to the deliberations and acts of that commission, further than to state that its members were unanimous in the conclusion that to maintain a permanent peace with the Indians east of the Rocky mountains, they should all at the earliest practicable moment be collected on reservations as far removed as possible from the white settlements and lines of travel, and that there they should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves. The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska and west of the Missouri river, and south of the State of Kansas and west of Arkansas. These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain at all adapted to the purpose not already appropriated.

The commission further recommended that for each of these reservations a sort of government should be provided by law, looking to a time in the future when all the Indians would be reduced to the peaceful con-

dition of shepherds, herders, and farmers.

This general plan was justified by the then state of facts, and its wisdom has been demonstrated by more recent events. A sense of national justice dictates that in taking from these savages the lands whose wild game has hitherto fed, clothed and sheltered them, we should, in restricting them to the exclusive use of a part, make them compensation of some sort for the remainder, and if possible procure their consent. Influenced by this consideration, the peace commission, during the fall and winter of 1867 and the spring and summer of 1868, held councils with all or nearly all the tribes and parts of tribes east of the Rocky mountains, making liberal provision for and presents to all who came to the appointed places of council, according to the forms and ceremonies to which they were long accustomed. Formal written treaties were made with each separate tribe, signed with all formality, and transmitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification.

The treaties with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Navajoes, and Crows, were duly confirmed; but those with the various bands of Sioux, Snakes, &c., were not confirmed, simply, it is inferred, because they were not complete when the Senate adjourned. But for some reason Congress did not take any action on the chief proposition of the peace commission, which was embraced in their report of last December, viz: that which related to the setting apart the two reservations hereinbefore referred to, and providing governments therefor, which was designed to precede the confirmation of any of the treaties, and was the only vital principle of them all.

I regret that I feel compelled to refer to this fact, because many persons attribute to it the reason why we failed to secure a lasting peace, and why we are at this moment engaged in a costly war with four of the principal tribes with which the commission had to deal, viz: the Chey-

ennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches.

It has always been most difficult to discover the exact truth concerning the cause of a rupture with any Indians. They never give notice beforehand of a warlike intention, and the first notice comes after their

rifles and lances have done much bloody work. All intercourse then necessarily ceases, and the original cause soon becomes buried in after events. The present Indian war in General Sheridan's department is no exception, and, as near as I can gather it, the truth is about this:

exception, and, as near as I can gather it, the truth is about this:

Last year, in the several councils held at North Platte and Fort Laramie by the peace commission with fragmentary bands of Sioux, the Indians asserted that they were then, and had been always, anxious to live at peace with their white neighbors, provided we kept faith with them. They claimed that the building of the Powder River road, and the establishment of military posts along it, drove away the game from the only hunting grounds they had left, after our occupation of Montana and Nebraska; that this road had been built in the face of their protest and in violation of some old treaty which guaranteed them that country forever. That road and the posts along it had been constructed in 1865 and 1866, for the benefit of the people of Montana, but had almost ceased to be of any practical use to them by reason of the building of the Union Pacific railroad, whose terminus west of the Black Hills made it easier for the wagons to travel by an older and better road west of the mountains.

For this reason, and because the further extension of this railroad, under rapid progress, would each year make the Powder River road less and less used, the commission yielded to the earnest entreaty of the Sioux, and recommended the abandonment for the time of this road. the 2d day of last March, General Grant gave the necessary orders for breaking up the posts Forts Reno, Philip Kearney, and C. F. Smith; but it was well towards August before the stores and material could all be hauled away. As we had reason to apprehend, some of the Sioux, attributing our action to fear, followed up our withdrawal by raids to the line of the Pacific road, and to the south of it into Colorado. Others of them. doubtless reached the camps of the Arapahoes on Beaver creek, and the Cheyenne camps on Pawnee Fork, near Fort Larned, and told them what had occurred, and made them believe that by war, or threats of war, they too could compel us to abandon the Smoky Hill line, which passes through the very heart of the buffalo region, the best hunting grounds of America.

About this time, viz., August 3d or 4th, a party of Indians, composed of 200 Cheyennes, 4 Arapahoes and 20 Sioux, are known to have started from their camp on Pawnee Fork, on a war expedition, nominally to fight the Pawnees. On the 10th they appeared on the Saline, north of Fort Harker, where the settlers received them kindly; they were given food and coffee, but pretending to be offended because it was in "tin cups," they threw it back in the faces of the women and began at once to break up furniture and set fire to the houses. They seized the women and ravished them, perpetrating atrocities which could only have been the result of premeditated crime. Here they killed two men. Thence they crossed over to the settlements on the Solomon, where they continued to destroy houses and property, to ravish all females, and killed thirteen men. Going on to the Republican, they killed two more men and committed other acts of similar brutal atrocity. As soon as intelligence of this could be carried to Fort Harker, troops were sent in pursuit, who suc ceeded in driving them away, rescuing some captive children, and killing but few Indians, by reason of their fast ponies and familiarity with the country.

I recite these facts with some precision, because they are proven beyond dispute, and up to the very moment of their departure from Pawnee Fork, no Indian alleges any but the kindest treatment on the part of the agents of the general government, of our soldiers, or of the frontier records with one expention. Agent Leavan worth

people; with one exception, Agent Leavenworth.

The soldiers, not only from a natural aversion to an Indian war, which is all work and no glory, but under positive orders from me, had berne with all manner of insult and provocation, in hopes that very soon the measures of the peace commission would culminate in the withdrawal of these savages from the neighborhood of our posts, roads and settlements, and thereby end all further trouble.

I was present at Fort Leavenworth when General Sheridan received notice of the attacks on the settlers of the Saline, Solomon, and Repub-He started at once up the road, made every inquiry, and was satisfied our people had given no provocation at all for these wanton acts of barbarity, which were in flagrant violation of their recent treaties. Yet he delayed striking their camps till he had made formal demand through the agent, according to the terms of the treaty, for the actual perpetrators of these very acts. Colonel Wynkoop, agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, sent a messenger out and made every exertion to procure their surrender, but utterly failed of success, for it seems the older and more cautious chiefs, though claiming to desire peace, could not give up so considerable a body of their best young warriors, and of course they all became responsible. All of the Cheyennes at once began a general war along the Smoky Hill and Arkansas roads, and simultaneously attacked every party of white men, who had received no notice of the change in their peaceful relations, and who were therefore unprepared for attack, the aggregate murders amounting to seventy-nine in August and September.

General Sheridan, seeing that war with the Cheyennes was inevitable, then endeavored to keep the Arapahoes out of it. This tribe had been camped for the summer on Beaver creek, and he invited their chiefs into Fort Dodge, where, on the 3d of September, he met Little Beaver, Spotted Wolf, Bull Bear, and other Arapaho chiefs well known to our officers, and in full council these agreed to keep out of the war and to move down to the reservation below the Kansas line, to which they had assented at the Medicine Lodge council. When the time appointed by themselves to come in and to start for Fort Cobb had transpired, they not only did not come in, but were known to be at open war, all the way from Fort Wallace to Denver in Colorado, the very opposite direction.

from Fort Wallace to Denver in Colorado, the very opposite direction. In like manner, General W. B. Hazen, whom I had appointed to take charge of the lower or southern reservation, met the Kiowas and Comanches at Fort Zarah, on the 22d of September, and agreed to feed and maintain them en route and after they had reached their reservation near Fort Cobb; but when the time came for them to move, they did not go, but were also known to be engaged with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the common war. Nevertheless, by my orders, General Hazen has gone to Fort Cobb prepared to fulfil our treaty stipulations with them; and I can imagine no other reason for this conduct than their supposed belief that by war they can force us to abandon their favorite buffalo range, as we have already abandoned to the Sioux the Powder river country.

To show the concurrence of action and simultaneity of hostile acts on the part of these tribes of Indians, in addition to the reports of Generals Sheridan and Augur herewith, I transcribe in this report extracts of telegraphic messages from the governors of Colorado and Kansas.

Acting Governor Hall telegraphed me from Denver, under date of August 27th: "We are completely surrounded by hostile Indians, extending from Cheyenne Wells and South Park, south, to Julesburg, north; estimated at six hundred warriors. From reliable information twelve people have been killed thus far." On the 4th of September, Governor

Hunt telegraphed me from Denver: "Just returned. Fearful condition of things here. Nine persons murdered by Indians yesterday, within a radius of sixty miles." &c. And on the 24th of September, Acting Governor Hall again telegraphed from Denver: "The Indians have again attacked our settlements in strong force, obtaining possession of the country to within twelve miles of Denver. They are more bold, fierce and desperate in their assaults than ever before. It is impossible to drive them out and protect the families at the same time, for they are better armed, mounted, disciplined, and better officered than our men. Each hour brings intelligence of fresh barbarities, and more extensive robberies." &c.

On the 4th of September Governor Crawford, of Kansas, telegraphed from Topeka: "Have just received a despatch from Hays, stating that Indians attacked, captured and burned a train at Pawnee fork, killed, scalped and burned sixteen men; also attacked another train at Cimarron crossing, which was defended until ammunition was exhausted, when the men abandoned the train, saving what stock they could. Similar attacks are of almost daily occurrence. These things must cease. I cannot disregard constant and persistent appeals for help. Can furnish you all the troops necessary. I cannot sit idly by and see our people butchered, but as a last resort will be obliged to call upon the State forces to take the field and end these outrages. I will at once organize two cavalry regiments of picked men, well mounted for volunteer service. Will you accept them?"

All this time General Sheridan in person was laboring with every soldier of his command to give all possible protection to the scattered peo-ple in that wide range of country from Kansas to Colorado and New Mexico. But the very necessity of guarding interests so widely scattered made it impossible to spare enough troops to go in scarch of the Indians in their remote camps. On his requisition I applied to General Grant for more cavalry, and by his orders seven companies of the 5th cavalry, under Major Royall, were collected from Virgina, North Carolina and Tennessee, and despatched to Kansas. On a further call, the Secretary of War, General Schofield, on the 6th of October authorized the acceptance of one mounted regiment of Kansas volunteers for six months. These latter troops are not yet mustered in, but General Sheridan expects to have them in the field in November. With these troops he expects, during this winter, to punish the hostile Indians in his department so that they will not again resort to war, and such as are not killed will be collected by force upon their reservations, and be made to remain there. I will not attempt to describe the many expeditions that have already been made, but for details refer you to General Sheridan's report. They have necessarily been of a desultory and somewhat unsatisfactory character, because the Indians can scatter so long as their ponies can get grass anywhere; but as soon as the winter compels them to collect together in villages, I believe that General Sheridan's troops will be able to find them and to destroy all that offer resistance. It is idle for us longer to attempt to occupy the plains in common with these Indians, for the country is not susceptible of close settlement with farms like Missouri and Iowa, and is solely adapted to grazing. All of our people there are necessarily scattered, and have more or less cattle and horses, which tempt the Indian, hungry, and it may be starving for want of his accustomed game; and he will steal rather than starve, and to steal he will not hesitate to kill. Therefore, a joint occupation of that district of country by these two classes of people, with such opposing interests, is a simple impossibility, and the Indians must yield.

The peace commission has assigned them a reservation, which if held

for 50 years will make their descendants rich; and in the mean time they are promised food, while they are learning to cultivate the earth and to rear tame stock. To labor with their own hands, or even to remain in one place, militates with all the hereditary pride of the Indian, and force must be used to accomplish this result. It was for this reason that the peace commission, at its Chicago session in October, after the events before described had occurred, and were known to them, was forced to the conclusion that the management of Indian affairs should be transferred back to the War Department, where it belonged prior to 1849. That department of our government is the only one that can use force promptly without the circumlocution now necessary, and no other department of government can act with promptness and vigor enough to give any hope that the plans and purposes of the peace commission will be carried out. Even then there is doubt that the Indians themselves will make the necessary personal efforts to succeed, and I fear that they will at last fall back upon our hands, a mere mass of helpless paupers

I am fully aware that many of our good people, far removed from contact with these Indians, and dwelling with a painful interest on past events such as are described to have occurred in Minnesota in 1863 and at the Chivington massacre of 1864, believe that the whites are always in the wrong, and that the Indians have been forced to resort to war in self-defence, by actual want or by reason of our selfishness.

I am more than convinced that such is not the case in the present instance, and I hope I have made it plain. I further believe that the only hope of saving any part of these Indians from utter annihilation is by a fair and prompt execution of the scheme suggested by the peace commission, which can alone be done by the Congress, with the concurrence of the Indians themselves. Even then it will require much patience and hard labor on the part of the officers who execute the plan, which I do not wish to assume myself or impose on other army officers, but it is certain that the only hope to find any end of this eternal Indian war is in the transfer of the entire business to the War Department, and for Congress to enact the laws and provide the necessary money at least a year before it is required to be expended. This is especially necessary in the case of the Sioux, because the Missouri river is only navigable in early summer.

It is true that in the annual appropriation bill, approved July 27. 1868, and which did not become public till the Cheyennes had actually started on the war path, viz., August 3, there was a clause giving half a million of dollars, to be disbursed under my direction as a member of the peace commission, "for carrying out the treaty stipulations, making and preparing homes, furnishing provisions, tools and farming utensils. and furnishing food for such bands of Indians with which treaties had been made and not yet ratified, and in defraying the expenses of the commission in making such treaties and carrying their provisions into effect."

As soon as I got a copy of this bill, viz., August 10, I issued my General Orders No. 4, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed,) in hopes that by its provisions I could prevent the difficulties already begun in Kansas from spreading to the powerful and dangerous tribe of Sioux at the This clause in the appropriation bill made no change whatever in the general management of Indians with whom treaties had been made and confirmed, which, as before, remained wholly with the Interior Department.

Upon application to General John B. Sanborn, the member of the peace commission who had been its disbursing agent, I received a list of the outstanding accounts against that commission, amounting to about \$150,000. I therefore retained that sum of money, and have disbursed thereof the sum of \$141,750 19, leaving in my hands at this date a balance of \$8,249 81 applicable to the few items of account still outstanding.

The balance of the appropriation, viz., \$350,000, was distributed as

To General W. S. Harney, for the Sioux To General W. B. Hazen, for the Cheyennes, &c. To General C. C. Augur, for the Snakes, &c. To Major R. S. LaMotte, for the Crows.	50,000 50,000
Total	350,000

That the Indians will receive the benefit of every cent of this money I know, and the high character of those officers and their peculiar fitness to the trust named will, I feel assured, carry conviction to all that the disbursement of this money will be in full harmony with the designs and purposes of the peace commission and of Congress.

In the same appropriation bill were two other items of expenditure intrusted to my official supervision, viz: \$200,000 for "seeds, farming implements, work cattle, and other stock provided for in article seven of the treaty" with the Navajo Indians of New Mexico; \$12,500 for constructing warehouse, agency building, blacksmith and carpenter shop, and school-house for the same tribe, (Navajoes.)

The whole of this appropriation, viz., \$212,500, has been transferred to General George W. Getty, commanding in New Mexico, who will see

that it is properly applied.

There was another item of appropriation in the same bill, viz., \$150,000 for the removal of the Navajoes from their old reservation at Bosque Redondo to their present reservation near old Fort Defiance, which was subject to the control of the Interior Department, but before the appropriation bill passed these Indians had actually been removed by my military orders given on the spot, at a cost to the army of less than \$50,000; and I am now at a loss to know if this money can be refunded to the

army out of the appropriation referred to.

I expect to receive from the several officers named in my General Orders No. 4, and to lay before the War Department before the close of this year, a full census of all the Indians for whom they are required to provide, with carefully prepared estimates of funds needed to protect the system thus begun by them; after which they can be transferred back to their civil agents, or retained, according to whatever action Congress may take this winter on the several recommendations of the Indian peace commission; but, knowing the pressing necessities of some of these Indians at this moment, I would ask an early appropriation of \$300,000 for General Harney, and \$200,000 for General Hazen.

I deem these sums indispensable to provide for the peaceful Indians this winter, and to enable them to make a fair beginning next spring in their farming operations on the reservations to which they have been

or may be removed.

In conclusion, I will remark that I propose to continue as now to have Generals Terry and Augur protect the Missouri river traffic and the Union Pacific railroad with jealous care, and to gather in all the wandering bands of Sioux to the reservation north of Nebraska, where General W. S. Harney is prepared to feed and protect them to the extent of the means placed at his disposal; and to afford General Sheridan every means subject to my control to destroy or punish the hostile Indians of his department till they, of their own volition, will go to Fort Cobb and

remain there on the reservation assigned them, under the care of General W. B. Hazen, who is also prepared, to a limited extent, to provide for their necessities.

This double process of peace within their reservations and war without must soon bring this matter to a conclusion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,

Lieutenant General

Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

[General Orders, No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI. St. Louis, Mo., August 10, 1868.

Certain duties connected with Indian disbursements having been devolved upon the Lieutenant General commanding, by law, in connection with his military command, and in order that the same may be conducted in full harmony with the military interests of the frontier, the following orders are made:

1. Commanders of departments, districts, and posts charged with the peace and police of the frontier, will construe themselves so far the agents of the "plains Indians" as to afford them temporary support to conduct them to their reservations, hereinafter named, and to report to their immediate superiors all matters requiring their notice. No supplies or presents of any sort will be made by military commanders to Indians outside of their reservations, except for special services ren dered, unless the Indians be actually in distress and en route to their proper homes.

When Indians are on reservations, with civilian agents actually present with them, no interferences will be made; but military commanders may note any neglects or irregularities on the part of said Indians or their agents, and will report the same for the information of the govern-

2. The following district of country is set aside for the exclusive use of the Sioux nation of Indians, viz: bounded east by the Missouri river, south by the State of Nebraska, west by the one hundred and fourth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and north by the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, and will constitute a district under the command of Brevet Major General W. S. Harney, United States army, who will have the supervision and control of the Sioux and of all issues and disbursements to them, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant General commanding, but in matters affecting the United States troops stationed in said district they will be subject to the department commander, Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.

3. In like manner the country bounded east by the State of Arkanses, south by Texas, north by Kansas, and west by the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, is set apart for the exclusive use of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, and such other bands as are now or may hereafter be therein located by proper authority, and will constitute a district, under command of Brevet Major General W. B. Hazen, United States army, who will have the supervision and control of all issues and disbursements to said Indians, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant General commanding, but in matters affecting the troops stationed in said district subject to the department

commander, Major General P. H. Sheridan.

4. Brevet Major General George W. Getty, commanding district of New Mexico, in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with all disbursements affecting the Navajoes.

5. Brevet Major R. S. La Motte, 13th United States infantry, commanding Fort Ellis, in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with

making all disbursements affecting the Crows.

6. Brevet Major General C. C. Augur, commanding department of the Platte, is charged with making all disbursements affecting the Sho-

shones, Snakes, and kindred tribes.

7. Each of said officers may select, and, with the consent of the department commander, may detail, an officer to act under him as a disbursing officer, who shall receive the extra compensation due an acting commissary of subsistence, and hire such clerical force as is absolutely necessary, to be paid out of the Indian appropriation fund, which officer shall have charge of all moneys, property, stores, &c., for the use of the Indians, and shall make the same reports and returns to these headquarters as are prescribed by army regulations for the subsistence department.

When these officers are named the Lieutenant General will cause to be placed to their credit, at some convenient public depository, the proportion of the appropriation allotted to their agency, and in no event, or under no circumstances, will any purchases, contracts, or engagements be made in excess of the actual money thus subject to their credit. All checks, accounts, and vouchers must have the signature of the disburs-

ing officer, countersigned by his principal.

8. Purchases will consist chiefly of beef cattle, meat, grain, and bread, (sugar and coffee only in exceptional cases,) clothing for the old and young, of material suited to their condition, and of seed and agricultural tools for cultivation. The chief quartermasters and commissaries at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Leavenworth will purchase, on the requisition of the officer charged with these issues, on being supplied with the necessary funds or credits. As far as possible consistent with a due economy, purchases by the disbursing officer will be made at the place of consumption, and commanding officers of departments may allow the officers charged with these duties to purchase of their depot and post commissaries and quartermasters any article of food and corn, clothing, harness, condemned wagons, horses, mules, and oxen, that may be on hand in excess, or which may have been condemned by a board of survey or an inspector, at the cost to the government at the place of delivery, or at a valuation fixed by the board of survey or by the inspector.

9. Issues to Indians will be made when practicable only to those actually present or certified as present at the camp, but always must be witnessed by some army officer of rank not below captain, according to section (2) two, act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, and all issues will conform as near as possible with the terms of the treaties made by the Indian peace commission, whether confirmed or not, copies of which

will be furnished.

10. When points arise not covered by these orders, all officers will be governed by the army regulations, and these orders will expire with the existing appropriation bill, viz, June 30, 1869, when, if not otherwise ordered, all accounts will be closed, and the officers herein named will resume their proper army duties and stations.

By order of Lieutenant General Sherman:

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, In the Field, Fort Hays, September 26, 1868.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of September 17, 1868, asking for a report of the facts touching the beginning the present Indian troubles,

I have the honor to respectfully submit the following:

Early in the spring, after assuming command of the department of the Missouri, I visited the line of military posts on the Arkansas. About Fort Dodge, Kansas, I found many Indians there encamped, embracing Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes. They asked me to have an interview with them, which I declined, stating to them that I was simply visiting the military posts to learn their condition and that of the soldiers, and that I was not authorized to talk with them.

From all I could learn at Dodge there appeared to be outspoken dissatisfaction on the part of all these Indians to removing to the reservations assigned to them by the treaty of Medicine Lodge creek of the previous fall. I learned from officers and others that all the tribes considered the treaty of no importance, save to get the annuities promised them in it, and that they did not intend to remove to their reservations.

The manner of the Indians, so far as I saw, was insolent and overbearing, and so manifest as to cause me to take all the precautions in my power to protect railroad and other lines of travel in the district of the

upper Arkansas.

The difficulty of maintaining peace for the summer was then so apparent, and my desire to maintain friendly relations so great, that I thought I would engage three good men familiar with Indian language and well known in the tribes, so that any misunderstanding or accide**ntal circum**stance might be explained at once and under my own immediate direc-In carrying out this intention I employed Mr. William Comstock, Mr. Grover, and Mr. Parr, giving to Comstock and Grover all Indians west of Wallace and on the head-waters of Walnut and Pawnee creeks, and to Mr. Parr all Indians on the Solomon and Saline, placing in charge of these scouts Lieutenant F. H. Beecher, 3d infantry, a very intelligent and trustworthy officer, with directions to communicate to me every week, or oftener, and to use every effort to maintain peace. Much good was accomplished by Beecher and his three men, who travelled constantly and kept me well posted on the location of the Indians and their move-Lieutenant Beecher and these scouts were under my own espements. cial orders.

Matters went on pretty well until the arrival of the Kiowas and Comanches at Fort Larned, about the 4th of July, except occasionally trains would be stopped on the roads, and coffee, sugar, and food demanded and obtained before they were allowed to go on. Previous to their arrival the most threatening reports reached me of their intentions, and General Sully deemed it best to move six (6) companies of the 7th cavalry from Ellis Station, west of Hays, to Larned, at the same time moving there himself with two (2) more companies of cavalry from Harker. General Sully notified me after his arrival at Larned that these Indians would require rations, or we would have war. I permitted him to issue to them in small quantities, having the consent of the Lieutenant General, and they were thus and by the presence of a large force of cavalry kept quiet.

Some time before the arrival of the Kiowas and Comanches at Larned the Cheyennes made a raid against the Kaw Indians, located within the

ments at Council Grove, alarming the people very much and doing insignificant damage to the settlers and robbing about seven This I believe caused the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to susthe issue of arms and ammunition, but authorizing the agent at Lamed to give to them their annuities; so the agent sent to the their annuities, withholding their guns, pistols, and ammunition. incensed the Indians, who told the agent in a very insolent manwhile the teams were hauling the goods to their camp, that he could then back again, as they would have nothing unless they were their fire-arms and ammunition. The agent sent for the wagons brought them back to Larned. I think this was about the 1st of

st. I am not positive as to the date.

the 3d or 4th of August a party of about two hundred Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and twenty Siouxs, then visiting the Cheyennes, ized and left their camps on Pawnee creek and proceeded first to line valley, north of Fort Harker. They were kindly received by armers living in the advanced settlements, and given coffee, &c. throwing the coffee in the faces of the women serving it to them, se it was given to them in tin cups, they then commenced the robf the houses, and violated the women until they were insensible rutal treatment. This was on the 10th of August. They then d to the settlements on the Solomon, approaching them on the where they were again kindly received and served with coffee; shich they commenced robbing the house, taking the stock, ravishe women, and murdered thirteen (13) men. Two of the women ed were also shot and badly wounded. A small party then crossed Republican and killed two persons there; but the main party ed to the Saline, carrying with them as captives two children After arriving at the Saline they commenced attacking ttlers, evidently with the intention of cleaning out the whole ; but while Mr. Schermerhorn was defending his house, Colonel n, with his company of the 7th cavalry, which had marched from Zarah, arrived, and hearing the firing, went to the relief of use which was being attacked, and ran the Indians about ten (10)

Lieutenant Beecher, who was with his scouts on Walnut creek, ig there was trouble on the Solomon and Saline, but without knows nature, despatched Comstock and Grover to the camp of Turkey on the Solomon, to be ready to explain in case the white people They were ordered out of Turkey Leg camp, and were red by a party of seven Indians, professing friendship; and while ersing with them were both shot in the back-Comstock killed utly and Grover badly wounded; but by lying on the ground, making tence of Comstock's body, he kept the Indians off and made his Pen the darkness of the night. From this time out, and almost reinformation could be communicated by Indian runners, people billed and scalped from the Cimarron river, south of the Arkausas, e Republican, and from the settlements on the Solomon and Saline to the Rocky mountains; stock run off, trains burned, and those panying them, in some cases, thrown into the flames and consumed. 10st horrible barbarities were perpetrated on the dead bodies of

victims of savage ferocity.

re was no provocation on the part of the white people during the summer, although some of them had to abandon their ranches. My issues were made at the military posts to the Indians visiting and large issues made by the Indian department of rations and I should have said that after the agent, Mr. Wynkoop, had been the wagons containing the Cheyenne annuities back to Larned, the subsequently issued the annuities and arms, and ammunition, but out knowing that the Indians had commenced hostilities. There we the slightest provocation offered by the soldiers or citizens for the

mencement of this war by the Indians.

After the adjournment of the commission ordered to meet at It worth to pass on Indian contract claims, I proceeded to Harker, at there on the 20th of August; and in an interview with Colonel Watthe agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, he stated that he is no cause unless it was the refusal of the Indian department to them arms and ammunition at the time above named; but we opinion that a medicine man of the Sioux, who had great influence, have succeeded in making them believe that they could compet the people to abandon the Smoky Hill country as they, the Sioux, had pelled the abandonment of the Powder River country.

Mr. Wynkoop urged on me that many of the Indians were not especially the band of "Little Rock," (Cheyenne,) and that he can be protected. This I agreed to, and gave my consent to his brought into Larned and taken care of. He did not come in, however

It was also alleged that but few of the Arapahoes were guilty; General Sully having invited Little Raven and other head chief the Arapahoes to come into Fort Dodge under a flag, I had an inview with them personally, and agreed to provide for them for the ter if they would surrender, which they agreed to do, but violated agreement, and were the first to attack General Sully's column, south of the Arkansas on the 7th of September.

I am of the belief that these Indians require to be soundly which and the ringleaders in the present trouble hung, their ponies killed, such destruction of their property as will make them very peor.

These Indians are now rich in houses, stock, and other property be ble for their comfort in their manner of life. From my best information the Cheyennes and Arapahoes will average from twenty (20) to thundred (200) horses to a lodge of six (6) persons. Most of this stock been accumulated in their periodical wars. Before wars became a second profit to them they had to pack their dogs in moving from place. They are now so independent that whether we shall have people murdered, our mail lines and lines of communication interrupt our soldiers living in dug-outs from Hays to Denver and from the most of the Little Arkansas to Pueblo, and large expense periodically incur by the government, without any adequate chastisement, seems to depend on the mere whim of the savages.

I respectfully append a list of casualties and depredations reported me from the 10th of August to 17th of September. This report does cover all the murders or the amount of damage done. The total number

murdered on this list is sixty-four, (64.)

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. 8 A.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

A true copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, A. D. C., A. A. A. G. List of murders, outrages, and depredations committed by Indians from 3d August to 24th October, 1868, officially reported to headquarters department of the Missouri, in the field.

August 10.—A band of 200 Cheyennes, 4 Arapahoes, and 20 Sioux, then visiting the Cheyennes in the settlements in the Saline valley, robbed several houses and ravished women till insensible. They then went to the settlements on Solomon about 12th August, and robbed houses, run off stock, ravished women, and murdered 13 men. Two of the women outraged were also shot and badly wounded. A small party then crossed to the Republican, and killed two men there.

August 12.—Major Douglas, commanding Fort Dodge, reports that a band of Cheyennes robbed camp of R. M. Wright, lime contractor, of 3 revolvers, 2 horses, &c., and also that 129 mules and 3 horses were run off from a Mexican train at Pawnee fork, above Cimarron crossing.

August 22.—Thomas Moses, captain home guard, Sheridan City, says Indians run off a quantity of stock from that town at 3 p. m., and are still

in sight.

August 23.—Stage to Cheyenne Wells had to return, and was chased by 30 Indians for four miles. Lieutenant Granville Lewis, 5th infantry, reports a party of wood-choppers on Twin Butte creek attacked by about 30 Indians on the 19th, and 3 killed and 9 cut off. At 6 o'clock next morning found the bodies of John McNeil, Andrew Pratt, and Isaac Burwick, being those killed on the 19th. All the animals had been driven off, and Mr. Jones, the contractor, chased and obliged to abandon his horse and seek concealment in a small growth of plum trees growing in a ravine, whence he made his way to camp in the darkness of night.

August 23.—Colonel H. C. Bankhead reports Denver stage coach attacked by Indians between Pond creek and Lake station. Coaches need guards. Also that Comstock's ranch was attacked on night of the 20th; the men living there driven into Pond creek, one being mortally wounded, who was brought into Fort Wallace, and died the night of

the 21st.

August 25. Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, reports a party of 200 Indians devastating southern Colorado.

August 27.—Colonel Bankhead reports a citizen named Woodworth killed between Fort Lyon and Sheridan by a band of Indians numbering 13.

Mr. Parker, keeper of Lake station, reports Indians killed a citizen named William McCarty, about two miles from Lake station, Colorado Territory, on 23d instant. Thirty Indians attacked the stage near Cheyenne Wells, and but for stout resistance of escort it would have been captured. A party of about 250 Indians threatened the train of Captain Butler, 5th infantry, and caused him to return to Big Springs.

Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, again telegraphs as follows: "The Arapahoes are killing settlers, destroying ranches in all directions. For God's sake give me authority to take soldiers from Fort Reynolds. The

people are arming, and will not be restrained."

Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, reports that they are surrounded by hostile Indians, stages stopped, stock taken, and Wells, Fargo & Co., obliged to fight their way through. Is organizing volunteer companies, as the people are excited over the Indian atrocities.

Lieutenant F. H. Beecher, 3d infantry, reports the killing of Mr.

William Comstock and the wounding of Mr. Grover, scouts.

August 28.—Mr. D. B. Powers, wood and hay contractor, reports attack by body of Indians. Three men killed, and stock driven off.

Mr. Stickney, station keeper at Kiowa Springs, travelling with one

man in a wagon, about dark, was attacked by 15 or 20 Indians, and the wagon and five mules captured. Mr. Stickney was wounded. The mules were wild and ran away. Night coming on they made their escape.

The sergeant at Lake station reports two employes driven in, and also station keeper and stock tender at Reed's Spring driven off from

station, and 40 head of stock run off from Kiowa station.

August 29.—General Penrose, commanding Fort Lyon, reports on the 23d, at mid-day, a band of Cheyennes at Bent's Fort, 20 miles distant from Fort Lyon, drove off 15 head of horses and mules and 4 head of beef cattle. On the 24th Indians chased the stage from the east back. He also states from reports that the Denver stage line, the Smoky Hill, and between Forts Lyon and Dodge, are overrun by hostile Indians. On 22d August a train of 13 wagons, belonging to Señor Don Ramirez, was attacked by 75 or 100 Indians, 18 miles from the Arkansas river, the oxen killed, and the train destroyed, the men in charge, 21 in number, escaping to Fort Lyon in the darkness of night.

August 31.—Lieutenant T. A. Riley, 5th infantry, reports that Indians ran off 200 horses belonging to the Kansas Stage Company and United States Express Company, and that the stage line is interrupted.

September 1.—J. H. Jones, agent stage line, reports one woman and a child killed and scalped, and 30 head of stock run off by a body of Indians west of Lake station.

September 2.—A wagon guarded by four men of the 7th cavalry was attacked by a large body of Indians near Little Coon creek. the men were badly wounded. One of their number bravely volunteered to go to Fort Dodge for aid, giving his arms to his comrades, saying, "Here boys, you want them more than I do." They were finally relieved by a party from Fort Dodge under Lieutenant Wallace, 3d infantry.

September 4.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Tilford, commanding Fort Reynolds, reports four persons killed yesterday near Colorado City. Is in great need of cavalry to pursue hostile Indians. A large body of Indians attacked the station at Hugo Springs, firing on the guards and

circling round, but were repulsed.

September 5.—A body of Indians drove off five head of stock from the station at Hugo Springs, and then went off and burned Willow Springs. The commanding officer of Fort Reynolds urges, in consequence of Indian depredations and outrages, that the troops, and especially the cavalry at that post, be not reduced. The settlers are clamorous and excited, and ask for arms and ammunition, but he has none to give them. Believes that if the troops were withdrawn the settlements would be devastated.

September 7.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax telegraphs from Denver: "Hostile Indians have been striking simultaneously at isolated settlements of Colorado for a circuit of over 200 miles. Men, women, and children have been killed and scalped daily, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of property stolen. These atrocities have been mainly near the three great lines of travel from this focal point. • • • The Territory has no means to put volunteers in the field, and is literally defenceless," and suggests that a strong cavalry force be sent there, and that a supply of arms and ammunition be sent the territorial authorities.

September 8.—Colonel H. C. Bankhead, commanding Fort Wallace,

reports that a body of Indians, 25 in number, killed and scalped two citizens one and a half miles west of Sheridan, at about 11 a. m. yesterday. Same party drove off between 70 and 80 head of mules from

Clark & Co.'s train at the hay camp on Turkey creek.

Major Douglas forwards report of Lieutenant D. W. Wallingford, 7th cavalry, sent out to assist a wood train of 35 wagons, said to be attacked at Cimarron crossing, 28 miles west, 50 men with it. Had been fighting Indians for four days. Had two men and two horses killed, and 75 head of cattle run off, and a great many mules wounded. Five and a half miles further west the remains of a train of 10 wagons that had been captured and burned were found. Nothing but the iron work remained. There were 15 persons with it, supposed to have been killed, and their bodies burned with the train, as the peculiar stench and large quantity of bones found among the debris indicated.

September 9.—Mr. C. W. M. Ruggles, of Sheridan, reports Indians burned a ranch and killed its occupants six miles from Sheridan, on road to Wallace. Same ranch was also burned two weeks before and

had been rebuilt.

September 10.—General Penrose reports two men killed and one wounded

of L troop, 7th cavalry, in a fight with hostile Indians.

September 10.—Captain Butler, commanding Fort Wallace, reports stage fired into by Indians four miles east of Lake station. On 1st September three men were killed by a band of Indians four miles east of Reed's Spring station.

September 11.—Clark & Co., hay contractors, telegraph that they have lost 81 head of stock, and will have to give up contract unless protected,

September 12.—General Nichols, travelling to Fort Reynolds, was attacked by Indians, but they drew off when they saw the arms of the They then ran off the stock of Thompson and McGee, opposite Bent's Old Fort, then made a raid on a house at Point of Rocks, and ran off four head of stock.

September 17.—Ellis station was burned and one citizen killed. Gene-

ral Sully reports two killed and one wounded of his command.

September 19.—Colonel Bankhead reports that a body of 15 Indians fired into the Mexican ranch, four miles east of Big Timbers station.

September 24.—Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, telegraphs: "Indians more numerous and bold than ever before. It is impossible to protect the families and property of the people and fight them at the same time. We now find ourselves helpless, exposed daily to assaults, accompanied by horrid butcheries."

October 2.—General Hazen reports attack on Fort Zarah by about 100 Indians, who were driven off. They then attacked a provision train, killed one teamster and secured the mules from four teams at daylight this morning; then attacked the ranch eight miles below, and drove away all stock.

General Sully reports attack by Indians on train between Larned and Dodge. Three citizens were killed and three wounded, and over fifty

mules run off.

October 4.—Major Douglas reports: On Thursday Indians appeared under cover of a thick fog, wounded a Mexican at Lime Kiln, three miles of; then attacked a train about 10 miles down the road, killed two men and wounded two; destroyed stores and ran off stock.

October 11.—General Penrose reports 300 Indians on Purgatory, on 7th instant. They killed one Mexican and ran off a quantity of stock.

October 12.—Brevet Major E. A. Belger reports a party of Indians They killed one man and several are missing. near Ellsworth City.

Lieutenant Kaiser, 3d infantry, reports at 4 p. m., on 10th instant, a party of Indians surrounded and drove off six horses and two mules from citizens near Zarah.

October 14.—General Penrose reports a train attacked by Indians at Sand creek, on 6th instant, who ran off the cattle and captured Mrs. Blinn and her child. These Indians were led by Satanta, chief of the Kiowas.

October 20.—Colonel Royall reports attack by Indians on his camp on Prairie Dog creek, on 14th, at 4 p. m., killing one man, wounding one, and running off 26 horses.

October 21.—Colonel Bankhead reports Colonel Carpenter's command of 10th cavalry attacked by 400 ludians on 18th, on Beaver creek. Three men wounded and two horses killed. Official:

> J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, Brovet Lieutenant Colonel, A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, In the Field, Fort Hays, Kansas, October 15, 1868.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of October 1, calling for an annual report, I regret to state that I will be compelled, in consequence of my presence in the field being necessary, to make a much more incomplete report than I had desired.

I assumed the permanent command of the department of the Missouri March 2, 1868, relieving Brevet Major General A. J. Smith, colonel 7th cavalry, temporarily in command. The department comprises the districts of New Mexico, the Indian territory, Kansas, Upper Arkansas,

and the State of Missouri.

The district of New Mexico, commanded by Brevet Major General G.
W. Getty, is an old and established command. It has within its limits the Navajo Nation of Indians, the Utes, and wandering bands of Apaches, together with a few small bands of semi-civilized Indians. The district has been, with the exception of an occasional depredation on the part of the Apache bands, comparatively quiet. During the past year the Navajo Indians were successfully moved, under authority of the Lieutenant General, from their temporary reservation, near Fort Sumner, to their permanent reservation, in the northwestern portion of the territory. The Utes have remained friendly, although more neglected by the government than any other Indian tribe within my command; in fact the suffering from hunger and want, in some of the smaller bands, has been very great. This district has been ably and economically administered by its distinguished commander, General Getty.

The district of the Indian territory is also an old district, having in it the posts of Forts Gibson and Arbuckle, and has been under the command of Brevet Major General Grierson, colonel 10th cavalry, since May, 1868. It had previously been commanded by Brevet Major Montgomery Bryant, captain 6th infantry. This district has in it all the semi-civilized bands of Indians, the principal tribes being the Cherokees, Chickasaws Choctaws, and Osages. It also contains the new reservations of the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, as fixed by the treaty with the Indian peace commission of last fall. Of these bands a portion of the Kiowas and Comanches visited Fort Cobb early last spring. the point designated for their agent to reside, apparently for the purpose of obtaining their annuities and other supplies. The Indian department having failed to furnish them, they fell out with the agent, drove him off, destroyed the agency building, and came up to their old haunts on the Arkansas, threatening war if their demands were not complied with. No other events of importance occurred in this district during the past year. The district was fairly and economically managed by both its commanders. Troops were sent twice or three times to Cobb, on requisition of the agent, who appeared to be constantly in trouble. either through his own fault or that of the Indians, most probably the latter, as they told me they did not like him, but wanted Mr. Tappan, the Indian trader at Larned, to be their agent, and that they put a halter about his neck and had him led out on the prairie, and that if they had any more bad agents they would hang them.

The district of Kansas has been under the control of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. C. English, major 5th infantry, since the departure of General Hoffman, about the beginning of May, 1868. It comprises within its limits the posts of Forts Riley and Leavenworth, with one company of soldiers at the Kaw crossing of the Cottonwood, not far from Council Grove, and one company on the Republican, at the Big

Bend. The district has been very well commanded.

The district of the Upper Arkansas embraces nearly all the territory of Colorado, and that portion of Kansas west of a north and south line, through Fort Harker, and has been commanded by Brevet Brigadier General A. Sully, lieutenant colonel 3d infantry, since May, 1868, previous to which time it was commanded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. C. English, major 5th infantry. This district was by far the most difficult to manage, and the most pregnant with events during this year. It had within its limits the territory of the Cheyennes, Arapahocs, Kiowas, and Comanches, which they had agreed to give up in their treaty with the peace commission. The two great commercial highways to Colorado and New Mexico, and the lateral roads connecting them, from Harker to Larned, Hays to Dodge, and Wallace to Lyon, pass through the district, also the western line of frontier settlements in Kansas, and the eastern line of settlements in Colorado, which, from their scattered and helpless condition, were much exposed, and invited the cupidity of the savages. It is likewise the hunting grounds of Sioux, northern Arapahoes, and northern Cheyennes, and it was the permanent residence of the first-named tribe. These Indians, the Kiowas, nent residence of the first-named tribe. These Indians, the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, were able to put into the field about 6,000 well-mounted and well-armed warriors, with from two to ten spare horses each. To guard the lines of the Union Pacific railroad, and the Denver stage road, and other interests in this district, there had been established in 1867 the posts of Forts Harker, Hays, and Wallace, and the outpost of Cedar Point; and to guard the line of the Arkansas to New Mexico, there were the posts of Forts Larned, Dodge, Lyon, and Reynolds, and the outposts of Zarah and Camp Beecher, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. All these posts were, during the summer, garrisoned by eight companies of the 10th cavalry, 7th cavalry, 5th and 3d infantry, and four companies of the 38th infantry, all very much reduced in numbers, which gave me a force of about 1,200 cavalry and about 1,400 infantry.

After distributing this force for the protection of the railroad and the different posts, and along the line of settlements, I had available for the field at the commencement of hostilities only 11 companies of cavalry, seven of the 7th, and four of the 10th cavalry, in all about 800 men.

(For particulars touching the outbreak, I respectfully refer you to my

report of September 26, 1868, appended hereto.)

With this small force for offensive operations it was impossible to accomplish a great deal in so extensive a country. The Indian mounted on his hardy pony, and familiar with the country, was about as hard to find, so long as the grass lasted, as the Alabama on the ocean.

The six companies of the 7th cavalry, joining West's company of same regiment, moved to Fort Dodge, while the four companies of the 10th cavalry moved from the Sabine to the crossing of Walnut creek, on the road

from Fort Hays to Fort Dodge, and there awaited information of which direction the families and villages of the Indians had moved; while Brevet Colonel G. A Forsyth with a party of 50 scouts moved north of the railroad to Beaver creek, to watch the direction of the trails, all of which

he reported as leading to the south of the Arkansas.

On the 7th of September, General Sully, whose command had been increased by a company of the 7th cavalry from Lyon, and Brevet Major Page's company 3d infantry, in all between 500 and 600 men, crossed the Arkansas at Dodge to strike the villages of the Indians reported on the Cimarron, about 40 miles distant. On arriving at the Cimarron it was found that the villages had moved, and the trail was followed with more or less skirmishing until the crossing of the North Fork of the Canadian or Middle river was reached, when the Indians made a brisk attack, but were driven off; after which the command moved north towards Fort Dodge, and went into camp on Chalk Bluffs creek to await a further escort of infantry for the wagon train. The amount of infantry with it not being considered sufficient to guard it successfully, Captain Hale's company from the Solomon, Captain Asbury's from Larned, and Brevet Major Beebe's company of the 38th were sent; but so much time was consumed in getting these companies from remote points, that the rations for the expedition at Dodge and with the command were eaten up, and not much has since been accomplished by this column.

The Indians lost in the series of skirmishes in this movement south of the Arkansas from 17 to 22 killed, and an unknown number wounded;

the troops lost 2 killed and 1 wounded.

While General Sully was operating south of the Arkansas, Captain Graham with his company of the 10th cavalry was sent out from Wallace to give as much protection as he could along the stage road to Denver.

On the 15th of September he was attacked on Big Sandy creek by about 100 Indians, defeated them, killed 11 and wounded an unknown number. Meantime, Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth, with his company of scouts, took the trail of a party of Indians who had committed dep redations near Sheridan City, and followed it to the Arickaree Fork of the Republican, where he was attacked by about 700 Indians, and after a very gallant fight on the 17th of September repulsed the savages, inflict ing a loss on them of 35 killed and many wounded. In the engagement Lieutenant F. II. Beecher was killed, Forsyth twice wounded, and 4 of his scouts killed and 15 wounded, the command living on horseflesh for a period of eight days. The gallantry displayed by this brave little command is worthy of the highest commendation, but was only in keeping with the character of the two gallant officers in command of it—Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth and Lieutenant Frederick H. Beecher. While the command was beleaguered two scouts stole through the Indian lines and brought word to Fort Wallace of its perilous position, and Brevet Colonel H. C. Bankhead, captain 5th infantry, commanding Fort Wallace, with the most commendable energy started to its relief with 100 men from that point, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter's company of the 10th cavalry, then en marché protecting the stage line to Denver, reaching Forsyth on the morning of the 25th of September.

About the same time Brevet Brigadier General W. H. Penrose, from Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, with "L" troops 7th cavalry, pursued a party of Indians, who were driving off stock from the settlers, killing four.

While these operations were in progress the governor of Kansas, knowing how hard we were pressed for troops, proposed to relieve the seven companies I had on the eastern frontier settlements of Kansas,

if arms, ammunition, and rations could be issued by the government for 500 militia from the State. This I gladly assented to, and these conditions were carried out by direction of the Lieutenant General.

As soon as the agreement was consummated, I drew the two companies of 7th cavalry at Harker and proceeded to Larned to try to induce the Kiowas and Comanches to return to their reservations at Fort Cobb. I offered to furnish them rations to that post, and Brevet Major General Hazen, sent by General Sherman to conduct the Indians to their reservations, agreed to feed them during the winter, and issue their annuities. This proposition was accepted, but only as a decoy to get their families out of the proximity of the post, and then openly to become hostile. There is no doubt in my mind of the young men having been so previously. Previous to this interview with the Kiowas, and before General Sully moved south of the Arkansas, in order to keep a portion of the Arapa-hoes, who were not known to be hostile, out of the war, he invited their principal chiefs to visit me at Fort Dodge. I there offered to provide for them during the winter, which proposition they accepted, but only as a cover to get their stock and families out of the reach of the troops, and when General Sully moved south they were the first to attack him. I mention this circumstance to show that we exhausted every alternative to be friendly with Indians not known to be fully engaged in the strife, as we had exhausted every means during the summer to preserve the peace with all the tribes.

During the period embraced in the foregoing events, the Lieutenant General ordered Brevet Major General C. C. Augur, commanding department of the Platte, to send from Fort Sedgwick to the forks of the Republican river six companies of the 27th infantry and two companies of the 2d cavalry, under command of Brevet Brigadier General L. P. Bradley, lieutenant colonel 27th infantry, and at the same time notified me that the seven companies of the 5th cavalry would report to me at Fort Harker.

General Bradley arrived on the Republican on the 25th September, in time to be of material assistance to Colonel Forsyth by the approach of his command, since which time he has been operating east and west on the head-waters of the Republican, but his command being principally infantry, it cannot do much more than cover the country.

After it became fully known that the Kiowas and Comanches were engaged in hostilities, we had against us the full number of 6,000 warriors, well mounted and armed, and I deemed it necessary to say our force was too small, and orders were received to call on the governor of Kansas for one regiment of cavalry, 1,200 strong. This regiment will soon be organized and ready for the field.

On September 29th, seven companies of the 5th cavalry arrived at Fort Harker. They were at once equipped and sent north of the railroad from here, on Beaver creek, under command of Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, major 5th cavalry, but as yet have not succeeded in finding the Indians.

On the 12th October, General Sully ordered Custer's command from Chalk Bluff creek to scour the country on Medicine Lodge creek and the Big Bend of the Arkansas, pending the accumulation of supplies at P for an expedition to the Canadian river and Wachita mountains small parties of Indians who had been depredating on the Harker to Dodge were found, and drew south to watch the of Custer. Two Indians were reported as probably killed it dashes made by them at sundry times, but no families or found.

On October 5th, General Bradley notified me that the

Indians Colonel Royall was sent after had crossed Beaver creek in a southwesterly direction. Brevet Major General E. A. Carr, major 5th cavalry, who arrived soon after the detachment of his regiment had taken the field, was at once ordered to join his command and take the trail reported by General Bradley, with directions to Brevet Colonel Bankhead, at Fort Wallace, to furnish him with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter's and Captain Graham's companies of the 10th cavalry, numbering about 120 men, as an escort. General Carr, while carrying out these instructions, was, with his party, attacked on the 18th instant by about 400 of these Indians on Beaver creek, and, after an engagement of six hours, repulsed the Indians, killing nine and wounding an unknown Three of the escort were wounded.

The above gives you an account of the principal movements of troops and principal combats since the 25th August; but in addition there were a number of movements from posts, especially from Forts Wallace, Dodge, Lyon, and Hays, in which some Indians were killed. In all contests and skirmishes which have taken place up to this time, about 92 Indians have

been killed and an unknown number wounded.

No villages have as yet been destroyed, and no large amount of stock The above number of Indians killed, I think, can be safely captured. relied upon as correct.

The number of soldiers killed in this period has been 6 and of scouts in the government service 5, of soldiers wounded 10, and of scouts 16.

The number of citizens killed and officially reported is as set forth in the accompanying list of "Indian outrages and murders," and will number 79 killed and 9 wounded.

In nearly all cases the most horrible and savage butcheries were per-

petrated on the bodies of the victims.

The amount of stock run off in Colorado and Kansas, and from the large freight trains to New Mexico and Colorado, is very large, probably in excess of 5,000 head. The settlements have been driven in, and ranches abandoned, making the damage done to all interests very large. In fact, unless the Indians are crushed out, and made to obey the authority of the government, there will be a total paralysis of some of the best interests of this section of country. All confidence is destroyed.

The people have felt some degree of security from the assurances of the peace commission; but many of them have met a horrible fate in consequence. No peace which will give confidence can be hereafter made by

paying "tribute" to these savage bands of cruel marauders.

I am exceedingly glad that the peace commission resolved at their late meeting that Indian tribes should not be dealt with as independent nations. They are wards of the government, and should be made to respect the laws and the lives and property of citizens.

The Indian history of this country for the last 300 years shows that of all the great nations of Indians only the remnants have been saved. The same fate awaits those now hostile, and the best way for the government is to now make them poor by the destruction of their stock, and then settle them on the lands allotted to them.

The motive of the peace commission was humane, but there was an error of judgment in making peace with these Indians last fall. They should have been punished and made to give up the plunder captured, and which they now hold, and, after properly submitting to the military, and disgorging their plunder, they could have been turned over to the civil agents. This error has given many more victims to savage ferocity.

The present system of dealing with the Indians, I think, is an error. There are too many fingers in the pie, too many ends to be subserved,

to much money to be made; and it is the interest of the nation, and manity, to put an end to this inhuman farce. The peace commisthe Indian department, the military, and the Indians make a thy team." The public treasury is depleted, and innocent people land in the quadrangular management, in which the public treasury

the marmed settlers are the greatest sufferers.

has should be only one head in the government of Indians. led to the peace commission, then to the Indian department, both his are expensive institutions, without any system or adequate hay to make good their promises. Then the Indian falls back on tary, which is the only reliable resort in case he becomes pinched

inger.

spectfully recommend, in view of what I have seen since I came in and of this department, and from a long experience with Indians More, that the Indian bureau be transferred to the War Departand that the Lieutenant General, as the common superior, have ad entire charge of the Indians; that each department commander e officers under him have the sole and entire charge of the Indians department. There will then be no "baulky team," no additional e in salaries, and a just accountability in the disbursement of the appropriations. The machinery necessary to support the army thout additional expense, supply the Indians.

success so far in the number of Indians killed is fully as great as be expected, and arrangements are now being made for active

ons against their villages and stock.

on as the failure of the grass and the cold weather forces the ed bands to come together to winter in the milder latitudes south Arkansas, a movement of troops will then take place from Bas-yon, Dodge, and Arbuckle, which I hope will be successful in a permanent peace.

e the honor to be, General, very respectfully your obedient ser-

P. H. SHERIDAN

Major General United States Army.

tenant General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL C. C. AUGUR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, Omaha, October 14, 1868.

GRAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of military ions within this department for the past year.

re has been no change in the number or character of the troops the department during this time except the discharge of the Pawouts in November last, and the re-enlistment of a portion of them this spring.

ecruits except for cavalry have been received by any of the regi-

and the number of discharges has been very great.

appended table, marked Ao, will show the extent and character The average number of men in the infantry companies is 06868. 65. One hundred and ninety-two recruits have recently been d by the 2d regiment of cavalry, and they were assigned to the ipanies now operating in and about "Republican." Additional s have been applied for to fill this regiment.

The arrangements for wintering the troops, indicated in my last repe were carried out.

Appended to this report, marked A, is a list of the principal ladepredations committed since October, 1867. It will be seen that a Powder river country they seized every possible opportunity to a trains and mail parties, and drive off stock. This continued until they by the severity of the weather, to be renewed again early in this parties.

These latter depredations, commencing so early and extending Plum creek to Fort Fetterman, a distance of near 400 miles, can almost universal apprehension of a general Indian war along our tier and the line of the Union Pacific railroad; but being present Indian peace commission at its meeting at Fort Laramie in An became satisfied from reports of chiefs present that these depred were the acts of small parties of the young men of the tribes, and a general war with the northern bands was not at that time inministration.

It became necessary, however, to take precaution to secure the road, and allay if possible all fears of travellers thereon. I had dements of troops placed at every railroad station between Fort Kanand Cheyenne, and companies of infantry on Rock creek and Med

Bow, between Fort Sanders and Fort Steele.

Two companies of Pawnee scouts of 50 men each were organia patrol along the road between Wood river and North Platte, and disposable cavalry were also used in scouting along the road as Fort Steele.

No attempt at interference with the railroad has occurred size precautions were adopted. This arrangement of troops along the is still continued, and will be until it becomes necessary to be troops into winter quarters, after which no trouble is anticipated.

Early in June small parties of Indians appeared too on the stage near Sulphur Springs, and a company of infantry was sent there remained until the Indians were followed north of the Sweetwater. rapid extension of the railroad toward Salt Lake City rendered it sary to increase the number of troops in that direction.

I visited Fort Bridger and Camp Douglas, and found sufficient racks and quarters—very much dilapidated and illy arranged—to a modate, when put in condition, one regiment. The necessary re were ordered, and the 36th infantry sent to occupy them—five comp

at each post.

Returning from Fort Bridger I visited the Sweetwater mines, population have frequently asked for troops to protect them from

incursions of the northern Indians.

The location of the Shoshone reservation on the Wind river, cocupation by these friendly Indians, would of itself be ample probably as it may be some years before this occupation is effected, probably be necessary another year to keep during the summer three companies in that vicinity. This I propose to do.

The governor of Nebraska, early in the spring, applied to me peally for protection of the settlement on Little Blue. The previous mer the Indians committed many depredations upon them, kill number of their inhabitants, and, in fact, causing their abandon. The settlers are now anxious to return, could they be assured tection. I ordered a company of cavalry to encamp and scout alcompanies. One has remained there during the entire season, attempt has been made by the Indians thus far to interfere with inhabitants.

The abandonment of Forts C. F. Smith, Phil. Kearney, and

ordered early in the spring by the General-in-chief, was commenced as soon as the contractor could furnish the necessary transportation, and was completed in August; the 18th infantry, occupying Forts D. A. Russell and Sedgwick, and points on the railroad, relieved the 30th infantry, which occupied Fort Sanders, and commenced the new post Fort Fred. Steele. Four companies of the 4th infantry were sent to Fort Fetterman, and the 27th brought to the line of the railroad, where part of it now is, the headquarters and six companies being on the Republican.

The abandonment of the Powder river country placed one regiment and a half without quarters. The necessary establishment of Fort Fred. Steele made place for the half regiment, and it became a question, economically, where quarters for the winter should be provided for the remaining regiment. It was found to be much cheaper to build the necessary temporary quarters at Omaha, and bring the troops here for the winter, than to build in the interior and transport supplies to them. This arrangement has been sanctioned by the War Department, and the temporary quarters are now being constructed. In connection with this abandonment of the Powder river country, it may be remarked here that the effect upon the Indians anticipated has been fully realized. They have regarded it as an evidence of weakness on our part, and General Sheridan reports that the recent outbreak in his department was urged by the northern bands with a view of compelling the abandonment by the whites of the Smoky Hill country, as they had compelled, as they fancied, the abandonment of their country in the north.

The efforts made to cultivate gardens at the different posts, in compliance with orders from the General-in-chief, have been but partially successful in this department. This failure is due to a variety of causes. Indian depredations compelled the sending of troops into the field at the very time the gardens should have been made. Many changes of stations took place also about the same time. The grasshoppers were very destructive. At Forts Kearney, McPherson, Bridger, and Camp Douglas they entirely destroyed the gardens, though a subsequent planting at Bridger

and Camp Douglas was more successful.

The latter post grew 1,700 bushels of potatoes and 35 bushels peas.

Everything else destroyed by grasshoppers.

Fifteen thousand pounds potatoes were grown at Fort Sanders, 300 pounds each of turnips and beets, and many other vegetables. The garden at this post has been the most successful one in the department.

It is very certain that, as the posts and their garrisons become more permanent, good gardens can be made, and ample for the use of officers

and men, unless destroyed by insects.

The necessity for the establishment of a small arsenal in this department, capable of making necessary repairs, was indicated in my last report. A bill to effect this was reported in the House of Representatives at its last session, but failed to become a law. I respectfully request that renewed efforts be made at the approaching session of Congress to have such an arsenal authorized.

Appended to this report, and marked B, is a list of ordnance and ordnance stores now in this department useless for want of repairs, and which to transport to any arsenal for repairs, and back to their present

location, would cost about their value.

This arsenal should also have storage capacity sufficient for all arms and munitions likely to become necessary for the troops and States on the line of the Pacific railroad, between the Missouri and California. In the appended table, marked A°, is a statement of the number of officers

and enlisted men tried by courts-martial in this department during

past year.

I regret to say it is large, but still more that it is a present need it is impossible always to avoid appointing in the army under young men. Their conduct soon renders it necessary for them to the service or suffer punishment by sentence of court-martial majority of the captains and subalterns are most excellent and cofficers, but they are comparatively young in the service and in and have not always the tact and patience and coolness necess manage enlisted men, without resort to courts-martial. The nat the service on the plains—the scattering of regiments by compare detachments during the whole summer, and many of these compared to the plains—is most unfavorable both to office men. From these different causes arise the necessity for so many

I am happy to report, however, that during the past year the been in this department a marked improvement in all that pertain

the discipline and morale of both officers and men.

I have visited every post in the department during this summer. Fort Kearney, and speak from actual observation of the general

condition of the troops therein.

I have to express my entire satisfaction with the manner in which chiefs of the various staff departments at my headquarters has formed their varied and important duties. My personal staff

tled to the same commendation.

The necessity for any discussion of the Indian question, so interconnected with the duties of the commander of this department, be obviated by the results of the recent deliberations of the Indian commission, and their recommendations thereon. But even if the mendations of the commission receive the sanction of Congress, I anticipate an immediate settlement of all difficulties with Indian evil results of a mischievous system, so long in operation, can remedied in a day or year. The Indian is unrestrained now by sideration for the white man. He neither loves nor fears him. I he can be controlled he must be made to do one or the other. It if the management of everything pertaining to his affairs is introduced in a few years he will do both.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. C. AUGUR,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Departs

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General United States Army,

Headq'rs Mil. Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Me.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL ALFRED H. TERRY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 5, 1

GENERAL: In obedience to the instructions of the Lieutenant commanding, I have the honor to submit a report of military of this department occurring since my last annual report, which we on the 27th day of September, 1867.

The department of Dakota is now divided into four military dia and the organization and distribution of troops is the same as at the of my last report, excepting the transfer of one company of the

infantry from Fort Sully to Fort Raudall, and one company of the 10th

infantry from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Ripley.

The movements of troops in the district of Minnesota, with the exception of the sending of one company of the 10th infantry from Fort Abercrombie to Leach lake, for purposes which will be mentioned hereafter, have been confined to escort duty between the several posts of the district, and the protection of contractors' trains and herds of beef cattle en route from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Stevenson on the Missouri river.

In the district of southeast Dakota there has been no movement of troops, except the transfer of one company of the 22d infantry from Fort Sully to Fort Randall, it having been deemed expedient to increase the garrison of the last-named post in consequence of the establishment

of a new Indian reservation in the immediate vicinity.

In the Middle district the various bands of the Sioux have been almost constantly throughout the year perpetrating acts of hostility, directed chiefly at the mail parties and cattle herds, occasioning a constant activity on the part of the garrison, and often preventing any communication between the posts except by strong parties. The difficulty has been complicated by the visits of bands of half-breeds from the British territory who have supplied the hostile Sioux with whiskey and ammu-Detachments have been, from time to time, sent out from the post in pursuit of Indians who have committed depredations, but these have usually failed of their object, being parties of infantry called suddenly from fatigue duty and hastily mounted for the purpose.

It having been reported that a camp of half-breeds had been established at the Little Muddy river for the purpose of illicit traffic with the Indians, a party was sent from Fort Buford, under command of Lieutenant Hogan, 31st infantry, which broke up the camp and captured some merchandise, including a small amount of ammunition. The articles so seized have been turned over to the United States civil author-

ities for the Territory of Dakota.

In the district of Montana Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Nugent, with 100 men of the 13th infantry, established, on the 9th of May, a summer camp at the mouth of the Muscleshell. The troops will be withdrawn

at the close of navigation.

The depredations of the Blood, Pegan, and Blackfeet Indians upon the settlers and mail stations rendered it necessary to establish a patrol along the stage route from Fort Benton to Helena, M. T., during the winter and early spring. Parties have also, on several occasions, been detailed for the protection of the mail route from Minnesota to Montana. Detachments sent in pursuit of stock stolen by the Indians in this dis-

trict have generally succeeded in recovering the property.

The behavior of the various tribes and bands of Indians in this department during the year has been so diverse as to preclude any general characterization. The tribes in Montana and northern Dakota, with the exception of the Kees, Mandans, and Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, have been found in a constantly hostile attitude, and appear to have omitted no opportunity of committing depredations upon settlers and public property; while from the bands occupying southern Dakota and Minnesota little or no trouble has been experienced. Most of the move-ments of troops have been occasioned by hostile demonstrations of Uncpapa and other bands of Sioux, River Crow, Pegap xd, and Blackfeet.

The depredations of these Indians, though not on been of frequent occurrence, requiring incessant via the garrisons of the posts, and causing in the aggre

have art of e of a number of lives and a considerable loss of property, both to private citizens and to the public. The subject can be probably best presented by enumerating in detail the most important of these hostile acts.

On the 10th of October, 1867, the Uncpapas attacked a logging party sent out from Fort Stevenson, wounding one man severely, and the next day captured five mules and killed an ox.

On the 6th of November the wood party from Fort Buford was attacked by Uncpapas two miles from the post; one man was killed, one wounded, and four mules were lost.

In February, 1868, Indians stole a number of animals from citizens near Fort Shaw; the detachment of troops sent in pursuit failed to overtake them.

On the 19th of April, 1868, Indians stole horses from the mail station at Dearborn creek, Montana, and from citizens in that vicinity. Troops

were again sent in pursuit without success.

On the 20th of April Indians attacked the herd of the government contractor at Fort Ellis, M. T.; they were pursued by a detachment under Captain Horr, 13th infantry, who recaptured the larger portion of the herd, and took six horses and one mule.

On the 21st of April, Indians, depredating on the cattle herd near the Upper Yellowstone river, killed one cattle herder; Captain Horr pursued them to the mountains. Two days after the Indians killed another man

two miles from Fort Ellis.

On the 24th of April Sioux Indians attacked the herd at Camp Cooke

and ran off 34 horses and mules.

During April and May the Uncpapas made three attempts to capture the stock herd at Fort Stevenson, but were repulsed.

In May the Uncpapas attacked Fort Totten and ran off the herd,

but it was all recaptured excepting three mules.

On the 13th of May two men were killed by Indians 10 miles from Fort Buford; when found they were pinned to the ground by 27 arrows. scalped and horribly mutilated.

On the 15th of May two mail carriers were murdered by Uncpapes,

between Forts Stevenson and Totten.

On the 17th Camp Cooke was attacked, but the Indians were repulsed On the 19th 75 Sloux attacked Camp Reeve, at the mouth of the Muscleshell river; the stock was driven off, but was recaptured by a detach ment under Lieutenant Edwards, 13th infantry.

May 24th. The Indians, having stolen stock from citizens near Fort Ellis, were pursued by a sergeant and five men, who recaptured the stock after a brisk skirmish, two horses being killed in the affair.

On the same day Sioux and Crow Indians attacked Camp Reeve, killing two herders; the troops saved the herd, but having no horses could not pursue the Indians.

May 25th. Two mail carriers between Forts Stevenson and Totten were

captured and stripped by the Uncpapas, but escaped with their lives.

July 11th. A herd of beef cattle, near the Niobrara river, en route for Fort Randall, was attacked by Brulé Sioux; one civilian was killed and two wounded; the Indians were afterwards delivered up by a friendly

August 9th. Steamer Leni Leoti was fired into by the Sioux, near Fort Berthold, one Mandan Indian on board being killed.

August 10th. Lieutenant Cusick, with 50 men of the 31st infantry. en route from Fort Buford to Fort Stevenson, was attacked at 3 a.m. by Sioux; the Indians were repulsed.

On the 20th the herd at Fort Buford, guarded by 21 men, was attacked

by two parties of Sioux, 150 to 200 in number; the attack being made on two sides the herd of 250 beef cattle was stampeded, and although the garrison of the post, at the time all at work making "adobes," seized their arms and rushed out, they only succeeded in recovering 57 head; loss two killed and five wounded; among the latter was Lieutenant Cusick, 31st infantry.

On the 23d the mail party between Forts Stevenson and Totten was surprised by Uncpapa Sioux, one sergeant and two men were killed, and

the stock captured.

August 24th, 21 Indians, committing depredations near St. Peter's Mission, M. T., were captured by citizens and delivered to the military authorities, with the urgent request that they be summarily dealt with.

During the summer of this year two employes of the Northwest Fur Company, employed cutting hay near Fort Stevenson, were killed by the Sioux, and seven wood-choppers on the river were also killed by Indians.

On the application of the agent for the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, representing that there was danger of disturbances among the Indians at Leach lake, Minnesota, a detachment of 20 men was sent by the commanding officer of Fort Ripley to the agency at that place on the 2d day of July.

Subsequently this force was increased by one company of the 10th

infantry, sent from Fort Abercrombie.

A personal examination into the affairs of the Chippewas, made by me at Fort Ripley on the 21st of August, disclosed the facts that the Indians were greatly dissatisfied with the conduct of their agent, and that while there is no immediate danger of an outbreak, the occurrence of one during next year is not improbable, unless the complaints of the Indians shall receive attention, and any wrongs that they may have suffered be redressed, or they be satisfied that their complaints are without foundation.

During the last winter, a large issue of rations was made to Indians in the vicinity of Fort Totten. This issue was absolutely necessary to prevent starvation. Similar issues were made at Forts Rice, Sully, and Randall, under the instructions of the Lieutenant General commanding, to tribes with which the peace commission was in negotiation, pending a

more permanent arrangement.

During the past year the building of Fort Sully has been nearly completed; the company quarters, hospital, storehouses, and officers' quarters are completed, and but very little remains to be done. At Fort Rice but small progress was made last year. This year, at very little expense, most of the material having been made upon the spot by the labor of the troops, company quarters, hospital, and storehouses have been completed. The officers' quarters have been commenced, and a sufficient number of buildings for the accommodation of the officers now at the post will be completed before winter.

At Fort Stevenson the company quarters, storehouses, and hospital

have been completed; the officers' quarters are still unfinished.

At Fort Totten the brick buildings designed to make this a permanent post have been commenced; the stone foundations of them all are laid, and the storehouses and hospital completed; the company quarters are in process of erection, but work upon the officers' quarters will not be commenced until next spring.

The buildings at Fort Wadsworth, incomplete at the time of my last report, have been finished, so that no further expense will be incurred

upon that account.

No reports have been received from Forts Buford, Shaw, or Ellis, in

regard to the progress of building, but it is believed that each of the posts will be substantially finished by the setting in of winter.

In February last I reported to the Lieutenant General command that parties from Yankton, D. T., and its vicinity, proposed to make expedition to the Black Hills, with a view to settling there, and accordance with his instructions I directed General Stanley to all persons that expeditions into this unceded Indian territory with unlawful, and would not be permitted; and if necessary, to use the in his district to enforce the prohibition. The notice given by General Stanley proved sufficient to deter the parties referred to from process their undertaking, and it was not found necessary to employ force.

Nothing else has occurred in the department during the past year

sufficient importance to be mentioned in this report.

I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALFRED H. TERBY,

Brevet Major General, United States Arm

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G., Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

REPORT OF GENERAL HALLECK, MILITARY DIVISION THE PACIFIC.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, San Francisco, California, September 22, 18

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following annual report of

affairs of this military command:

The military division of the Pacific includes the States of Organical California, and Nevada, and the Territories of Alaska, Washing Idaho, and Arizona. It comprises a territory of about 1,218,000 squalles, and has about 12,750 statute miles of sea-coast, including islands. Its population is about 700,000 whites, and 130,000 India. The military force of the division is two regiments of cavalry, one ment of artillery, and four regiments of infantry.

For military administration the division is divided into three dements, viz: 1st, the department of Alaska; 2d, the department of

Columbia; and 3d, the department of California.

I--THE DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA.

Brevet Major General J. C. Davis, commanding. Headquarter

Sitka, Alaska.

This department comprises the territory recently ceded to the United States by Russia, and formerly known as Russian America. Its is estimated at about 578,000 square miles, and its population at than 2,000 whites, and about 60,000 half-breeds and Indians. Its tary force consists of five companies of artillery and one company infantry, six companies in all. Six military posts have been designed each garrisoned by one company, viz: Fort Kodiak, Fort Kenay, Sir Fort Koutznou, Fort Wrangell, and Fort Tougass.

Fort Kontznou, Fort Wrangell, and Fort Tougass.

Indian population.—The accounts of the Indian population of Alerare so meagre and conflicting, that it is difficult to arrive at very factory estimates. The following, based in part on my own obsertions, and in part on the accounts of others, must be regarded as approximately correct. Most writers make four general divisions of

natives of Alaska: 1st, the Koloschians; 2d, the Kenaians; 3d, the Aleutians; 4th, the Esquimaux. These are again subdivided into numerous ribes and families, which have been named, sometimes from their places of residence or resort, and sometimes from other circumstances or incidents.

1. The Koloschians.—This name is given by the Russians to all the natives who inhabit the islands and coast from the latitude 54° 40′ to the mouth of the Atna or Copper river. The people of British Columbia call them Stikeens. They are said to speak the same language, or at least dialects of the same language, which has been called Koloschian or Stikeen. The Indians of the northern islands and northern coast of British Columbia belong to the same stock, and their entire population was estimated by the early explorers at 25,000. The Koloschians in Alaska, at the present time, have been subdivided and classed as follows:

The Hydas, who inhabit the southern part of Alexandria, or Prince of Wales archipelago. They have usually been hostile to the whites, and a few years ago captured a trading vessel and murdered the crew. Very recently they took possession of a vessel, the Black Diamond, loaded with coal belonging to the quartermasters' department, and stripped her of whatever they desired, but did not injure the crew, who were too weak to offer resistance. They number about 600. These Indians are also called Kaiganies and Kliavakans; the former being near Kaigan harbor, and the latter near the Gulf of Kliavakan.

In the same archipelago are the Hennegas, who live near Cape Pole, and the Chatsinas, who occupy the northern portion of the principal island. They are said to be peaceful, and to number about 500 each, in

all about 1,000.

The Tougass, who live on Tougass island and on the north side of Portland channel. A branch of this tribe, called the Foxes, now under a separate chief, live near Cape Fox. The two branches together number about 500.

The Stikeens who live on the Stikeen river and the islands near its mouth. Although represented, as at the present time, peaceable, a few years ago they captured a trading vessel and murdered the crew. They

number about 1,000.

The Kakus, or Kakes, who live on Kuprinoff island, having their principal settlement near the northwestern side. These Indians have long been hostile to the whites, making distant warlike incursions in their canoes. They have several times visited Puget sound, and, in 1857, murdered the collector of customs at Port Townsend. They number altogether about 1,200.

The Kous, who have several villages on the bays and inlets of Kou island, between Cape Division and Prince Frederick's sound. They are represented as generally unfriendly to our people, and will rob and murder whenever they have a good opportunity. They are dangerous only

to small unarmed traders. They number, in all, about 800.

The Koutznous or Koushnous, who live near Koutznere Head, at the mouth of Hood's bay, Admiralty island. They formerly had a bad reputation, but they now seem disposed to be peaceful. They number about 800.

The Awks, who live along Douglas's channel and near the mouth of Tako river. They have a bad reputation, and number about 800.

The Sundowns and Takos, who live on the mainland from Port Houghton to the Tako river. They are treacherous and mostly hostile. They number about 500.

The Chilcales or Chilkats, living on Lynn cd d the Chilkat

river. They are warlike, and have heretofore been hostile to all whites, but at present manifest a disposition to be friendly. They muster about 2,000.

The Hoodsua-hoos, who live near the head of Chatham straits. There are also small settlements of them near Port Frederick, and at some other points. They are all represented as treacherous and dangerous.

They number about 1,000.

The Hunnas or Hoone-aks, who are scattered along the mainland from Lynn canal to Cape Spencer. They formerly committed frequent hostilities against trading vessels, but have been quiet since the change of flags. Their number is about 1,000.

The Sitkas, or Indians on Baronoff island, who were at first opposed to the change of flags, but have since become friendly. These are esti-

mated by General Davis at about 1,200.

If we add to these the scattering families and tribes on the islands not above enumerated, and the Hyacks, who live south of Copper river, we shall have from 12,000 to 15,000 as the whole number of Koloschians in

the Territory.

- 2. The Kenaians.—This name, derived from the peninsula of Kenay, which lies between Cook's inlet and Prince William's sound, has been applied to all the Indians who occupy the country north of Copper river and west of the Rocky mountains, except the Aleutians and Esquimans. They are a proud and fearless race, but the Russian traders and the employés of the telegraph company represent them as peaceful and well disposed. They, however, are ready to avenge any affront or wrong. I have not sufficient data to give the names, locations, or numbers of the several tribes of these people. Their whole number is usually estimated at 25,000.
- 3. The Alcutians.—This term more properly belongs to the natives of the Alcutian islands, but it has been applied also to those of the Schoumagin and Kodiak groups, and to the southern Esquimaux, whom they greatly resemble. They are generally kind and well disposed, and not entirely wanting in industry. By the introduction of schools and churches among these people the Russians have done much towards reducing them to a state of civilization. As might be expected from the indefinite character of the lines separating them from the Esquimaux, the estimates of their numbers are conflicting, varying from 4,000 to 10,000. Probably the lowest number would comprise all the inhabitants of the Alcutian islands proper, while if we include the other groups and the peninsula of Alaska, and the country bordering on Bristol bay, the whole number may reach as high as 10,000.
- 4. The Esquimaux.—These people, who constitute the remainder of the population of Alaska, inhabit the coasts of Behring's sea and of the Arctic ocean, and the interior country north, and including the northern branches of Youkon river. The Kenaians are said to hold the country along the more southerly branches of that river. The character of the Alaskian Esquimaux does not essentially differ from that of the same race in other parts of the world. They are low in the scale of humanity, and generally harmless, but often treacherous and hostile to small parties of whites. No very reliable data can be given in regard to their numbers, but it is generally supposed that from 10,000 to 20,000 of these people either live permanently in northern Alaska, or frequently visit that section of country from Mackenzie's river on the British territory west of the Rocky mountains. These estimates make the entire Indian population of Alaska from 50,000 to 70,000; probably a mean of 60,000 would be as nearly a correct result as can be arrived at with our present knowledge of the country.

HOSTILE INDIANS.

It will be seen from the foregoing summary that the Kolaschians are the only Indians in Alaska with whom any serious difficulties are to be apprehended. Although most of these people now pretend to be friendly, they are all of so treacherous a character that depredations by them may be expected on the first favorable opportunity. Our traders are not likely for some time to come into direct contact with the Kenaians, and there is very little to apprehend in their intercourse with the Aleutians and Esquimaux.

MILITARY POSTS.

Sitka was the only post which, on account of the lateness of the season when the transfer of the territory was made, we could establish last The Indians at this place were at first very sullen, and seemed disposed to regard our people with hostility, but under the firm and decided course pursued toward them by General Davis they are now friendly and submissive. As their principal village is directly under our batteries, General Davis deemed one company sufficient for the permanent garrison of the place, and it was at first proposed to transfer the other company to Kou island; but an examination of its harbors not proving favorable, General Davis selected a site for the new post on the peninsula of Koutznou, on Admiralty island, which commands the entrance to a large bay. He represented the advantages of this position to be that: 1. The site is favorable for a military post, and timber is abundant and convenient. 2. The harbor is safe and commodious, and the auchorage good. 3. The entrance is narrow and can be easily fortified, so as to make it a harbor of refuge in time of war. 4. It is easily accessible to vessels entering Chatham's straits from either the north or the south. 5. It is directly opposite Peril straits, which lead to Sitka, and is about equidistant from the Kious, Kakés, Takos, and Chilkats, the most powerful and dangerous of the Kolaschians tribes; and, 6. The most promising coal veins yet discovered in this country are found in this bay.

Captain Mitchell, of the United States steamer Saginaw, who has several times visited and examined this harbor, fully confirmed to me these statements of General Davis, and moreover was very sanguine in regard to the character and extent of the coal discovered in the bay. Both these gentlemen regard Koutznou as more favorable for a settlement, and the establishment of a commercial town, than any other they have

seen in Alaska.

On these representations I authorized General Davis to commence the establishment of a post there for one company. He has at Sitka all the materials necessary for that purpose. They were sent there last year to enable him to construct shelters for his command, but as the buildings turned over by the Russian authorities were found sufficient for that purpose, most of the lumber and other materials are still on hand and can be used in the construction of the new post. As the season is too far advanced to complete the shelters this fall, General Davis proposes to have the garrison winter at Sitka.

Captain Pierce's company E, second artillery, early last spring commenced the establishment of a small post on Tourass island, near our southern boundary, and another on Wrangell stikeen river. The former was intended for with the Tourass, Hyda, Kaigan, and other before the frontiers of British Columbia, and the latter to keep t

I visited these posts, in August last, Captain Pierce and Brevet Captain Smith—the latter commanding the detachment at Fort Wrangell—were of the opinion that, in view of the reduction of the company by expiraration of enlistments, and the equivocal aspect of the Stikeen Indians, the garrisons of these posts were too small for safety. I accordingly ordered company I, same regiment, to occupy Fort Wrangell, and the detachment from company E to return to Fort Tougass.

In view of the importance of establishing relations with the Aleutians and Kenaians, I sent one company of artillery to Kodiak island, and another to the peninsula of Kinay, to establish posts at each of these places. That sent to Kodiak, after an unprecedentedly long voyage, reached St. Paul harbor in good order June 5, and immediately proceeded to establish the post of Fort Kodiak; but the company sent to Kenay was wrecked in the bark Torrent, near its destination, and will not be able to construct its post before next summer. It will winter at Kodiak. circumstances of this wreck, so far as ascertained, are given in a special report. The Indians at both places have manifested the most friendly disposition toward our people.

INDIAN POLICY IN ALASKA.

General Davis expressed the opinion that in order to maintain peace with the powerful tribes of the Koluschians and Kenaians, the establishment of military posts in their country should precede the advance of settlement and trade. Their relations with the military, when once established, are almost invariably friendly. They are not cheated or ill-treated by the soldiers, and soon learn to respect the authority of the officers, and the power of a well-armed and well-disciplined command. A firm and just administration has a more important influence over savages than is usually supposed. By establishing military posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes or villages, a salutary influence is soon obtained over them, which readily extends to other branches and families of the same Indians. In this way the whole country will be gradually opened to our settlers and traders, without the danger of hostile collisions. They will thus learn that our government is able and ready to compel them to good conduct, and not disposed to reward hostilities and purchase peace by treaties and annuities, as has been the practice elsewhere.

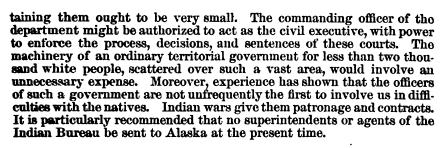
I fully concur in these views in regard to the policy which should be adopted toward the Indians in Alaska; and I believe that the military posts already designated will accomplish the desired object, and that, if this policy be properly carried out, we shall not be under the necessity of sending additional troops to that Territory to carry on a long and

expensive Indian war.

For the protection of trading vessels, and to inspire the natives with due respect for our flag, it will be important to keep a vessel of war in By occasionally visiting the several military posts and these waters. larger Indian towns, most of which are on the shores of navigable bays and channels, such a vessel will do much toward maintaining a permanent peace.

CIVIL TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

General Davis is of opinion that civil officers of a territorial government are not required in Alaska at the present time, except a court at Sitka, and another at Kodiak, with jurisdiction over all criminal cases. As the business of these courts will be very limited, the expense of main-



INSPECTION OF POSTS.

I have recently inspected the principal military posts in this Territory. At Tougass and Wrangell the construction of the block-houses and shelters for the men and officers was so far advanced as to warrant their completion before winter. These posts are well situated, with good harbors, and every convenience for landing supplies. Timber and fuel are abundant and easily procured. At Sitka the quarters, barracks, and storehouses are ample, and a few repairs and alterations will make this one of the most comfortable and desirable posts on the Pacific. But little has been done as yet at Tougass and Wrangell by the commands towards establishing vegetable gardens, but those cultivated by the natives gave promise when I visited them (about the middle of August) of abundant crops. Although the soil and climate at Sitka are less favorable than other posts, the gardens there were very promising, and supplied the messes with radishes, lettuce, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, peas, beans, and other vegetables. The potato crop also gave promise of a fair yield. In a moist climate like that of Sitka, where the season is short and the sun often obscured by clouds and fogs, garden lands require to be ridged, so as to drain the soil and give it a With improved cultivation, and seeds of acclimated better exposure. plants and grains, the military posts in Alaska I am satisfied will be able to raise all the vegetables they require. Most of the roots and seeds planted this year came from California, and were raised in a dry soil and under a hot sun. Those from Maine or Canada would be more suitable for the climate of Alaska.

The growth of the grasses and grains from seeds sown as an experiment or accidentally scattered was very luxuriant. Among these I noticed clover, timothy, blue-grass, oats, barley, and rye. Although the grains were of rank growth, the stalks being some five or six feet high and the heads well-formed and full, (the middle of August,) doubts were expressed whether they would mature. General Davis was also doubtful whether at Sitka hay could be cured for a winter's supply, on account of the frequent fogs and showers in August and September. But this difficulty is not so great at the other posts, and I have no doubt that it can be surmounted even at Sitka. If so it will save the shipment of hay to these posts, which is a large item of expense. The pasture during the summer is good and abundant wherever the timber and underbrush have Nearly all of southern Alaska is covered with dense been removed. forests of valuable timber, easy of access by vessels, and with abundant water-power for saw-mills and other machinery. The underwood is almost tropical in its character and luxuriance of growth.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW CALEDONIA.

These British provinces lie directly adjacent to Alaska. The former is bounded on the south by Washington Territory, on the east by the Rocky mountains, and on the north by Simpson's river and the Finlay branch of the Peace river, including Vancouver's island and Queen Charlotte's archipelago. All steamers and all sailing vessels taking what is called the inside passage, plying between Alaska and any of our Pacific States and Territories, pass through and navigate the waters of the province from the Straits of Fuca to Fort Simpson, a distance of over 550 The latter province, generally called New Caledonia, is bounded on the west by Alaska, on the east by the Rocky mountains, and extends It is virtually governed and from British Columbia to the Arcticocean. its trade controlled by the Hudson Bay Company. Many of the large rivers, like the Stikeen, Tako, and Chilkat, which empty into the waters of Alaska, have their sources in this province, and many of the Indian tribes which inhabit the banks of these rivers live partly in Alaska and partly in New Caledonia, but the greater part of their trade passes through those on the coast. Hence the intimate relations of Alaska with these two British provinces in all matters of trade, commerce, and navigation.

A considerable portion of the Esquimaux, Kenaians, Chilkats, Takas, and Stikeens who belong to Alaska, actually reside much of the time

in British territory.

The number of Indians subject to British laws and to British authority in New Caledonia has been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. The number of whites is very small, including only a few traders and

agents of the Hudson Bay Company.

British Columbia contains a white population of about 8,000, and about 40,000 Indians. Those who live on the inside passage may be described and enumerated as follows: at and near Nanaimo, 400; on Valdes island, near Cape Mudge, 100; Ninkish river, 200; Fort Rupert, 400; Shadwell passage, 200; Smith's inlet and River channel, 300; Bella Bellas, 300; on Lands and Douglas channel, 300; on Kitamat river, 200; in all about 2,500. The Kitamat river and Fort Rupert Indians have a bad reputation; all the others are peaceful and friendly.

Those of British Columbia and New Caledonia who live near the boundary and come into Alaska or trade with the Alaska Indians are the Chimpsains, who live on the Chimpsain peninsula, and number about 1,500; the Nass river Indians, about 2,000; the Skewa river Indians, about 2,500; the Kithatets, on Ogden's channel, 300; the Hydahs on the northern part of Queen Charlotte's island, 600; the Stikeens and Takas.

on the upper waters of these rivers, 1,000; in all about 8,000.

II.—THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brevet Major General George Crook commanding; headquarters.

Portland, Oregon.

This department is composed of the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho. Its area is about 275,000 square miles. Its white population is estimated at 130,000, and its number of Indians at 35,000. The military force of this department consists of one regiment of infantry, two companies of artillery, and eight companies of cavalry—in all 20 companies.

There are 15 military posts in this department, viz.: Camp Steele, on San Juan island, one company; fort at Cape Disappointment, one com-

ort Vancouver, one company; Fort Colville, one company; Fort one company; Fort Boise, one company; Camp Three Forks, two ies; Camp Lyon, one company; Camp C. F. Smith, one company; lamath, one company; Camp Warner, three companies; Camp three companies; Camp Logan, one company; Camp Watson, one y; Fort Stearns, one company. The first four of the above ments are in Washington Territory, the next three in Idaho, and the htin Oregon. Camp Steele, on San Juan island, is kept up in comwith the treaty provisions of joint military occupation; the garricape Disappointment and Fort Stearns are simply to occupy and order the fortifications at those places; the company at Fort Vanto guard the depot of quartermaster and commissary stores, and t Fort Colville and Fort Lapwai, to enforce revenue laws, and e order on the Indian reservations. The other posts in Idaho and have been centres or auxiliary points in operation against hosans.

ndian war which has been waged for many years in southern and Idaho, and the northern parts of California and Nevada, a conducted with great energy and success by General Crook took command in that section of country. On the 22d of August ted that about eight hundred hostile Indians had surrendered, the war was virtually closed. Since that time no new depredave been committed; but it has not been deemed safe to withdraw siderable portion of the troops. Probably two or three of the ortant posts may be dispensed with next year, and a reduction the large garrisons at Camps Warner and Harney.

nuch praise cannot be given to General Crook for the energy and h which he has conducted this war, enduring without complaint lahips, privations, and dangers or its numerous marches, scouts, tles. For the details of military operations in this department he past year I respectfully refer to the several reports of the lent and district commanders forwarded from department head-

į.

III.—THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

t Major General E. O. C. Ord commanding; headquarters San co, California.

lepartment includes the States of California and Nevada, and ritory of Arizona. As each of these is so separated geographiom the others as to require distinct and independent means of , it will be better to discuss these separately.

1. CALIFORNIA.

State has an area of 159,000 square miles, with a population of 60,000 whites and 12,000 Indians. The military force in the State of four companies of artillery, one company of cavalry, and six ies of infantry, in all 11 companies. But two of these are I to garrison the permanent fortifications in this harbor, and two onstitute the artillery school of practice, leaving only seven comor service in the interior or against Indians. Of these, one is d at Camp Wright to preserve order among the Indians of the Jalley reservation; two at Camp Gaston, for the Hoopa Valley ion; one at Camp Lincoln, for the Smith River reservation; two is Crook and Bidwell, among the Goose Lake and Pitt River; and one at Camp Independence, on Owen's river, near the

southeast corner of the State. The only serious hostilities committed in this State during the past year have been by the Goose Lake and Pitt River Indians; but these, with the assistance of General Crook's forces from Camp Warner, were speedily put down, and it is hardly likely that they will be renewed. The Indians at Hoopa Valley and Smith River have several times threatened to give trouble, but the troops at these places have proved sufficient to keep them in subjection. The garrison at Camp Independence has been able to maintain peace in Owen's River valley, and in the southwestern part of Nevada. In fact, the post is intended for service against the Nevada, rather than California Indians.

Although none of the troops from the interior posts of this State can probably be spared for some years, the garrisons being now reduced to the minimum, it is believed that they will prove sufficient to maintain peace in all the districts where any considerable Indian population is left. Occasional robberies and murders by Indians will occur, as they do by whites, in the thinly settled parts of California, but these do not constitute an Indian war, or, as a general rule, require the interposition of inilitary force. The prevention and punishment of such crimes by individuals, or parties of individuals, whether Indians or whites, pertains properly to the civil authorities of the State.

2. NEVADA.

This State has an area of 102,000 square miles, and a population of about 50,000 whites, and about 8,000 Indians. The military force in the State consists of six companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry: in all eight companies. These eight companies garrison Camps McDermit, Winfield Scott, Ruby, and Halleck, and Churchill barracks. General Ord, on a recent visit to Nevada, decided that Camp McGarry was no longer required, and removed its garrison to Camp Winfield Scott. The principal Indian hostilities committed in this State during the past year were in Paradise valley and on the mail route to Idaho, in the neighborhood of Camps McDermit and Winfield Scott. The depredators generally belonged to bands of the Pah-utes, which have recently surrendered to General Crook. Possibly some of the Shoshones from the headwaters of the Owyhee and Bishop's rivers are engaged in these rolberies and murders, but there was no positive evidence to implicate them. and they are now quite demonstrative in their pretensions of friendship. The garrisons of Camps Halleck and Ruby have proved sufficient to proteet the workmen on the Central Pacific railroad in its advance castward, and to furnish an escort to the geological survey ordered by the War Department. It is believed that Camp Ruby can be dispensed with early next spring, and its garrison can be transferred to the line of the railroad. As soon as the railroad is constructed to the mouth of Muggie creek, on the Humboldt river, it is probable that a new stage and mail route will be opened from that point to Ruby, Silver, and Boise cities If so, a military post will be required on the route to protect it against the Shoshone and Goose Mountain Indians; and even if this road should not be opened as a stage and mail route, the agricultural importance of Independence and Vallance valleys will necessitate a new post in that section of the country. It is also probable that a new post will be required on the line of the railroad near the eastern boundary of the State, on account of the hostile character of the Goose Mountain Indians, and the cowardice and timidity of the Chinese laborers employed in the construction of the road. The officers of the company represent that these laborers cannot be retained if exposed in the slightest degree to Indian raids.

It is believed that the military force now in the State is sufficient to accomplish these objects, but a proper regard for the public interests requires that it should not be diminished to any considerable extent.

Last winter several robberies and atrocious massacres were committed near the boundary line of California and Nevada, between Pyramid and Houcy lakes. Immediately on receiving reports of these outrages, troops from Churchill Barracks and Camps McGarry and McDermit were ordered to proceed to the scene of the depredations, and to punish the robbers and murderers. But, before the arrival of the troops, the miscreants had fled to their caves and fastnesses in the mountains which are virtually inaccessible to white men. These outrages were, at the time, attributed to the Pah-utes and some outlaws from Young Winnemucca's band, at Pyramid lake. But it has since been ascertained that the culprits belonged to the Pitt River Indians. General Crook has very properly held the chiefs of that tribe responsible for these outrages, but the chiefs say that the depredators are renegades and outlaws from their tribe. that they are now concealed in the mountain fastnesses, and that the tribe ought not to be held responsible for their acts. The general has, nevertheless, very properly, demanded their surrender or punishment by the tribe, and it is hoped that the negotiations now pending for their surrender will be successful. At any rate a renewal of such outrages by these Indians is not probable.

3. ARIZONA.

This Territory has an area of some 104,000 square miles. There are no very reliable data in regard to its population, but a mean of various estimates would place it at about 8,000 whites and 15,000 Indians. The military force in the Territory consists of two full regiments of infantry, and nine companies of cavalry; in all 29 companies—that is, nearly one-half of all the troops in the division available for service in the field. Nevertheless, considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by the inhabitants because more troops were not sent to that Territory. This could not be done by me from the small force at my disposal without depriving other States and Territories of their proportionate share of protection in places where Indian hostilities existed or were threatened.

Distribution of troops and military posts.

These troops in Arizona are distributed as follows: At Fort Mojave, two companies for the protection of the depot, with outposts on the road to San Bernardino; at Camp Willow Grove, two companies for the protection of the road from Mojave to Fort Whipple, and operations against the hostile Huallapais; at Fort Whipple, two companies for defending depot and operations against the Apaches; at Camp McPherson, one company to protect road and mail from La Paz to Prescott; at La Paz, one company for duty at Indian reservation; at Camp Lincoln, two companies to protect settlers on the Verde, and operate against Apaches east of that river; at Camp McDowell and the outpost of Camp Reno, five companies to guard depot and operate against Apaches between the Verde and Salinas rivers; at Fort Youma,* one company to guard main depot of supplies; at Camp Lowell, Tucson, one company to guard depot of supplies for southern Arisona; at Camp Grant, three companies to protect roads and settlements, and to operate against Apaches; at Camp Goodwin, three companies to protect roads and settlements, and to operate against Apa-

Fort Youma is in the State of California. but is included in the military district of Arizona.

ches; at Camp Bowie, one company to guard an important pass and check hostile incursions by Indians from New Mexico; at Camp Wallen, two companies. This post was established to prevent hostile incursions by the Sonora Apaches, and especially by the band of Cachise. As it had signally failed to accomplish either of these objects, it is probable that its location was not judicious. At Camp Crittenden, three companies. The troops were removed from Tubac to this place as being a more healthy position. They are intended for general operations against

Apaches in southern Arizona.

The locations of these several posts were determined by General McDowell, after frequent personal visits to all parts of that Territory, and after consultation with officers fully acquainted with the topography of the country, and of large experience in operations against the Apaches. They should, therefore, be changed only after mature deliberation, and upon the most satisfactory evidence that their location is erroneous. I have interfered only to prevent what I considered too great a division and scattering of our forces. To properly locate a military post in an Indian country, an officer should have a knowledge of the topography of the country, the dangers threatened, and the means of averting or surmounting them. As General McDowell possessed this knowledge in a remarkable degree, I have felt the less disposed to change or overrule any distribution of troops in Arizona which he proposed or ordered.

In northern Arizona the troops under Generals Devin, Price and Alexander have been, during the past year, actively engaged in scouts, and their operations have been attended with very considerable success. Much of the country lying between Verde and Salinas rivers, heretofore unknown, has been explored, and Apaches shown that we can now penetrate to their secret haunts and homes. As soon as proper depots of supplies can be established, these explorations will be renewed with

every prospect of favorable results.

The efficiency of the forces south of the Gila has not been so manifest,

and their operations have been less successful.

The details of the military operations in Arizona during the past year are given in the several reports forwarded through department headquarters. Arizona has been greatly misrepresented, even by its own people. It has been described as a wonderfully rich mineral country, abounding in lodes and mines of gold and silver, of such surpassing wealth, that any man who would work them could, in a few months, accumulate a fortune of millions! But these mines of fabulous wealth, if they really exist, are as yet undeveloped, and perhaps undiscovered. I do not mean to say that there are no valuable mines in Arizona, but simply that the products of these mines have never equalled the sauguine anticipations and representations of their owners, and that the failure of expected dividends to anxious stockholders has not been entirely due to the want of military protection, as is so commonly alleged. But this Territory has interests and resources other than its minerals, and I have little doubt that in a few years its agricultural products will far exceed in value the yield of its mines of gold, silver and copper, however rich they may prove to be. In many parts of the country the soil is exceedingly rich, and crops of all kinds are most abundant. Its climate is favorable for the growth of most kinds of grain and fruits, and its grass lands are so extensive and rich that the traveller is surprised to learn that the beef and mutton consumed is mostly obtained from Texas and California, and still more that much of the bread eaten is made of flour imported from California and Sonora. There can be little doubt that when the Territory shall receive an immigration of thrifty farmers, it will become one of the most prosperous countries on the Pacific slope. But farmers and stock-raisers are ever more exposed to Indian depredations, and require more military protection in a country infested by hostile Indians, than miners in the development of their mines. The farmer's wealth consists in his cattle and crops; and if these are destroyed, he is often utterly ruined. The miner's principal wealth is in his mines, which the Indians cannot destroy, although they may cripple his operations for a time by robbing him of his work animals, his tools, and his supplies. Notwithstanding the too frequent raids of Apaches, and the ruin which they have caused to many ranches, the farming interest in Arizona has made considerable progress within the last two years. Many posts are now mainly supplied by the products of the country, and at prices nearly 50 per cent. less than formerly.

Necessity of more troops in Arizona.

It will be seen from this summary that, while there is a considerable military force in this Territory, the number available for scouts and field operations is small, and that this field force cannot be increased without leaving unprotected many necessary depots of supplies and important mining and agricultural districts. I, therefore, respectfully and most urgently repeat my recommendation of last year, that an additional force of one or two regiments of infantry be sent to this division for service in Arizona. The troops now there will be able to hold their present positions and to make gradual advances upon the enemy until he is finally subdued or destroyed. But this process must be a slow one. With the additional troops asked for, the operation will be greatly facilitated, the desired result attained in less time, and the total cost of the war greatly diminished.

I call attention, also, in this connection, to the fact that the health of the troops in southern Arizona will soon render it necessary to exchange them for those at more northerly posts, say in California and Oregon. But to make this exchange will require several months, and, in the mean time, many posts would be so reduced as to be unsafe, and all would be too weak for any field operations against the hostile Indians. If an additional regiment of infantry be sent to the division, these changes can be effected gradually and without serious detriment to the service.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

The law authorizing the employment of Indian scouts limits the number to 1,000, of which only 200 are assigned to this division. If this number could be doubled, at least on this coast, it would greatly facilitate military operations in Arizona. Officers are unanimous as to the value and usefulness of these scouts in the field.

CHARACTER OF THE APACHES AND THEIR MODE OF WARFARE.

I beg leave to reproduce the following extracts from my annual report of last year:

The Apaches and cognate tribes in Arizona and northern Sonora are the natural and hereditary enemies of the whites, of whatsoever nation or character. They have successfully expelled from that Territory the Aztecs, the Spaniards, and the Mexicans; and they will yield to our people only when compelled to do so by the rifle and the revolver. They probably resemble the African Bedouins more than any other people; and murder and robbery constitute almost the sole occupation of the Apaches. These Indians do not fight in masses, like most of the tribes of the Rocky mountains, but more stealthily in small bands over the greater portions of Arizona and the northern part of Sonora and Chihuahua, waylaying and

murdering travellers on the roads, and plundering and destroying unprotected agricultural and mining settlements. This mode of warfare, combined with the rough and desert character of the country, and the want of practicable roads, renders it very difficult to operate successfully against them, or to give adequate protection to the small and scattered settlements in that extensive but sparsely populated Territory.

It is useless to negotiate with these Apache Indians. They will observe no treaties, agreements, or truces. With them there is no alternative but active and vigorous war, till they are completely destroyed or forced to suprender as princepars of war.

they are completely destroyed, or forced to surrender as prisoners of war.

Another year's experience has confirmed the correctness of these marks. But what is to be done with these Indians when captured or surrendered as prisoners of war? The agents of the Indian bureau, as a general rule, refuse to receive them, and the military have no funds or authority to establish special military "reservations" for them. To keep and to guard them at military posts will require the whole force of the garrison, and prevent the troops from operating in the field. We have no available funds with which to purchase seeds and agricultural implements, so that they can be made to contribute to their own support; and to keep them in idleness for any length of time has a most injurious effect. If permitted to hunt and fish for their own support, they are certain to desert and resume hostilities. It is hoped that some steps may be taken to modify our Indian system, at least in Arizona, so as to obviate these very serious difficulties in the reduction of the Apaches and the pacification of the Territory. I respectfully repeat my recommendation of March last, that Arizona, with the three most southerly counties of California, be made a separate military department. I believe this change to be essential to the discipline of the troops and the proper direction of military operations there. The present department of California is of so great a geographical extent, with so many posts distant from each other, and connected by roads and mountain trails difficult to travel, that the department commander cannot make the personal inspections and give to its affairs that personal supervision which are absolutely required. Making Arizona a separate department will not only be of advantage to that Territory, but will give a better supervision to military affairs in California and Nevada. General Ord fully concurs with me in this recommendation.

COST OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

It gives me pleasure to report that the opening of new roads and the settlement and cultivation of land in the vicinity of the military posts have greatly reduced the cost and transportation of army supplies in the division generally. Still further reductions may be hoped in the future.

The locations of the several military posts in the division are designated on the accompanying maps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA. San Francisco, California, September 27, 1868.

I have the honor to report the condition of, and operations in, my department since assuming command. Upon my arrival I found the troops distributed to the posts named in the accompanying roster marked A.

The present distribution will show little change, and is found in the enclosure marked B, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

The only change of troops that has occurred, under order of previous commander, is that directed in General Orders No. 39 of this depart-

ment, dated October 31, 1866; copy order enclosed, marked C.

The change of troops occurring under my orders is directed and provided for in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, of Special Orders No. 132, current series, from these headquarters, enclosed and marked D, and in paragraph 6, Special Orders 159, current series, from these headquarters, enclosed and marked E.

In Nevada the posts have been necessarily of a temporary nature, and in consequence the troops are not as comfortable as they should be.

In Arizona the men have been occupied in pursuit of the Indians, scouting, and on escort duty. They have been but in few cases able to build quarters; at some of the forts the troops are yet living in tents, or under earthen roofs and mud walls. Timber is so scarce in many parts of the State of Nevada, and in Arizona Territory, that at some posts it has been at times impossible to procure a sufficient number of boards to make coffins for the dead.

The consequence of these discomforts, and the want of vegetables, is many desertions, especially from the posts when commanders were careless of the comfort of their men, and failed to make use of such means as the country afforded in providing for them such necessaries as vegetable gardens, airy rooms, though built of adobes, and plenty of good Every effort has been made by me to remedy these wants, and some additional expense incurred which will, by increasing the comfort of the troops in quarters, diminish the number of desertions, and make them more healthy and efficient in the field. At one post inspected by me I found that its garrison of 86 men had lost 54 men by desertion, and every deserter had carried off a good horse and repeating rifle, worth together from \$150 to \$300 at the post. These horses and arms are generally sold to the citizens in the vicinity for half or a third of their value, so that the citizen finds more profit in encouraging desertion by buying the deserter's arms, horse, and clothing than in arresting him for the small reward of about \$20 in gold. Commanding officers would prosecute such citizens in many cases if they were authorized to employ counsel, for there is scarcely ever in the vicinity of such remote posts a United States district attorney, or other person to act as such.

I would recommend as some preventive to this wholesale purchase of deserters' clothing, arms, and horses, that whenever a citizen, or soldier returned a deserter, or his horse, arms or clothing, the person making the return should be paid the value of such articles as might be returned, and the actual cost of apprehension in addition to the \$30 now paid, all of which money should be paid on delivery of the man or his property, and upon a certificate to that effect from the officer to whom he or it may be delivered; at present many officers refuse to give the certificate of delivery until the man is convicted, which acts as a bar to the zeal of

persons who might be otherwise disposed to arrest deserters.

Between the dates of April 1 and August 31, 1868, there has been reported 46 scouts made at posts in the Apache country and among the hostile Indians of Nevada, with an aggregate distance travelled of more than 10,000 miles.

The following is a synopsis of these scouts and the results: Three from Camp Grant, through the Gila River valley.

Seven from Camp McDowell, ranging over the country known as the Tonto Basin and its vicinity; a region hitherto unexplored.

Five parties have scoured the country in the vicinity of Camp Rea a new post in the sub-district, commanded by General A. J. Alexands who has kept his troops busy against the Pinal Apaches.

One from Camp Lincoln, and two from Camp McPherson.

Five from Camp Whipple, situated near Prescott, which have kept hostile Indians of that region on the defensive and have done excell service under the direction of General Devin, whose zeal and active have elicited a commendation in general orders. From Camps Wall and Goodwin each, one; from Camp Crittenden, two; and Camp Low near Tucson, two; these all in southern Arizona; from Camps Incipand Willow grove, in the Hualpais country, each one; one from Church barracks, in Nevada, to Long valley, Pyramid Lake, and Fish spring Two from Camp McDermit, Nevada, over Stein's and Santa Received.

mountains, the Chico road to Honey Lake valley and vicinity.

Five from Camp Winfield Scott, commanded by Lieutenant Kararanging through about the same country, including Paradise and Humboldt, Owyhee, and Irwin's River valleys.

One from Camp Halleck to the headwaters of the Humboldt river

Bishop creek.

Two from Camp Bidwell to the northeast of this camp, and south through Surprise valley.

Two from Camp Gaston through the Klamath and Humboldt country

Pilot creek, and Mad river.

From Camp Lincoln, California, one, over and along the Klambluffs.

The results of the operations of the parties above enumerated as 30 Indians killed, 7 taken prisoners, and but 1 wounded of which know; the number wounded in proportion to the killed is probably magnetic, which results show a marked improvement on the results of the preceeding six months.

The report of General Devin, marked F, shows that efforts to keet the Apaches on the defensive are the best preventive against offensive

incursions and depredations upon the farmer and miner.

Several Indian prisoners have escaped from commands in the Indiacountry, because when troops are in the field or in camps the facilities for closely confining the prisoners do not exist, and it is impossible during dark and stormy nights, and after the sentinels have become familiar with the prisoners, to insure continual watchfulness, so that the alert and desperate Apache, who will risk his life in the attempt to escape rather than pine in long confinement, generally succeeds.

I would suggest that some garrisoned island on this coast be selected to which Indian prisoners of war might be sent, and from which they would not attempt to escape; at present the superintendents of reservations refuse to receive them, and there is no provision for their support in the army, and the troops who capture are too much occupied,

have not facilities for guarding them.

The chief quartermaster of this department, an officer of much experence, and a strict economist, recommends, and I endorse the recommendation, that the department and post commanders in this department should have some discretion allowed them in the matter of employecitizens in lieu of soldiers in the quartermasters' service, especially teamsters, for the reason that long journeys have to be made by government teams over uninhabited and difficult regions, where judgment are knowledge of the diseases and treatment of animals is requisite; and

during such journeys many valuable animals are lost for want of this judgment and knowledge; that very few enlisted men have it at all; that the pay allowed them, when detailed as teamsters, (20 cents a day in currency,) does not repay them for the additional clothing they wear out; and another result of placing unfit and unfaithful soldiers in charge of valuable animals and property, is that when the opportunity occurs they steal or sell the property, mount the best animals and desert to Mexico, Salt Lake, or to some place where they defy pursuit.

General Kirkham estimates that the losses incurred from ignorance, carelessness, and desertions of soldiers detailed as teamsters, have amounted to more than double the moneys that would have paid the wages of reliable citizens, besides the companies in the field (now none too large) are deprived of the service of all men detailed.

I forward herewith, for reference, General Kirkham's report on this subject, marked G.

1 am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, E. O. C. ORD,

Brevet Major and Brigadier General Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC, San Francisco, California, October 2, 1868.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army. I do not concur in the opinion of General Ord that post commanders should have authority to employ civilians as teamsters at their discretion. think that at posts where little or no scouting is required, and where supplies are all delivered by contract, the enlisted men should be required to do all the ordinary post teaming. This was always required before the war, and I see no good reason why it should not be now.

Nor do I think with General Ord that the want of better quarters has been the principal cause of desertions, as the largest number of deserters have been from companies which were well quartered. The real cause has been in the characters of the officers and the want of adequate pun-

ishments.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

REPORT OF BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS C. DEVIN.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT, Fort Whipple, A. T., June 12, 1868.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my return from a 45 days' scout into the Apache country, to the east of this post, in pursuance of instructions from headquarters district of Arizona, directing me to move with my available force in a southeast course from Camp Lincoln towards Goodwin, and as far as the head-waters of the San Carlos, on which I would find the hostile Pinal Apaches, who now appeared disposed to fight, and give us a favorable opportunity to punish them. No operative movements would be made from other points.

The above instructions were received at this post April 25, and at the time my largest cavalry company was on a 15 days' scout in the Havenna mountains, 100 miles westward. On the morning of the 26th I started my wagons with 30 days' rations, and company B, 8th cavalry, en route for the Rio Verde. On the 28th company L returned from its scout, and I at once followed with that command. On the 30th I left Camp Lincoln with the troops, and my pack train of 60 mules, carrying 30 days' rations, and crossing Clear creek six miles from its mouth, ascended the Magolon mountains, (erroneously called the "High Mesa.") My force consisted of one hundred (100) cavalry, and fifty (50) infantry, and the four guides from the district posts.

Crossing the divide to the southern crest of the mountain, I descended into Tonto basin near the head of the East Fork of the Verde, at a point where the mountain rises about 2,500 feet above the basin. The first 500 feet being nearly a perpendicular cliff, I was obliged to cut a zigzag path down the face, after which the breaking of a trail was comparatively easy. The same night my camp was fired into by Indians, killing one horse. At midnight, company L, with a guide, was sent out to look for "smokes" seen from the mountain. As the column pushed on, detachments were sent out from the front and right flank to scour the country. Many rancherias were found, but all had been abandoned—some of them

quite lately, others for months.

On reaciling the main fork of Tonto creek, a number of small farms were found, just prepared for planting, ground hoed, &c., but no crops The Indians had evidently left in haste fleeing southward. this point I found that from the appearance of the country and probable obstacles in front, I would not be able to reach the San Carlos, and return with the rations on hand. Before starting I had been assured that the pack animals would carry 250 pounds anywhere the cavalry could go. This I found to be an error, as they could not average 200 pounds, and with that could not make over 10 miles a day in a mountain country. In endeavoring to accomplish even that several gave out, others were killed falling over precipices, and some of the rations were lost. The work was also telling on my cavalry horses. I therefore selected a camp on the head of Tonto creek, and sending my pack train back to Camp Lincoln for 20 days' rations, I occupied the interval in scouting with mounted and dismounted parties the country between the Salinas and the Magollones. On the return of the train, I, for the second time, attempted to push my way southward, but was again repelled by impassable cañons. I finally succeeded in crossing the Salinas at a point where the banks rise nearly to the height of 1,000 feet, and are very steep. Other crossings were afterward found, and the troops crossed and recrossed the Salinas at four different points between its source and the Big Bend, while operating in the basin. During one of the scouts one rancheria was found inhabited, and four Indians were killed while escaping across the river. On another occasion a party exploring a trail to the San Carlos were ambushed, but the Indians were repulsed; two fell, but were carried off by their comrades; one soldier and two animals were wounded. The pack-train while on its return for the rations was ambushed near the top of the "jump-off" I had constructed down the mountain, and the pack-master, Mr. Baker, was The Indians fled before the troops could reach the summit, though they dashed forward with all the speed the steep ascent would admit.

The section of country north and west of the Salinas having been pretty well scouted, I encamped on one of the east torks of the Salinas, and taking 60 cavalry, all that I had left that were serviceable for a hard march, I pushed on to the San Carlos, which stream I reached after crossing three of its forks. The character of the country here is widely different from that west of the Salinas, the mountains easier of access.

and the divides easier crossed. The scenery is very beautiful, land fertile, and river bottoms wide and filled with nutritious grasses, but no signs of recent occupation by Indians, as far as could be seen. beaten trail from the southwest, on which the tracks of women and children were very evident, led towards the head of the Little Colorado, or valley of the Prieta, and showed that their families had been moved east, but the shoes of my horses were worn out, and many of the men's like-I had but rations enough to carry me back at a much faster rate than I had advanced, and from the highest peak not an Indian "smoke" could be seen. I had with difficulty, and through a country hitherto unknown, and intersected in every direction by impassable canons, penetruted to the point designated by my orders. I had four of the best guides in the Territory, though none of them had ever been in this section previously, (nor could I find or hear of any one who had,) but all were excellent mountain men, and brave and expert in following Indian trails, but I could not get a fight. The Indians have (with the exception of a few predatory bands) either left the country west of the San Carlos, or have sent their families beyond, and gone on some grand stealing raid to Sonora.

The men were eager for a fight, and I was willing, and it had been prophesied that I would meet a thousand warriors before I reached the San Carlos; but I can truly say that I can at any time find more fresh Indian signs within 50 miles of this post than I found at 200 miles distant.

I concluded to return across the mountains and try to explore a road by which I might forward supplies by wagons along the crests of the divide between the waters running to the Colorado and those running to the Salinas and Gila, thus enabling me to establish temporary depots, from whence I could make descents either into the valley of Prieta, the Sierra Blancas, or the Little Colorado, with detachments supplied with five to ten days' rations, and thus obviate the necessity of large pack trains. I succeeded in finding such routes.

Returning from San Carlos to camp near the Salinas, I ascended the Magollones, and, following the general course of the divide, reached Camp Lincoln in eight days, from a point east of the head of Salt river. Grass and water plenty until after crossing the head of East Fork. From this point to Clear creek water is scarce from May 14th until the summer rains, about July 1. Very little Indian signs were found on the mountain,

though the game was far more plentiful than in the valley.

It may be proper here to refer to the expedition I was organizing to start about May 15 by this very route, and turning the head of the San Carlos, return by the Salinas to Camp Reno. I would thus have taken the Indians from the rear, with perhaps greater success; but military necessity ordained that the movement should be made earlier, and there was too much melting snow on May 1 to allow my animals to travel on the

divide, and I had to descend into the basin.

At the time of the receipt of General Crittenden's order I had nearly completed a road from Clear creek to the summit of the Magollones (for wagons.) As soon as the summer rains set in I will recommence the work, and continue it to the southern crests, after which the road, though crooked, can be easily worked. My impression is that the most effectual mode of holding the Indians in check, next to fighting them, is to open roads and trails through their country, so that the troops can readily track and follow them. This policy I have followed since my assignment to duty here, and the district has been very quiet.

Tonto basin is now very well chequered with our trails, and officers and men are well acquainted with the country. The basin includes the district

of country south of the High Mesa, west and north of the Salinas, east of the Mayatgal mountains, and has heretofore been properly posed to be the home of the Apaches, where they had their farms, a lies, and stock. It has probably contained a large population, a found rancherias sufficient for hundreds of families, but all abandances.

Two sets of shoes were prepared for the animals and three for infantry; nearly all were worn out before our return, and the fort number of the horses had to be encased in leather in order to enable to return the last 60 miles to Lincoln, the country being covered broken lava. For 40 days they had not a grain of forage. None a large herd of cattle stolen by the Indians near Tucson could have brought into Tonto basin, as at first supposed. Major Clendenia, skirted the southern edge, could find no trail, and I repeatedly on his trail. No stock had passed over my route subsequent to the melting, with the exception of two horses. The health of the meaning was excellent.

As soon as a map of the country scouted can be compiled it will

forwarded, together with journal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. DEVIN,

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen. Commend

Brevet Colonel John P. SHERBURNE,

Ass't Adj't Gen'l, Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, California.

Endorsement on General Devin's report.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco, July 10, 18

I respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to energy and zeal of the officers and soldiers in Arizona, and to the that, if the companies are not filled up, so many of the infantry will discharged in the next six months that some of the posts will have to abandoned, and all of those retained will be placed on the defend which will embolden the Indians and leave the overland roads and settlements very much unprotected.

E. O. C. ORD,

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Commanding

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,
Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory, August 28, 1868.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit monthly report of affairs operations in this sub-district up to date, as I leave for Tucson to-more a. m., to assume temporary command of the district of Arizona, in explicance with Special Orders No. 45, headquarters district of Arizona dated August 8, 1868.

Fort Whipple.—Indian affairs very quiet. The prompt pursuit of ing parties by the detail always kept saddled at the post, has tend discourage such attempts. The continued rains operated to prevents ing to any great extent until August 13, on which day the weather peared to change, and on the following day both companies of cave started in different directions with orders to scour the country with-

le of 100 miles to the south, southwest and west of Prescott. The r the troops started, a report reached me that the Indians had lash on the settlement of Walnut Grove, had carried off some stock, fortified themselves in the mountains near that place, and defied lers. I at once ordered a concentration of the two companies at Grove, and the following day started to that point with rations lies to follow and attack the Indians. On arriving there, I e Indians had scattered, and crossed into the Santa Maria , north of La Paz road, and that Lieutenant Wells, commanding anies, had procured some citizens, as guides, and was to follow i approved his disposition, and proceeded with the command to ours valley, whence they started at midnight, in pursuit of the At this point I left the command and proceeded to Camp Lieutenant Wells has not as yet returned, though I learn surprised one rancheria, killed some Indians, and captured some The health of the His report will be forwarded on his return. has much improved since the rains have ceased. About ten c cases and diseases of the heart will have to be discharged as The former were contracted from the Indians at Fort Mojave. latter during the scout of May and June. A singular disease :ked the horses of the cavalry, supposed to be caused by the larvæ adged in the horses' nostrils. Their nostrils are inflamed, heads d a tilm grows over the eye, causing blindness. Investigation is where the cause of the disease, and if possible a remedy. valuable horses have already had to be shot. The same disease it here three years ago, after a very rainy season, as this has

McPherson.—On visiting this post in company with Surgeon Midfound the health of the garrison much improved, not only by tion of the rains but by the removal of the garrison to the site for the new post, without waiting for the completion of their. They were about to recommence work upon their quarters arrived there. I hope the shingles necessary to cover them will ed, as the mud roofs are an interminable job, and useless when

And this is the second set of quarters those soldiers have had this year, in addition to garrisoning camp on the Colorado, for Indians, and shaking with the ague. Captain Weir is doing tter, and showing a commendable degree of energy. Surgeon has not yet reported back to this post. I directed that transnamed escort, and a copy of Special Orders No. 115, headquarters ent California, be forwarded to him at Camp McDowell.

ficers at this post, acting under orders from these headquarters, zed a number of government animals in the hands of citizens the post and La Paz. Reports in detail already forwarded.

Lincoln.—Indian affairs quiet. Major Clendenin, while on a scoutew men from his post, jumped a rancheria, but the Indians sucnescaping. The road to the mountains is progressing well, but, rains are over, will have to stand for a time, until the quarters shed. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McConihe, first lieutenant C, 14th United States infantry, leaves Fort Whipple to-morrow, instant, to relieve Lieutenant Travis, as acting assistant quarrand acting commissary subsistence at Camp Lincoln. Major in has been ordered to repair to Fort Whipple and assume comthe sub-district of Prescott, during the absence of the sub-district der in southern Arizona. I have left special instructions for ance in the protection of the agricultural interests around Pres-

cott, the Verde Skull valley, and Walnut Grove, until after the crare harvested.

Descritions.—The dispositions I have made have resulted in the cast of all descriters before they cross the Colorado, and the late seizur horses and arms are beginning to disgust the dealers who have hith thrived on the traffic.

Supplica.—I am yet supplying Camp Lincoln from the stores on has Camp McPherson, over 100 miles distant. The stores here are als hausted, and would have been previous to this date, had not the "contractor of the field" been ordered to supply themselves from McPherson. I understand that the freight contractor's train is not tween Wickenburg and this point, but as, by the bills of lading receiver, there must be nearly if not quite 800,000 pounds of freight Paz by this time awaiting shipment to this post and Lincoln, it is extend the public interest must suffer unless the contractors are

energetic.
In conclusion, I am glad to be able to state that the affairs of the district, with the exception of horse distemper, are in a much more couraging condition than at date of last report. I only regret that I unable to remain here long enough to show the department commutate improvement effected, in condition of the several posts, by the

plies, lumber, &c., furnished upon my recommendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS C. DEVIN.

Brevet Lieut. Col. 8th Cavalry, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. And Brevet Colonel John P. Sherburne,

A. A. G., Department of California, San Francisco, Cal

AUGUST 31, 186

Lieutenant Wells, commanding the two cavalry companies "in field," has not yet returned from his scout, and his report, as mentiplefore, not yet received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. MAHNKEN,

First Lieut. 8th Cavalry, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. G., Commanding Post Temporal

Official copy to show the system adopted for the suppression of in hostilities, appended as specified in report of department command

Bot. Captain U. S. A., A. A. A.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, Portland, Oregon, October 14, 18

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of open

this department for the past year:

June 12, 1867.—Brevet Captain M. Harris, first lieutenant 1st with 40 men of company M, same regiment, left Camp Lyon for F. Smith; arrived the 15th instant; left there July 5th; arrive Camp Warner on the 27th; left there the 29th with myself to:

location for a new post; marched to Sprague's mountain and back to old Camp Warner August 1. On the 22d left old Camp Warner, marched to Sprague's River valley, distance 130 miles. September 13th divided the command, companies F and M, 1st cavalry, and scouts under McKay and Darragh; returned to Camp Harney; company M, 1st cavalry, returned to Camp Lyon.

June 24, 1868.—Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, 1st United States cavalry, commanding Camp Watson, Oregon, left camp with company I, 1st cavalry, scouted the Harney Lake country and the head-waters of the John Day and Malheur rivers. Total results of the expedition was four Indians killed, fourteen women and children and two horses captured; returned

to camp July 24; marched 700 miles.

August 10, 1867.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Coppinger, 23d infantry, commanding Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, Idaho Territory, under direction of commanding officer district of Owyhee, with company A and detachment of E, 23d infantry, (60 enlisted men, 7 scouts, and 30 days' rations,) travelled up the Owyhee river, scouting the Red Mountain country. On the 11th instant found two Indians, killed both and destroyed a fishery. 14th, found one buck, one squaw, and one boy; killed the buck and captured the squaw and boy; returned to camp September

19, 1867, travelling over 400 miles.

August 22, 1867.—Twenty Boise Indian scouts, under Archie McIntosh, scouted in the vicinity of Warner's lake, Surprise valley, and Goose Lake country; found a large party of Indians on the top of a mountain; attacked them, killing two and wounding seven. The scouts were armed with inferior arms, and had to retire with the loss of one scout and one Was reinforced by McKay's comhorse killed, and one scout wounded. pany of scouts, but in the meantime the enemy had fled and could not be trailed. Captain Perry with his company and M, 1st eavalry, and Captains Darragh and McKay's companies of scouts, continued the march into the Blue range of mountains. I continued the campaign into the Pitt River country with company H, 1st cavalry, Lieutenant Parnelle, company D, 23d infantry, Lieutenant Madigan, 1st cavalry, commanding, and Archie McIntosh with his Boise Indian scouts. We found on Pitt river a party of warriors and one squaw in camp; the warriors fled, leaving the squaw, whom we did not molest. The next riors fled, leaving the squaw, whom we did not molest. day discovered a large party of warriors in the bluffs on the river; we had a severe fight lasting two days and nights; they effected their escape by means of holes and crevices in the ground; a great many were killed, among whom were some of note; how many were killed could not be ascertained; our loss was Lieutenant Madigan and three men killed, (one accidentally,) and eight soldiers and one citizen wounded.

September 2, 1867.—Lieutenant Small, 1st cavalry, commanding Fort Klamath, Oregon, left camp with 51 men of company A, 1st cavalry, and 10 Klamath Indian scouts, and 20 days' rations, scouting Silver Lake country; succeeded in killing 24, and captured 19 women and children and destroyed two camps. Loss, two men and one Indian

wounded; returned to camp 22d instant.

October 3, 1867.—Lieutenant J. Pike, 1st cavalry, left Camp Lyon, Oregon, with seven men; destroyed one camp, and was accidentally wounded, from which he afterwards died. Lieutenant Kaufiman, 8th cavalry, went immediately in pursuit, but found nothing.

October 7, 1867.—Colonel Coppinger made a seven days' scout, travelled 186 miles, found a small party of Indians, but did not succeed in

killing any.

October 12, 1867.—Captain Kelley, 8th cavalry, with one officer and

fifty men, and McKay's chief scout with nine scouts, made an eight days' scout; found one Indian camp, which they destroyed, but did not succeed in capturing any Indians.

October 18, 1867.—Lieutenant Kauffman, 8th cavalry, with eleven men, company F, same regiment, made a scout of four days, but did not suc-

ceed in overtaking any Indians.

October 23, 1867.—Colonel Coppinger, 23d infantry, with one officer and fifty-one men, together with Brevet Major Hunt and ten men and three scouts, on the 26th killed one Indian, captured two squaws and four horses. Sent one of the squaws to her people to learn of Mrs. Denvill, and the possibility of an exchange for the other one; returned to camp November 1, 1867.

October 26, 1867.—Brevet Major Hunt, 1st cavalry, with ten men, joined Colonel Coppinger on a scout; killed one buck and captured two

squaws; returned October 28, 1867.

October 26, 1867.—Colonel Brady, 23d infantry, commanding, left Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, with one officer and thirty-eight men, sconting the Flint district; did not find anything; absent three days.

October 27, 1867.—Lieutenant Goodale, 23d infantry, left Camp Harney, Oregon, with 23 men of companies F and C, 1st cavalry, after stolen stock; found where the stock had been killed, but could not trail the Indians on account of the ground being frozen.

November 11, 1867.—One non-commissioned officer and nine men left Camp Lyon, Idaho Territory; found and destroyed an Indian camp;

returned November 18, 1867.

December 9, 1867.—Mr. Pickett, interpreter, with eight Indian scouts and one citizen, left Camp Lyon, Idaho Territory, on the 11th; surprised a band of Piute Indians; sent to camp for assistance; after a severe fight, one buck, three squaws, three children, and three horses were captured, and the camp destroyed; returned to camp on the 13th.

December 18, 1867.—Brevet Captain Harris, with 44 enlisted men of company M, 1st cavalry, left Camp Lyon on the 20th; discovered and destroyed a camp, but could not overtake the Indians; returned to camp on

the 24th.

December 31, 1867.—Messrs Pickett and Hicks, with 13 Indian scouts and two men of M company, 1st cavalry, left Camp Lyon, Idaho Territory; January 4, 1868, attacked a party of hostile Indians; killed one buck and captured five bucks and ten squaws and children, one horse, one rifle, two revolvers; on the same day Hicks, with seven scouts, captured one buck; returned to camp on the 6th instant.

February 7, 1868.—Colonel E. M. Baker, with company I, 1st cavalry. left Camp Watson on a scout; after four days' attempt to get through

the snow were obliged to return.

February 19, 1868.—Captain David Perry, 1st cavalry, left Camp Harney with 42 men, company F, same regiment, and 12 Indian scouts; 29th. scouts reported Indians on Clover creek, but they discovered our approach and fled. March 3, sent animals to Fort Boise after grain. March 10, scouts captured four Indian women and one child. Returned to Camp Harney March 19, having marched 347 miles through snow from 10 to 30 inches deep, making from 10 to 20 miles a day.

March 19, 1868.—I was in command of the district of the lakes; all available mounted troops were ordered to rendezvous at the north end of Warner's lake, but, owing to non-arrival of supplies, was unable to reach there as soon as expected. On the 14th I reached "Donner und Blitzen" valley, near Steen's mountain; found a band of Indians up a large cañon, killed and wounded several, how many could not, from the



nature of the ground, be ascertained. Supplies being exhausted, returned

to camp the 26th.

March 20, 1868.—Captain D. Perry, 1st cavalry, with 3 officers, 98 men, and 12 Indian scouts, left Camp Harney; April 1st, scouts reported Indian camp-fire 10 miles ahead; April 2, left the pack train in charge of a guard of 10 men on account of high water; April 3, left horses with a guard of 1 officer and 10 men; after crossing 15 streams and meandering about 10 miles, came within sight of an Indian camp; April 4, laid in concealment until midnight, when we attacked them, killing 32, captured 2, also 3 head of cattle and 1 horse, and 5,000 pounds of dried salmon, which we destroyed; returned to camp April 8; during this march the snow was so deep that frequently the men were dismounted to break the road.

April 1, 1868.—Lieutenant A. H. Nickerson, with 17 men of company D, 23d infantry, with Donald McKay and 1 scout, left Camp Warner, Oregon; second day out discovered camp-fires of the enemy; surrounded their camp during the night, at daybreak attacked them, inflicting severe loss; the number could not be determined; our loss was 5 men wounded, 1 of whom has since died, destroyed everything of value, and returned

to camp 29th.

May 24, 1868.—Lieutenant A. II. Stanton, 1st cavalry, left Camp Harney with 37 men of company I, 1st cavalry, and 24 Boise Indian scouts, to scout the Malheur and its tributaries; 31st, scouts found a camp of 10 lodges near Castle Rock, attacked, and captured 12 horses, and was in turn attacked by six Piutes, who were repulsed. As soon as I arrived I dismounted and deployed my men; the Indians, finding themselves surrounded, offered to surrender; June 1, Lieutenant McClere arrived and took command. The principal chief of the hostile Indians being present and wishing to surrender, the matter was referred to me. I sent a dispatch to General Halleck for authority, and received the fol-

You are authorized to make peace with the Steen's mountain Indians; but we can give them no supplies unless they surrender as prisoners of war, to be disposed of hereafter.

I arrived at Camp Harney July 29, where I found We-ah-wee-wah,

with his tribe, awaiting me, who, with all his tribe, surrendered.

May 27, 1868.—Sergeant Henry Miller, with seven enlisted men of company M, 1st cavalry, and Mr. Beebe, with five Indian scouts, left Camp Lyon. On the 28th they found a trail during the night, and the morning of the 29th they attacked the Indian camp, killing 34; no loss

Returned to camp on the 31st. on our side.

June 22, 1868.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Coppinger, with one officer and 45 enlisted men of A company, 23d infantry, with five Indian scouts, furnished escort for exploring party for a road between northwestern country and proposed depot on the Pacific railroad; scouted the country east of the Red mountain; found a party of Indians, killed three, captured three squaws and a boy; two escaped. Returned on the 22d of

July 16, 1868.—Brevet Colonel J. B. Sinclair, captain 23d infantry, left Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, with nine enlisted men and seven scouts, ••Senord" Hicks chief scout; scouted north of the Weser river, to Big Salmon; on the 23d instant surrounded and captured Eagle Eye and band, 41 in all; was absent from camp 28 days, 20 without rations.

July 26, 1868.—Lieutenant McTaylor, 23d infantry, and one officer and 17 enlisted men from Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, found a band of Indians in Juniper cañon; killed five, captured four, and wounded a number; two prisoners attempted escape and were killed; returned to camp.

Among the officers who have been operating against the hostile Indians are Colonel Coppinger, 23d infantry, and Captains Perry, Harris, and Lieutenant Small, 1st cavalry, who are deserving of special mention for the energy, zeal, and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On the 1st of July, 1868, I met the principal hostile Indians at Camp Harney, Oregon, and by authority from the commanding general of the military division of the Pacific I made peace with all the hostile Indians from the Humboldt, on the south, to Fort Hall, on the north, they all acknowledging the one chief, We-ah-wee-wah, leaving no hostile Indians within the department or on its borders, except the Pitt River Indians in California, and probably a few scattering ones between Nevada and the Three Forks of the Owyhee. I was much pleased with the manner and general bearing of the Indians I met at Harney, and feel satisfied that with proper management by our troops they will not willingly enter into hostilities with us again. Subsequently I made an expedition against the Pitt River Indians, and met them in council in Round valley, Pitt river, California. They made all kinds of promises of good behavior in future and professions of friendship, which I think they were sincere in.

Since the peace at Camp Harney the troops from the Three Forks of the Owyhee have killed and captured about all the hostile Indians in that vicinity. There is some danger to be apprehended, however, from the Indians beyond the Goose Creek mountains making incursions in the Owyhee country.

Since my arrival here in command of this department I have been endeavoring to collect all the Indians who were recently hostile in eastern Oregon. Idaho, &c., (all of We-ah-wee-wah's band,) at Camp Harney and vicinity, with a view to remove them as far as possible from the thoroughfares of the country, to learn each other and the troops better. Some of these Indians, after promising to come into Camp Harney, were met by the troops from Camp C. F. Smith, and induced to go in the vicinity of that post, where there seems to be a disposition to feed them contrary to repeated instructions from these headquarters. I again recommend the abandonment of Camp Logan, Camp Lyon, and Camp C. F. Smith, as being no longer necessary. It would be better, however, not to break them up before next spring or summer. It is highly important that these troops should be sent somewhere where they can have the advantage of drill and discipline, which they are sadly in need of

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK.

Brt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Dep't Colorado.

Brevet Major General J. B. FRY,

Ass't Adj't Gen., Military Division of the Pacific,

San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE LAKES, Camp Warner, Oregon, August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left this post on the 24th ultime, and assumed command of the detachment which had rendezvoused in Goose Lake valley the evening previous, consisting of companies A, H, and I, 1st cavalry; C, 9th infantry, and the Indian scouts.

Moving across the country to the South Fork of the Pitt river, with

as there was no probability of our getting them then, 1 aptain Munson, who commands at Fort Bidwell, to visit them ut two months, when they were not expecting it, catch and murderers.

it proper to advise those who were present that they had tting depredations upon this country on the credit of the t they were now found out; that a continuation of these I make it necessary to punish their whole band, and that it ne. I also advised them that they must not come up into ountry at all, as they would be killed if they did.

ver the command of the detachment in Big valley to Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, 1st cavalry, directing him to scout thoroughly in the vicinity of Eagle lake, and catch any of he might be able to, regarding which your attention is invited

enclosed herewith. of the opinion that the Indian war in this country has closed, re are no hostile Indians in the country extending from the the south, to the northern boundaries of Idaho and Oregon, care and proper management they will remain peaceable. 3 I can learn, about 800 of the hostiles have come in, and lo not approve of subsisting them at government expense, or i into a way of thinking that they must be subsisted, yet a r have come long distances, consuming the time they would accumulate winter supplies, and I would respectfully recomie government accumulate a supply of fresh beef at Camp. in early day, to be issued to them the coming winter, to help h, and also for the purpose of getting them together as much n the vicinity of Camp Harney, and with a view to establishendly relations with them, as many of these Indians have riendly to the whites and know nothing of them.

ling this report, I have to say that although the expenses in may have seemed large, yet the results will show that it has

Report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Baker.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT IN THE FIELD, Camp Warner, Oregon, August 19, 1868.

SIE: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions from General Crook, I assumed command of this detachment, consisting of companies A, H, and I, 1st cavalry, C, 9th infantry, scouts, &c., on his leaving the detachment on the 10th instant, in vicinity of Big valley, on Pitt river, California, and moved the command into the Eagle Lake country.

By the aid of the scouts I seouted that country and its vicinity thoroughly, and found no signs of the Indians having been there since early last spring. Such of the hostile Pitt River Indians as had scattered through the country on our first appearance were probably secreted in the rocks and mountains, near where the scouts first found them, and of

course could not be found.

In the vicinity of Madeline plains I detached Captain Munson and his company C, 9th infantry, and directed him to return to his station, Camp Bidwell, via Townsend road, scouting the country en route. I arrived at this post, with the remainder of the command, this P. M.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. BAKER, Captain 1st Cavalry, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Commanding Detachment.

First Lieutenant A. H. NICKERSON,
Adjutant 23d Infantry, A. A. A. G., Detachment,
Camp Warner, Oregon.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL G. G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Atlanta, Ga., October 31, 1868.

GENERAL: I herewith transmit for the information of the General-inchief a brief abstract of the operations under my command while in charge of the late third military district, and subsequently in command of the department of the south.

War Department General Orders No. 104, of date December 28, 1867, assigned me to the command of the third military district; and on the 6th of January, 1868, I assumed the command, with the headquarters in

this city

The third military district at that time consisted of the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. The condition of affairs was simply as follows: In the State of Georgia a convention, elected under the reconstruction laws, was in session in Atlanta, but hampered and embarrassed for want of funds.

In Alabama a convention had met, framed a constitution, nominated a ticket for State officers, and adjourned.

In Florida an election had been held for members of a convention, but the body did not meet, under the orders of my predecessor, till the 20th of January.

It is impossible in a report of this kind to give all the various questions and details which arose and were adjusted by my action; but as by the provisions of the reconstruction laws, from whence my authority ema-

ed, the power of disapproving any acts was vested in the General-inf of the army. I, from the first, before taking action in any importmatter, laid before that officer my views and proposed course. I a therefore deemed it best to append to this report, as part of it, a ale of the telegrams between the headquarters of the army and ref; and it is with great pride and satisfaction I refer to the same, as will show that it was rarely that the General in-chief was called on werrule my judgment.

shall confine myself in this report to the briefest allusion to the

points to which I wish to invite particular attention.

be of the first questions that presented itself to my action was the cial difficulty in the Georgia convention. I found my predecessor endorsed the requisition of the secretary of the convention, and sted its payment out of the treasury, and that the treasurer had ted payment on the ground that money could only be paid out of the treasury except on warrants drawn by the governor. Finding this the state of the case, I appealed to his excellency Charles J. ins, and requested, in view of the necessities of the convention, of w of Congress authorizing this convention, and its levying a tax e payment of its expenses, that he would draw the necessary warfor the sum required for their immediate and pressing expenses. governor in reply declined to draw any warrant except under approon by law, and informed me very distinctly that he did not wledge and would not be bound by the reconstruction acts of Con-, which, in his judgment, were unconstitutional, null and void. ot of this communication there was no alternative but the removal vernor Jenkins, which was accordingly done, and Brevet Brigadier ral Thomas H. Ruger assigned to the duty in his place. tly I was compelled to remove the State treasurer and comptroller, ning to these positions Captains Rockwell and Wheaton, of the I considered it judicious policy to avail myself of the authority ted in the reconstruction laws to detail officers of the army to perthese duties, as in this way I gave evidence to the people of the

, and of the country, that my only object in making the removals the execution of the law, and that the same was free from any perlor political bias. It affords me gratification to say that I believe flect of these changes was most beneficial, and that the administraof General Ruger and his associates, who continued in office till the to was admitted to representation, was in every way creditable to

and satisfactory to the people of all parties in the State.

on after my arrival at my post I received numerous communications respectable citizens, complaining of the effect of the passage by the rentions of Alabama and Georgia of acts known as relief laws, which intended as stay laws, to afford relief to debtors from the immedi-Pressure of their creditors. It was urged that the acts of these con-Cons not being binding nor having the effect of law till ratified by a of the people, and as it would require some time before this vote be taken; that in view of the probable acceptance by the people bese acts, creditors were hurrying their action and pressing their ors, thus making these measures really acts of oppression; and I called on to interpose my authority, and give to these acts the force nntil the people could vote on them. Although personally opposed nciple to any laws interfering with the rights of creditors, there bevertheless, so much force in the reasoning advanced, and the bd from all classes was so imperative, that after consultation and oval of the General-in-chief orders were issued making said acts until reversed or confirmed by the vote of the people.

Immediately on taking command I was applied to from all parts of the several States comprising the district for the removal of incumbents in office and the substitution therein of individuals nominated. These applications were based on various grounds—some purely personal or political, others on the necessity of a change in order to carry recon-struction, and sometimes on the ground of neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. As it was impossible for me, in my ignorance of men, to form any judgment on the complaints preferred, or on the fitness and capacity of those seeking office, I determined to abstain from making any changes except where there was proved neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or open refusal to obey the reconstruction laws, or attempts to obstruct their execution. In all cases I required written charges and evidence to be produced, and where these charges affected, as they did in many instances, whole municipal bodies, I directed investigation by boards of officers, and in all cases gave those accused a full hearing and every opportunity to defend themselves. A firm adherence to this rule, and the reports of several boards non-concurring in the charges presented, relieved me after a while from the great pressure brought at first to bear, and during the whole course of my administration there was not a removal made that the archives of the district will not shew was made for some cause alleged, and after investigation.

There were, necessarily, many appointments made to fill vacancies caused by deaths, resignations, and removals of incumbents from the

counties or State they were living in.

Another difficulty which operated to compel me to adopt the course above reported was the fact that by the reconstruction laws no person could be appointed to office without taking the oath prescribed, which was of such a character that it limited to a very small number the persons able to hold office. So great was the difficulty, that when I saw a bill in Congress requiring the vacation of all the offices by those not able to take the test oath, I felt it my duty to telegraph the General-in-chief that if this became a law it would be impossible to fill the offices, as there were not persons enough in either of the States to fill half the civil offices in these States, and I urgently recommended authority be granted me to appoint to office registered voters. The bill did not become a law, and

no change was made in my policy.

As previously stated, the convention in Alabama had under my predecessor assembled and framed a constitution, which was to be submitted to the people. The convention had fixed the 4th day of February on which to hold the election, and my predecessor directed in orders the election to continue for two days, with as many precincts as the managers might deem advisable. On representation to me that two days was insufficient to enable all the votes to be received, an extension by my authority was made of the time to four days, but the precincts limited in each county to three. The election was held at the time specified, but owing to a violent storm occurring the first two days, the time was further extended one day, making five in all. A special report having been made on the subject of this election, I deem it only necessary to say here that, from all the evidence I could procure, and I caused the most thorough investigation to be made, the constitution was fairly rejected by the people under the law requiring a majority of the registered voters to cast their ballots for or against. And that this rejection was based on the merits of the constitution itself, which was obnoxious to a large body of the friends of reconstruction, proved so by the fact that out of 19,000 white voters for the convention there were only 5,000 for the constitution, and partially from the fact that the constitutional convention

ice hereto annexed.

on for members of the constitutional convention in Florida held under the direction of my predecessor, he had ordered ag of the same on the 20th of January, 1868. Prior to the I the convention, I had referred to me by the President of tates a memorial, sent to him by the provisional governor , and signed very unanimously by prominent citizens, in ravest charges were brought against the managers of the lving frauds of all kinds, and even charging the registrastate and the districting of the same as having been fraudited, the memorialists urging me to interpose my authority, meeting of the convention, and proceed to investigate the they pledged themselves to prove. Upon examination of ould find no remedy short of congressional action, even grave charges be proved. I therefore made no change in xed for the assembling of the convention, but ordered a cers to investigate the charges, notifying the memorialists , and pledging myself to place before Congress all the testinight put before the board. It is hardly necessary to say was found the convention was allowed to meet and do its ard had but little to do, and after remaining in session for and calling without avail on the signers of the memorial lence, the board closed its session without having any charge I those made.

ntion met, but soon after meeting there arose dissensions igs resulting in the secession of a large part of the convencial of both parties to be regarded as the legitimate consone time I allowed these dissensions to proceed, not see how I could act until I found the convention which had sembled, and which I had recognized as the legitimate body, secession of its members, been reduced below a legal quorum. rrived I required this body either to bring in sufficient mem-

was submitted to the people in April, and ratified by a very handsome majority of the registered vote; all parties taking part in the election.

This constitution with some modifications was adopted by Congress, and the legislature, which convened in July, making these modifications and otherwise complying with the requirements of the reconstruction laws, the State, together with Alabama and Florida, were by act of Congress formally admitted to representation.

There is one point in regard to the admission of the State of Georgia

to which I feel called upon to make special allusion.

When the legislature was convened by the provisional governor and governor elect, the question arose, whether, as military commander. I was called on to inquire into the eligibility of the members, either under the United States laws or the constitution of Georgia. The convention of Georgia had, in its ordinance calling an election, directed that all returns should be sent to the millitary commander of the district, who was requested to issue the necessary certificates of election.

In carrying out this request of the convention, I deemed my duty simply required that I should give the member having the greatest number of votes the ordinary certificate of election, and that it would be for each house to decide on the eligibility of those members whose seats

were on any grounds contested.

While I admitted, as district commander executing the law, I was to see that no one ineligible to office under the 14th article constitutional amendment should be allowed to take office, I did not see that in the case of a parliamentary body I was called on to decide on the qualifications of the members. In this view I was sustained by a telegram sent to me for my information from the War Department, which had been sent to the governor of Louisiana and the military commander of the 5th district, and which I quote:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

To Governor WARMOUTH, New Orleans:

We think that persons disqualified under the 14th article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States are not eligible to your legislature. This is to be determined by the respective houses, but no oath can be imposed except the oath prescribed by the State constitution.

JAMES WILSON,
Chairman Judiciary Committee.
GEO. F. BOUTWELL,
J. F. FARNSWORTH,
H. E. PAINE,
Reconstruction Committee.

It will be seen by the above telegram that the distinguished gentlemen whose names were attached were of the opinion, 1st, that no one ineligible to office under the 14th article could take a seat in the legislature; 2d, that the respective houses were to judge of the question; 3d, that no oath testing this eligibility could or should be prescribed in advance of the meeting of the legislature. These views being in accordance with my own, I acted on them, and was present at the organization of the two houses of the Georgia legislature; to the members declared in my order as having the highest number of votes, there being administered only the oath prescribed by the State constitution. After these houses were organized, the proviional governor informing me officially of their organization, but that as far as he could learn no steps had been taken to test the question of the eligibility of members under the 14th article, I replied to the governor that until the State was admitted to representation the legislature and all the officers were only provisional and subject to the paramount authority of the district commander, and that in the and void, until satisfactory evidence was presented to me that each house had purged itself of ineligible members under the 14th article, provided there were any such in either house; and I desired the provisional governor to communicate these views to each house. On the receipt of this letter each house at once ordered an investigating committee and inquired into the qualification of each member, and duly reported this fact through the provisional governor, stating at the same time that

neither house had found any member ineligible.

The provisional governor in transmitting these communications expressed the opinion, founded on evidence presented to him, that several members in both houses were ineligible, and called on me to exercise my power and require said members to vacate their seats. reflecting upon this subject I could not see how I was to take the individual judgment of the provisional governor in the face of a solemn act of a parliamentary body, especially as, from the testimony presented, I did not in several cases agree with the judgment of the provisional gov-The question was simply whether, in the construction of a law and in considering the facts of individual cases, I should make myself the judge, or take the opinion of the provisional governor, in the face of the official information that a parliamentary body had gravely and formally, through a committee, examined, reported, and acted on these cases. judgment was decidedly that I had fulfilled my duty in compelling the houses to take the action they had, and that having thus acted I have neither authority, nor was it politic or expedient, to overrule their action and set up my individual judgment in opposition. By an inspection of the telegram sent July 18, and the reply of the General-in-chief July 23, it will be seen that my views and actions were approved.

I allude thus in extenso to this subject because his excellency the governor of Georgia, in a public speech recently delivered at Albion, New York, is pleased to attribute the failure of Georgia to be properly reconstructed to my action in failing to purge the legislature of his political opponents, he having advised me when he urged such action that his friends had

been relieved of their disability by Congress.

The States being admitted to representation, the civil power vested in the military commander by the reconstruction acts ceased, and civil authority resumed its sway. The inauguration of civil government was to me, personally, a source of great relief, charged as I had been with almost unlimited powers. Notwithstanding the utmost effort on my part to abstain from all interference, except in cases where, in my judgment, there was no alternative, I found myself the subject of virulent abuse, my motives impugned, and every imaginable mode of attack resorted to that malice and partisan malignity could devise. Determined from the first to ignore all partisan considerations, and to faithfully execute the laws without reference to any personal or political considerations, I encountered, as was to be expected, the animosity of both sides, without having the benefit of the sympathy of either. I can, however, with just pride refer to my administration as being free from any design to interfere with the rights and liberties of any individual, much less any portion of the people, and if in some instances, as in the prosecution of the assassins of the Hon. G. W. Ashburn, of Columbus, Georgia, there were, as I have freely admitted, arbitrary measures resorted to, which in a different condition of society and under a well-ordered government might seem to deserve reprobation, I feel satisfied the evidence published in the special report made upon this subject will fully convince any candid and impartial judge that my course was imperatively urged upon me.

I encountered from the outset great embarrassment from the want of judgment and knowledge on the part of subordinate agents, and from the great desire of those expecting benefit from military intervention that I should interpose my authority and set aside the civil power. Against these influences I opposed a steady resistance. Soon after assuming command I issued an order, both to civil and military officers, informing the first they would not be interfered with so long as they faithfully executed their duties, and enjoining on the latter to abstain from interfering with the civil powers, and in all cases to report to mand receive my decision before taking any action; as, on my construction of the law, in the military commander, and in him alone, rested the authority to supersede the civil power.

I beg leave to call attention to the report of the acting judge advocate of the department, herewith appended, from which it will be seen that during the whole period of my civil administration, extending over a space of eight months, there were tried by military commission in the three States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida only 32 persons; of these but 15 were convicted; and of these 15 the sentences of four were disapproved, of eight others remitted; of two referred to the President of the United States, and still awaiting action; leaving but one person convicted and in confinement for violation of civil law, and tried by military commission, on the cessation of military authority. This simple statement of facts I deem a complete refutation of the charges that military power

was so despotically and arbitrarily exercised.

As with regard to the rights of person, so also with those of property. It was my study and effort to zealously guard the rights of individuals, without reference to any consideration but that of justice and law so far as I could comprehend it. The adoption of the relief laws in the several States, the loose manner in which these laws were drawn by the several legislatures, involved an immense amount of business in receiving, examining into, and deciding on the innumerable cases which were presented, one sidealways claiming military intervention for their protection. As far as it was possible to do so these applicants were referred to the judiciary, whose duty it was to construe these laws, and it was only in cases where the courts could not act, or could not be referred to, or in cases where legislative action was necessary, in other words, cases where action on the part of the military commander seemed to be imperative, that I would take any action. And it is gratifying to be able to state that since the resumption of civil authority, and the right of appeal given to the dissatisfied parties, I have had no call for any papers or evidence touching the few cases acted on.

The amount of labor performed in carrying on the civil and military administration of my command, independent of what specially related to the civil bureau, during the period covered by the report, (from January 1 to November 1, 1868,) will be seen by reference to the accompanying statement of my assistant adjutant general, wherein it is shown that there were 5,432 letters received, and 1,883 letters and 6,084 endorsements, covering orders, instructions, and decisions, sent from my headquarters. The States comprising the district having been admitted to representation orders were issued declaring the cessation of all intervention on the par of military officers in civil affairs, and the troops, that had suffered greatly in discipline by the manner in which they had been detached and scattered, were concentrated on railroad centres, from whence, in the event of their services being required, they could be promptly

moved.

This movement proved very distasteful to the people and the civil

uthorities, who, having accustomed themselves to rely on the troops for maintaining order, were at first apprehensive of the consequences of their withdrawal.

Instructions were received from the President and Secretary of War senfining the troops to the simple preservation of the peace, and that only after the civil authorities had exhausted all the means in their power, and called on the military through the proper channels. It now became my embarrassing duty to decline using the forces under my command,

and to impress on all parties the altered condition of affairs.

Soon after announcing the position of the military, the outrage at Camilla, in Georgia, was committed, where, as I have stated in a special report, the evidence would seem to show that the authors of the outrage were civil officers, who, under the guise of enforcing the law and suppressing disorder, had permitted a wanton sacrifice of life and blood. At the same time the report stated that the opposite parties—for the affair was a political one—had, by their want of judgment, and their insistance on abstract rights, in the face of the remonstrances of the law officers, given these officers the opportunity of acting as they did. Immediately on this outrage being reported, an officer was despatched to the scene, who made a thorough investigation and report. I found from the report that the affair lasted but one day, and that there was no occasion to employ troops for the preservation of order or the protection of the people. Being satisfied that the matter had been, and so far as the detection and punishment of the criminals was concerned should continue to be, in the hands of the civil authorities, I transmitted the report of the investigation, together with the evidence collected, to his excellency the governor of Georgia.

Early in August, by the order of the President of the United States, the second and third military districts were abolished, and consolidated into the department of the south, to the command of which I was assigned. This added to my command the States of North and South Carolina, increasing greatly the duties, because in these States, particularly in South Carolina, military authority had, during reconstruction, almost

entirely superseded the civil.

Soon after taking command of the department of the south I received communications from the governors of North and South Carolina, urging the use of the troops in sustaining the civil governments in these States, and notifying me of their possessing satisfactory evidence of armed bodies being organized for the purpose of overthrowing the government. previously received somewhat similar communications from the governors of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The sum and substance of these letters were an admission that the several State governments were powerless and unable to enforce the laws without the aid and co-operation of the military. I replied to these several applications that I could find nothing in the existing laws, or the instructions from superior authority, which would justify my answering their call, which virtually amounted to taking charge of the State governments, employing the civil officers as agents of the military; that my sole and exclusive duty was to preserve the peace, and that only after it was evident that the civil power was unable so to do, and had called on me in the manner prescribed by the law. These applications became so numerous and pressing that, in view of the approaching presidential election, on which day by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1865, I deemed I was authorized to employ the military forces to preserve the peace, and to calm the apprehensions of the anxious, and make known my views to the evil-disposed, I issued early in October an order distributing the troops in the several States in the

department, and gave in the order, not only instructions to the officers and men, but deemed it my duty to make an appeal to the several States, urging calmness, and abstinence from those political excitements tending to riot and bloodshed. Although particularly careful to require all intervention of the troops to be subordinate to, and in aid of and co-operation with, the civil authorities, this order was misconstrued, and subjected to the most virulent criticism. I am grateful, however, in being able to state that the effect of the order, and the movements made by virtue of it, were in the highest degree satisfactory. At the same time I take this occasion to call the attention of the General-in-chief, and through him those having the power to act, to the anomalous condition of affairs existing in this department, and the necessity, if it be deemed proper for the military to interfere in civil affairs, that more power be given to the department commander than existing laws confir.

I beg leave to refer to the reports of the several heads of the staff departments at these headquarters, for the necessary information in relation to the position, condition and discipline of the troops. So soon as the approaching election is over, it is contemplated to re-concentrate the troops, and to require the strictest attention to be paid to the drill and

discipline of the several commands.

I take this occasion to express to my several district commanders, and the officers of the staff departments, and to the officers and men of the several commands, my thanks for the prompt and efficient co-operation I have ever received at their hands. No army, in previous history, was ever called on to discharge such delicate and responsible duties, involving powers that, if abused, might have led to the most serious consequences; and yet the transition from military to civil power was so imperceptible as to have passed unnoticed, but for the special means, by way of proclamations, orders, &c., to make it public. I do not mean to deny but that there were individual exceptions, and that in some cases bad judgment, political bias, or personal feelings, may have influenced the course of some individual officer or soldier; this is no more than is to be expected from our nature; but I do maintain that, taking the large force, extending over such an extent of territory, and vested with supreme power, that instead of the few instances where, perhaps, criticism might be appropriate, the wonder was, and it is to be said to the credit of the army, that so little abuse was made of a power by those who might very readily be supposed difficult to restrain and control.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. G. MEADE, Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Brevet Major General John A. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF GENERAL G. H. THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Louisville, Kentucky, October 1, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command and of the condition of my department for

the year ending September 30, 1868:

Referring to my last report, dated September 30, 1867, my command then consisted of the 2d and 25th infantry, six companies of the 45th infantry, two companies of the 5th cavalry, and one company of the 29th infantry. During the year two additional companies of the 45th infantry have been organized and placed on duty in the department, and the two companies of the 5th cavalry have been transferred from it, leaving the force at present as follows: 2d and 25th infantry, the eight companies of the 45th infantry, and one company of the 29th infantry, with an aggregate on August 31, date of last return, of 1,857. There has been no material change in the disposition of troops, which are distributed as follows: Two companies of the 2d infantry and the company of the 29th infantry are in West Virginia, and eight companies of the 2d infantry in Kentucky, east of the Cumberland river. The 25th infantry is distributed throughout West Tennessee, and Kentucky, west of the Cumberland river. Six companies of the 45th infantry occupy Middle and East Tennessee, and two companies of the 45th infantry are at Jeffersonville, Indiana, as a guard to the quartermaster's depot at that place. The two companies of cavalry were in Middle and East Tennessee until their transfer from the department.

On the 1st of October, at the request of his excellency Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, the General-in-chief sent one company of the 12th infantry from the department of Washington to Phillippa, Barbour county, West Virginia, for temporary duty, where they remained till the 10th of November, when they were relieved and returned to Washington, their services being no longer needed. The necessity for the services of this company, as stated by Governor Boreman, was to "aid the civil authorities in enforcing the laws of the State, and especially to protect the board of registration, then sitting at Phillippa, and to secure quiet and protect the voters on the day of election, as the officers of registration had been set upon by such numbers and in such force that they

were unable to perform their duties."

On the 7th of April, by direction of the General-in-chief, five companies of infantry were sent to Major General Meade, commanding the third military district, for temporary duty. They were relieved and returned to their stations May 15. On the 11th of June, by the same authority, five companies of infantry were sent to Brevet Major General McDowell, commanding the fourth military district, for temporary duty.

They were relieved and returned to their stations July 6.

During the year two thorough inspections have been made by the inspector general of the department, the reports of which show a decided improvement in the condition of the command in drill, discipline, and appearance of the troops, and in comfort and appearance of the temporary barracks in which they are quartered. The infantry have been furnished with and instructed in the use of the breech-loading arm, and have been instructed in Upton's tactics. I have visited all the posts in the department except those at Cassville and Guyandotte, West Virginia. The latter was for a time discontinued, but re-established during September at the request of Governor Boreman. I found the discipline

prominent.

good, as reported, yet irregularities have occurred which in my opinion would have been avoided if sutlers had been allowed at the several garrisons as before the war. The commissary department not being authorized to furnish certain necessary articles to soldiers, the commanding officers of the various posts do not feel inclined to adopt such stringent measures for keeping the men in garrison as they would be justified in doing were there supply stores at the posts, where the troops could purchase all necessaries they require. I have, therefore, upon mature reflections. tion, to respectfully recommend that sutlers be allowed at all military posts, subject, of course, to the rules and regulations of the army heretofore, and under no circumstances to be allowed to credit any enlisted man in excess of one-fourth of his monthly pay, per month, for any month, the system of credits being the great cause of complaint The duties of the troops have been much the same as against sutlers. heretofore reported, and the same necessity for them exists. The state of society, as regards the non-observance of law and the want of protection for life and property, has not at all improved, and in some sections is decidedly worse. I had hoped that with the good crops and increased substance obtained, the people would appreciate the blessings of peace and plenty and abstain from that petty lawlessness so often engendered or stimulated by poverty, but, on the contrary, it would appear that with increased means the spirit of lawlessness is more actively exhibited.

With the close of the last, and beginning of the new year, the State of Tennessee was disturbed by the strange operations of a mysterious organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan, which first made its appearance in Giles county. Within a few weeks it had spread over a great part of the State and created no little alarm. Accounts of it from many sources were received at these headquarters; the newspapers recognized its existence by publishing articles on the subject, either denunciatory or with an attempt to break its proceedings as harmless jokes, according to the political opinions of their editors. The assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for Tennessee, in his reports, copies of which were furnished me, narrated many of the proceedings of the organization, whose acts were shown to be of a lawless and diabolical nature. Organized companies of men, mounted and armed, horses and riders being disguised, patrolled the country, making demonstrations calculated to frighten quiet citizens, and in many instances abused and outraged them, especially that class of colored people who, by their energy, industry, and good conduct, are most

nished until the month of March, when a member of the legislature of Tennessee sent me a written statement of the doings of this organization, saying it carried terror and dismay throughout the country; that the civil authorities were powerless and appeared terror-struck; that his own life was threatened, and asked if something could not be done by the general government to protect the community; if not, there was danger of a bloody collision. At the same time a quartermaster's agent, travelling in Tennessee on duty, forwarded an official communication confirming previous reports on the subject. Such lawless and riotous conduct, requiring a power to suppress that was not exercised by the local authori-

I did not think it necessary to take any action on the information fur-

ties, was believed to be of such magnitude that it was probable the services of the troops under my command might be needed under the general instructions to me to assist the civil authorties in preserving the peace. But as on particular occasions of actual or threatened disturb-

ances in Tennessee, wherein the difficulties were caused by the antagonism existing between the State authorities and their opponents, and were likely to affect the political future of the State, I had received special instructions as to my actions, and believing these difficulties to be of that nature, some of the reports of the operations of this secret organization were forwarded to the General-in-chief with the following andorsement:

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General for the information of the General-inchief. He will see by this, as he doubtless has already learned from other sources, that the enemies of the present State government in Tennessee are organized for resistance to the laws. This resistance to the laws is an outgrowth of the rebellion, and means as well opposition and hostility to everything representing patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the country, although as yet it has not taken the form of open resistance to the United States government.

As Tennessee is a fully constituted State, I consider that the State authorities should deal with and suppress this organization of lawless desperate men, and I have not, to the present time, considered myself authorized to take active measures against them. I shall be glad to

receive any orders or instructions you may deem fit to give me in the premises.

I was answered in reply that the papers had been referred to the President, who had returned them with the following opinion:

The Constitution provides that the United States shall protect each State "on application of the legislature or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence." As the legislature of Tennessee is now in session, and as no application for federal aid has been received from that body, or any information communicated by the governor of that State, it is not at this time deemed within the province of the Executive to give any instructions upon the subject to which these papers refer.

Partial extracts from these papers, with the President's action on them, were permitted to be published by some authority at Washington, and caused a deal of comment in Tennessee. That portion of the press of the State whose greatest labors are to bring odium upon all who aided to save the government from being destroyed by the late rebellion, hastened to deny the truth of the statements made to me, reflected with severity upon their authors, and to fortify their assertions procured and published the certificates of a few amiable persons of northern birth who were living in Nashville, under the protection of a well-organized police force, that the alarm was a false one. But this only caused to be added further evidence confirming the truth of the original statements. this time forth, I was in receipt of stories of oppression and outrage committed by these midnight prowlers. It was evident that the old spirit of proscription was far from having died out; it had remained a latent fire ready to burst forth with violence upon the least occasion. Some of these statements were accompanied by appeals for assistance from the military. To all of these I returned for answers copies of the President's opinion as before recited. This state of affairs continued till April, when action was taken by the State authorities which required the disposition of troops. On the 16th of April I received the following communication from his excellency Governor Brownlow, dated April 10:

I most earnestly, but respectfully, ask you to despatch, without delay, fifty (50) armed regulars to Manry county, Tennessee. Matters have been growing worse than ever since the State militia were disbanded. To give you an idea of the state of affairs in that county, I enclose you a despatch just received.

The despatch referred to was from prominent citizens, stating that in order to protect the lives of white and colored Unionists, United States troops should be stationed at Columbia. By the same mail reports of outrages by Ku-Klux bands in Maury county, amounting to murder, were received through General Carlin, assistant commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. I immediately ordered one company of infantry to Columbia, Maury county, with instructions to render assistance to the civil authorities of the county. Just at this time also the

Metropolitan police of Memphis arrested the members of one of the at their meeting, seized some papers containing what purported to the oaths and obligations of the members of the society, which i published caused considerable excitement, as by these papers one of objects of the society appeared to be the assassination of all who is fered with their plans. This exposé had a good effect for a short for some weeks afterwards there was a perceptible diminution in number of outrages reported, and it was hoped the society had spe force and would gradually die out; but in the month of June disturb were renewed in Middle and West Tennessee to such an extent the excellency Governor Brownlow made an application for troops to stationed in a number of counties in the State; but it was for so less force, and many of the troops being then on duty assisting the U States revenue officers in the collection of internal revenue, I was u to comply with his request. At the same time General Carlin, as commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for nessee, made a special report of affairs in Middle Tennessee, reci number of recent outrages, and expressing the opinion that if some was not done to suppress the Ku-Klux Klan a war of races musters the negroes were driven almost to desperation from their continual A copy of this report was sent to the General-in-chief in information, with the statement that I agreed with General Carlia, believed that the governor of the State had full power under the Tennessee to establish and support a force to preserve order in the and so informed him on his application for troops, which I could Soon after this the governor called by proclamation a special supply. sion of the legislature, and in his message to that body recited the respondence on the subject of furnishing troops referred to. On the of August I received from Colonel W. F. Prosser, chairman of the committee of military affairs of the legislature of Tennessee, the following ing communication:

Sir: I have the honor very respectfully to enclose a resolution of the house of restives of the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, on the "subject of calling a United States authorities to furnish, as the emergency may demand, to the State of use a military force to aid the governor to preserve the peace," &c. I am instructed in a military committee of the house to forward to you a copy of the above-named resolution to ask you what aid or assistance may be expected from the general government should a call be made by the State of Tennessee. An early reply is solicited.

The resolution referred to was as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs take into consideration the salicalling on the United States authorities to furnish, as the emergency may demand, a State of Tennessee a military force to aid the governor to preserve the peace and affect tection to the persons and property of our citizens, and that they report the result of deliberations.

These papers were forwarded to the Adjutant General of the and the 11th of August, with the following endorsement:

Respectfully referred for instructions concerning this important question, which I we receive before replying thereto. I have heretofore, upon request of the civil authorities, State and national, furnished military aid so far as the force at my disposal would be in execution of the laws, by guarding and protecting from resistance and violence authorities when in the execution of their respective offices. Shall this be continuated as a subject of the constitution of the constitutio

In reply to the foregoing I received the letter of instructions of Au. 25, covering a copy of a letter of instructions to Brevet Major General Buchanan, commanding department of Louisiana, and a copy of a letter of instructions from the Attorney General United States to Alexand Magruder, esq., United States marshal northern district of Florida.

eptember, I replied to the Secretary of War, reporting that in the force then in the department, one regiment of infantry quired. On the 28th of September I was informed by tele-

On the 28th of September I was informed by tele-Brevet Major General Canby, commanding department of 1, that seven companies of the 29th infantry had been ordered Tennessee without delay. Upon their arrival they will be throughout the centre and southern counties of Middle Ten-45th infantry will occupy the northern counties of Middle and the 25th infantry the counties of West Tennessee. ment it is hoped the preparations for sustaining the civil will be sufficient for the purpose, and it is believed that the that the United States is determined to sustain the civil will prevent attempts to override them. An explanation of or the formation of the Ku-Klux organization, made by its was that it was the natural result of the existence of the gues," secret organizations of Union men. It is reasonable to s may be correct; but in justice to the latter, however impoli-e their acts may be, there has been reported to me no one any outrage or unlawful act having been committed by them. iticated information leads me to believe that the Ku-Klux rimarily but a species of organization without settled plans; uliar condition of Tennessee, the inability, unwillingness and e local authorities, combined to demonstrate that if organized upon a semi-military basis, the society could maintain itself, ower, and perform whatever it sought to do without let or its great purpose being to establish a nucleus around which its of the late rebellion, active or passive, might safely rally, shing a grand political society, the future operations of which overned by circumstances fast developing in the then peculiar ng public events. It is a matter of history now, acknowledged ers and the public press, that the society did extend itself the south, and its operations in the unreconstructed States

was so inform d by them. But the elections passed off quietly. Troops were not called for, except at Gallatin, in Sumner county. This county contains a population at all times troublesome, and only the presence of troops prevents their defiance of all law, by the encouragement of mobs to administer justice according to the personal likes or dislikes they bear towards their neighbors. The troops at this post were asked for by the local civil authorities to assist them; also by the leaders of both political parties. They were paraded at their quarters in readiness for action if there were any riotous proceedings, but did not interfere in any way with the election. There was, however, no collision between the parties. Subsequently, on the 28th of March, at a special election at Gallatin, there appeared to be imminent danger of a collision between the State police force and the special county police, each body being composed of partisans of the respective opposing parties. The post commander was requested by the opposing authorities, as well as by prominent men of both political parties, to interfere and take possession of the town in order to preserve the peace. He reported the fact to me, and was furnished with a copy of the President's opinion as given in the case of the report of the operations of the Ku-Klux bands, before recited, for his instructions and guidance.

On the 25th of September the mayor of Nashville applied to the post commander for a military force to patrol the streets and to be stationed at the voting places, during the city election to be held on the following day, as he feared there would be riotous proceedings. The post commander forwarded the application, approving it, but recommended that troops be stationed at the capitol, to be used only in case of a riot, and not as patrols, nor to be stationed at the voting places. He was directed to furnish the troops as recommended by him, but not to interfere in any way with the management of the election. Your attention is respectfully called to enclosed copy of report of Brevet Colonel George A. Woodward, 45th infantry, the post commander, marked 1, and a copy of a letter from the superintendent of Metropolitan police of Nashville, marked 2,

showing the operations on this occasion.

The troops in the department have rendered valuable assistance to the officers of the United States courts, and to the United States revenue officers; to the former in protecting the marshals or their deputies in making arrests, and to the latter in protecting them in making arrests of violations of the revenue laws, and in seizure of property. ments of troops for these purposes were furnished on the application of the authorized civil officers of the United States with instructions to protect the officers while in the performance of their duties, and to guard such prisoners as they might arrest until delivered at the jails, or released on bail, but in no case should they make arrests by military authority. In some instances the combinations of lawless men engaged in illicit distilling were sufficiently powerful to require a strong force. In the Knoxville district, East Tennessee, in the month of March, the resistance to the civil officers was complete, and on their application I was authorized by the General-in-chief to send a force of cavalry to their assistance, which was done, and by their presence the laws were strictly enforced. Another force of cavalry was sent to Sequatchie valley, East Tennessee, for the same purpose and with the same good effect. These operations occupied all the available cavalry force in the department, and when at the same time the assessor of the 4th district of Kentucky applied for a mounted force to protect his officers, I was unable to furnish it, and applied to the General-in-chief for an additional cavalry force to be sent to the department, or that I be authorized to mount a portion of the 2d

This application was not favorably considered, cavalry not being available, and it was not deemed expedient to mount infantry. Very recently the United States marshal for district of Kentucky applied for a mounted force to protect his officers in this same district, and declined to receive infantry, which was tendered him. Subsequently, after applying directly to the War Department for a mounted force, he accepted the services of the infantry, and proceeded, with one company of the 2d infantry as a guard, to serve process upon parties in Nelson and Marion counties. The troops met with no resistance, but the marshal, while absent from the command, at a house near by, was captured by a small band of armed men, who after threatening his life and using violent language, permitted him to return to the command, which then returned to its station, the marshal reporting to commanding officer that he had no further use for it. At the present time indications are that these difficalties are increasing in the State of Kentucky, and that the whole force of troops in that State will be necessary to protect the United States civil officers while in the performance of their duty. For these duties infantry has proved to be comparatively inefficient, however active they As soon as a movement was made the criminals were informed of it by mounted confederates before they could be reached by the troops, and would escape in time, removing or destroying the evidences of their guilt. In consequence of this I have not been able to render as much service to this department of the government as was needed, the two companies of cavalry formerly in the department being wholly inadequate to the amount of work required, and the long marches performed by the infantry were often without any good result. The recent transfer of the cavalry from the department leaving me without any mounted force, I have been authorized to replace them by mounted infantry, which is being done with all possible despatch.

A serious grievance to many citizens of the department, especially of Tennessee, who have faithfully and honorably served as officers of the army, has been their prosecution before the courts by disloyal persons, for acts of trespass committed, or seizures of property made by them as United States officers during the war. Suits were brought in the local courts, where judge and jury sympathized with the prosecutors, and judgments were awarded accordingly. All testimony as to the official character of the defendants, and their acts at the time, was useless, as it was not considered. Sufferers by these suits appealed for protection to the mili-tary authorities, under the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 3, series 1866, which directs the protection of loyal persons against improper civil suits and penalties. But as War Department General Orders No. 84, series of 1866, publishing the President's proclamation that the rebellion had ended, and that the civil law was in full force, forbid the further application of General Orders No. 3, the petitioners were advised to transfer their cases to the United States courts, under the provisions of act of Congress approved May 11, 1866, as published in War Department General Orders No. 37, series 1866. This was done in most cases, but some of the sufferers had not the means to meet the expenses necessary for these proceedings, and were compelled to submit to being robbed of their property as a punishment for having faithfully served their country. other hand, I received through the War Department one complaint from a citizen of West Virginia, who had served in the rebel army, that he was being prosecuted for damages for acts committed by him as an officer, and by order of the confederate military authorities. This application was referred to the anthorities of the State of which he was a citizen, the military having no jurisdiction in the matter. No other complaints of this kind

A question as to the obligation and binding force of were ever received. the paroles accepted by the disarmed rebels at the close of the war has occurred in this department during the year. A number of cases of assault by returned rebels upon quiet citizens, wherein the civil authorities failed to afford protection to the injured or punish the offenders, were reported to me, and believing that the paroles bound these men to obey the laws of the community in which they were living, and that they were amenable to trial by military commission if they failed to do so, I applied to the General-in-chief for instructions in the matter, who directed me to arrest the offenders. Accordingly, one W. A. Milliken, a paroled rebel residing in Lagrange, Tennessee, was arrested for violation of his parole in having assaulted a Union citizen. Before trial could be had he was discharged from military custody by Judge Trigg. of the United States district court at Memphis, before whom he appeared on a writ of habeas corpus. A full report of this case was forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., on the 15th of November, in which exception was taken to the action of Judge Trigg in deciding upon the merits of the case alone as to whether the man was guilty of the act charged, and not as to the jurisdiction of the military authorities in the case, thus leaving the question still pending as to whether there was authority for arresting and bringing to trial by military commission paroled rebel soldiers for violation of their paroles. At the same time I requested that the case, or the question at issue, might be carried to the United States Supreme Court or, if that was impracticable, congressional action was recommended. On the 30th of December I was furnished, in reply, with the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States in the case. This opinion, without deciding the question as to the authority of military commissions to make arrests for violation of paroles, states that the Attorney General is not prepared to say that Milliken was held in custody for any known military offence, but, so far as the parole alone is concerned, he takes it to be clear that it has no legal obligations after the cessation of the war, and closes with declaring it to be not advisable, even if it were practicable, to bring the case before the Supreme Court. After this, no further attempt was made to afford protection to Union citizens by enforcing the obligations of paroles, which appear to have been of little value except to the paroled.

The fermination of the business and disposal of the public property connected with the military railroads, with which I was charged in executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, has been conducted with as much success as was possible under the peculiar circumstances connected with it.

The public property was sold to the railroad companies of the southern States on the terms prescribed in the executive instructions, but the obligations of the purchasing parties have not been fulfilled. Extensions of time of payments were applied for. In some instances this was made necessary by the actual inability of the companies to meet the engagements made, but in general it was only intended to deter payments until the fallacious claims set up by them for payment from the United States government for the use of the roads should be allowed as offsets. These applications were either approved or disapproved, in accordance with my judgment on the facts before me. Partial collections, as far as permitted in instructions from Washington, were made and in progress until, by direction of the Secretary of War, dated November 11, 1867, the business was transferred from these headquarters to the Quartermaster General's office at Washington, D. O.

me, until the efforts, from want of success, have gradually been relaxed. It bat now, under the prospective change of affairs, these claims will again be essed for recognition; hence this earnest recommendation.

is my official connection with the business of the military ased.

ag occurrences connected with the administration of affairs in ment for the past year, I am enabled to report that, to some presence of troops has prevented personal collisions and parulties; but only partially so, for it is mortifying to acknowlthe State and local laws which should do so, and the more orce of public opinion, do not protect the citizens of the defrom violence; in fact, crime is committed, because public vors it, or, at least, acquiesces in it. The local laws are enot, according to the controlling opinions of the community; who is popular with the mob can set law at defiance, but if a y charged with, or suspected of crime, if he is inimical to the , he is likely to be hung to the nearest tree, or shot down at юr. For information on this subject, your attention is respect-I to accompanying papers, marked Λ to X, inclusive. of reports of grievances made to me; also, to the reports of int commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and d Lands for Kentucky and Tennessee, on file in Washington, which were sent to me for my information.

ses of this lawlessness are different in the different States, and e particularly to Kentucky and Tennessee than to West Virom the latter State there have been no complaints received, that of the governor, in his application for troops before mene sending of which accomplished the objects for which they ed. In Tennessee, where a majority of the late rebels are dis, they, and sympathizers with them, have a hatred for the norities, which is unconcealed and aggressive. In localities disfranchised element is strong, a spirit of persecution towards ampathy with the authorities, those who recognize the political he enfranchised negroes, and the negroes themselves, especially in utter contempt of all respect for law. Violence is openly

State authorities, and those politically opposed make no attempt to sist them. The colored people are quiet and peaceable; they he political rights, not being enfranchised, yet ruffians are permitted tot nize over them, without fear of punishment. The testimony of m is refused in the State courts, and the United States courts are di of access to an ignorant people, without friends or influence. In districts, ex-Union soldiers are persecuted by their more numerous neighbors, until they are forced into a resistance which sometime with the loss of their lives, or they are compelled in self-defence t An appeal to the courts affords but little hope for redu magistrates and juries too often decide in accordance with their dices, without regard to justice. The controlling cause of the un condition of affairs in the department is, that the greatest efforts by the defeated insurgents since the close of the war have been t mulgate the idea that the cause of liberty, justice, humanity, eq and all the calendar of the virtues of freedom, suffered violen wrong when the effort for southern independence failed. This course, intended as a species of political cant, whereby the treason might be covered with a counterfeit varnish of patriotism, the precipitators of the rebellion might go down in history hand in with the defenders of the government, thus wiping out with the hands their own stains; a species of self-forgiveness amazing effrontery, when it is considered that life and property—justly in by the laws of the country, of war, and of nations, through the nimity of the government and people—was not exacted from the

Under this inspiration, the education of the great body of the moral, religious, and political, has been turned into channels who might unite in common. The impoverishment of the South, re from war and its concomitants, the emancipation of slaves, and sequent loss of substance, the ambiguity and uncertainty of prights and financial values, as well as personal rivalries, have a bined to strengthen the efforts of pernicious teachers. The evil of been great, and it is not discernable that an immediate improvement

be expected.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General U. S. A., Comman

ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington City, D. C.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK

NEW YORK, October 31, 1

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the General manding the army of the United States, I have the honor to sale following report of operations within the commands held by me (fff tary district and military division of the Atlantic) during the pa

In accordance with General Orders No. 81, headquarters of the Adjutant General's office, Washington, August 27, 1867, I transport the command of the department of Missouri, September 12, 1867, t General P. H. Sheridan, and immediately started for New Orless isiana, to assume command of the fifth military district, as dire said order, and had proceeded as far as St. Louis, en route to New Own I sneridan had reinquished the command on his departure, iereto a copy of the order (General Orders, No. 40, headmilitary district, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 29, I issued immediately upon my arrival at New Orleans, he principles upon which I intended to administer the civil district, under the authority invested in commanders of disreconstruction acts of Congress, and as laid down for my in instructions from his Excellency the President to General Washington, August 27, 1867, substituting myself insteaderal Thomas to relieve Major General Sheridan of the comfifth military district.

appointments to civil offices in the States of Louisiana and are was taken by me to select none but persons who could oath prescribed by the acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, (see cember 4th and 11th, 1867, to the commander-in-chief, on appended hereto) also letter of January 7, 1868, to John M., of Texas, in reply to inquiries from him.

of appointments to elective offices the recommendations of of the State of Louisiana, and of the governor and district of Texas, were requested before action was taken, and were that two or three unimportant exceptions, and in appointing ficers I selected none save those whom strict inquiry proved

onest and capable.

Is from civil offices were made except upon most satisfactory shonesty and incapability, or malfeasance of those displaced, e take occasion to state that during my whole administration he 5th military district all of my energies were bent towards the reconstruction acts of Congress in what I conceived to spirit, while at the same time I endeavored to forward and ne best of my ability the vast interests of the people of Louisiana and Texas, confided to my care for the time being, of his Excellency the President of the United States, giving he latitude permitted me by the laws.

of the commander in chief in revolving Special Arders No

by the action referred to of the commanding general, and it was therefore no longer for the interests of the service nor agreeable to me to remain in that capacity. I accordingly made such a request, and in compliance therewith was relieved from that command and assigned to the military division of the Atlantic, in General Orders No. 17, headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, Washington, March 28, 1868, transferring the command of the 5th military district to Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, the next in rank to myself in that district.

I assumed command of the military division of the Atlantic March 31, 1868, establishing my headquarters at Washington, as directed in said

order.

This division is composed of three military departments, as follows:

Department of the Lakes, embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, Brigadier and Brevet Major General John Pope, United States army, commanding, headquarters at Detroit; Department of the East, embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, Brigadier and Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell, United States army, commanding, headquarters at New York city; and the Department of Washington, embracing the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, (excepting the post of Fort Delaware, which is attached to the Department of the East,) Brigadier and Brevet Major General Edward R. S. Camby commanding, headquarters in Washington, D. C. During the time I held this command there have been no military operations requiring mention. There have been on several occasions reports of intended hostile movements of the Fenians from the United States against Canada, but upon investigation the reports in question have invariably proved erroneous.

Recently, companies A, B, C, G, H, and I, of the 29th United States infantry, stationed at Lincoln barracks, near this city, were directed, by instructions from the War Department, to proceed to various points in the State of Tennessee, reporting for duty to Major General Thomas,

commanding department of the Cumberland.

Under the same instructions from the War Department, company E. 12th United States infantry, proceeded from Russell barracks, near this city, to take post at Battery Rodgers, Virginia, within the limits of the first military district.

On the 12th instant another company of the 12th United States infantry, stationed at Russell barracks, was ordered to proceed to Fairmon, West Virginia, reporting for duty to Major General Thomas, command-

ing department of the Cumberland.

General Orders No. 83, headquarters of the Adjutant General's office, Washington, October 14, 1868, transferred these headquarters from Washington, D. C., to this city, where they are now established.

I also transmit herewith the reports of military operations within the last year, received from Brigadier and Brevet Major General Irwin McDowell, commanding department of the east; Brigadier and Brevet Major General John Pope, commanding department of the Lakes; Brigadier and Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding department of Washington.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major General United States Army.

P. S.—The reports of the department commanders mentioned above are not transmitted herewith, for the reason that they have not yet been received at these headquarters. They will be forwarded as soon as they are received.

REPORT OF GEN. McDOWELL, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, New York City, October 28, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, in compliance with the

instructions from division headquarters of the 9th instant:

I assumed command of the department on the 16th of July, and transferred headquarters from Philadelphia to New York in obedience to General Orders No. 44, of July 13, 1868. Since that date there has been no movement of troops within the department. Prior thereto the following changes were made:

On the 30th of November, 1867, company A, 3d artillery, left Fort Independence, Massachusetts, for Fort Monroc, Virginia.
On the 17th December, 1867, company I, 42d infantry, was organized and stationed at Madison barracks.

On the 18th of December, 1867, company G, 1st artillery, left Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, for Fort Monroe, Virginia. January 2, 1868, Major General Meade was relieved in command of the department by Brevet Major General T. W. Sherman, colonel 3d artillery.

January 8, 1868, Company K, 42d infantry, was organized and sta-

tioned at Madison barracks.

May 15, Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, was discontinued as a garrisoned post, and company C, 1st artillery, was transferred to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor. May 16, Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, was discontinued as a garrisoned post, and company I, 3d artillery, was transferred to Fort Warren, Massachusetts.

May 5 and 7, company D, 42d infantry, transferred from Fort Ontario to Madison barracks, exchanging station with company F, same regi-

ment.

I send herewith reports from the chiefs of the several staff departments of these headquarters. The suggestions of the chief commissary of subsistence and the medical director have received due attention.

The troops on the Niagara and northern frontier of New York have been charged with aiding the proper authorities in preserving the peace with the British possessions, and no infraction of it has occurred during Officers have been sent on several occasions to inspect the frontier and see what, if anything, was in preparation with a view to an infringement of our neutrality laws. Their reports were all favorable to the quiet of the frontier within the department.

The troops on the sea-coast are stationed in small numbers in some of the principal works, and many of them have been much engaged in dismounting and replacing the old and out-of-use armament with the rifled

and heavy smooth-bore guns.

In the forts I have inspected personally since I have been in command I have found the troops in good condition as to drill, discipline, and mili-

tary instruction.

In this connection I beg to call attention to a subject gravely affecting our sea-coast defences. The whole subject of the construction of these works is in the hands of the engineer department, and very properly, for it is, among other things, their peculiar and especial department to build fortifications; but is it not a defect that the corps, (the ordnance department,) whose duty it is just as especially to provide the armament for these fortifications, and the corps whose duty it is just as especially to nee that armament in these works, have neither of them any voice or part whatever in the deliberations which precede and fix where they shall be built; or what purposes they should be made to fulfil, or how they should be made to fulfil them? It seems to me it must strike any intelligent person, to whom the subject shall be presented for the first time, as an anomaly that those who have to apply these works to the uses for which they were built have never been consulted in reference to them. I mean no reflection on any department in assuming that the officers of the artillery know better than any others what they especially need—certainly in some particulars in the defences to be prepared for them; and as the part to be played in using a sea-coast work after it is built is more one for the artillerist than the engineer, I think the interests of the service require that the former's part in the matter should commence with the latter's and be concurrent with him to the end. will be apparent in considering the subject of the use of the 15 and It is evident the best results with this heavy ordnance are to be had by the aid of steam, either applied immediately or mediately by the use of compressed air. This view, which I have entertained for several years, is, I understand, also that of some distinguished officers of engineers and ordnance. To apply it will need the engineer officer, for it affects the plan of the entire work; but the making of the gwn itself, and the machinery by which it is to be moved, belongs to the ordnance department, and the manœuvring of it after it is made and mounted belongs to the artillery. Should not each be represented on the board that determines all the questions arising out of its intended use!

I ask favorable consideration of some plan by which refractory and badly-behaved soldiers may be separated from their company and subjected to a severer discipline than will then be necessary for the rest of the service. Whether this be done, as recommended in the last annual report of the department commander, by means of a penal post in the department, or by organizing a disciplinary company or companies out of it, or by both, it will be a benefit to the service and a great relief to the well-disposed soldier. If this plan is good for this command will it not apply to the whole service? And if it does, would it not be worth while to have the subject taken up by a board of proper officers and some general plan suggested?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, IRVIN McDOWELL,

Brevet Major General Commanding Department.

The ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, New York, X. Y.

P. S.—Since writing and signing the foregoing I have received, in compliance of instructions to him to that effect, the accompanying report from Brevet Major General T. W. Sherman, colonel 3d artillery, who commanded the department from January 2 to July 16, 1868.

I. McD., B. M. G.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARTILLERY, Fort Adams, Rhode Island, October 26, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and in accordance with its requirements to report that I assumed command of the department of the east on the 2d of January last, and was relieved therefrom by Brigadier and Brevet Major General McDowell on the 16th of July.

The following is a summary of the operations of the department during that period, as far as in my power to render it in the absence of the department records:

At the time of assuming command the troops in the department were

distributed as follows:

1st regiment of artillery.—Headquarters and two companies at Fort Hamilton, New York; one company at Fort Lafayette, New York; one company at Fort Wadsworth, New York; two companies at Fort Schuyler, New York; two companies at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; one company at Fort Porter, New York.

3d regiment of artillery.—Headquarters and three companies at Fort Adams, Rhode Island; two companies at Fort Warren, Massachusetts; one company at Fort Independence, Massachusetts; one company at Fort Constitution. New Hampshire; one company at Fort Preble, Maine;

one company at Fort Sullivan, Maine.

42d regiment of infantry, (invalid.)—Headquarters and five companies at Madison barracks, New York; one company at Fort Ontario. New York; one company at Fort Porter, New York; one company at Fort Niagara, New York; two companies at Plattsburg barracks, New York.

The movements of troops and changes during this period were:

The company of artillery at Fort Lafayette transferred to the headquarters of the regiment, at Fort Hamilton.

The company of artillery at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, trans-

ferred to Fort Warren, Massachusetts.

The infantry company at Fort Ontario exchanged with a company of the same regiment at Madison barracks.

The headquarters of the department were transferred from Philadelphia to New York city on Brevet Major General McDowell assuming the command.

The above transfers of the two artillery companies were recommended; one of them, especially, on the ground of disciplinary necessity, and both of them on the general ground that the artillery regiments should, in time of peace, be so far concentrated, for the purposes of practical and scientific instruction, as the actual necessities of the service at the permanent fortifications will admit. It is respectfully submitted, in this connection, as a grave question, whether the present small garrison of Fort Independence, Massachusetts, should not be sent to Fort Adams or Fort Warren, and that work left to the charge of the ordnance sergeant, under the protection of the commanding officer of Fort Warren, as Fort Lafayette is now left under that of the commanding officer of Fort Hamilton, and a guard regularly exchanged; and also, whether the company of artillery, now at Fort Sullivan, should not be given a like destination, and the post of Fort Sullivan, contiguous to the British line, be garrisoned by an infantry company, say invalid, whose regiment it is supposed will never take the o whose instruction, therefore, may be very safely confined isolated company. An artillery company can get no exte instruction at this post, where there is no variety of ordne a shot from a fixed battery can seldom or never be fired ir without violating the laws of neutrality. The change of Fort Ontario was recommended on the ground alone necessity.

A thorough investigation was made in June, by order into the grounds of the rumors and prevailing belief in

resented by Lord Monck, in a contemplated violation of the neutrality laws on our northern frontier, by the so-called Fenians; and a full report thereon, concluding that the fears of the Canadians were without any just grounds, was forwarded to the War Department, through the proper channel, on the 26th of June.

Judicial affairs in the department were conducted in a generally satisfactory manner. The records of regimental and garrison courts were, with some few exceptions, forwarded promptly to department headquarters for the required supervision, and it was ascertained, with but few grave exceptions, that the duties of members and revising officers were satisfactorily understood and acted upon. Cases meriting trial by a general court-martial were submitted, when not practically inconvenient, to the standing general court, in New York city, in pursuance of the system adopted by the previous commander. In a few cases special general courts were instituted. The trials before these courts were, in general, conducted and recorded in a very satisfactory manner, and it is left a duty here to accord to the general court, of which Brevet Major General Harvey Brown was, and is still, president—a court composed generally of some of the most worthy veterans of the army-the merit of that degree of industry, solid judicial acquirement, judgment, and discrimination, which can be positively found only among able, experienced, and war-worn veterans.

The number of trials by general courts-martial was 246; of these, were commissioned officers, 6; enlisted men, 240. But this number of trials within so short a period by no means indicates the exact state of discipline in the department, inasmuch as 97 of these cases were submitted to the department commander for trial, by the superintendents of the general and mounted recruiting service—a branch of the army wholly outside of the executive control of the department commander.

Much of the period was consumed by the department commander and some of his staff in the investigation of claims of volunteer soldiers for an honorable discharge, and kindred subjects, submitted by the War Department or headquarters of the army. The number of cases examined and reported on was 216; number, after investigation, granted an honorable discharge, was 127; number dishonorably discharged, 89.

A complete tour of inspection was made by the inspector general of the department, and in addition thereto an inspection of all the posts on the lakes was made in June by the department commander. From the inspector general's report the discipline and instruction were quite satisfactory, excepting those of two posts, to which a prompt remedy was applied. But from my own observation at the posts on the lakes I did not consider that that attention had been given to the new system of infantry which the time and means employed demanded. I shall, however, except the small battalion at Plattsburg barracks, which seemed about all that could be desired.

But the most important element of military instruction, to be considered in time of peace, is that of the artillery. Any man of ordinary industry and ability, whether a professional one or not, can instruct infantry troops, and render them available for service in a short time. But it is otherwise with the artillery: the proper and efficient practice of the arm, in all its varieties and ramifications, depending much upon some knowledge of the science of ballastics in its most improved state, which involves all the general laws of mechanics. The small, regular artillery, should be regarded and maintained as an instructive centre, from which will radiate a halo of light and easy insight, over the raw and uninstructed masses of volunteer artillery, suddenly brought into

Fice, at the first outbreak of war, and which compose the bulk of our Hery in the field. The experience of the first years of the late war is sufficient to justify this remark. I was not, therefore, regardless is subject, but time did not permit me to make any personal inspecof the artillery regiments in the short period of command. cherefore, fully prepared to report to what degree the present system is answering its purposes.

as a regimental commander, I am convinced that under the prestem of regimental command the regimental commanders do not that control over any portion of their regiments but that under immediate command, which can hold them to that responsibility e instruction and efficiency in their specialty which the General No. 67, headquarters of the army, series of 1866, seems to intend. e number of desertions in the department seems to have considerdiminished in the past year; but this is owing, undoubtedly, to the **mizations not having** been replenished with recruits, and to the fact the most of those of former supply, disposed to desert, had already **b** so, rather than to any inherent improvement in the hearts of the **Eary, or to any decided removal of the cause, whatever that may be.** to any decided improvement of the discipline of the army, so to be desired, I do not think it will be realized as long as some is not devised and pursued to give the sentences of courts a **b** complete effect than now, and make convicts believe that they are ricts indeed.

be system of companies of discipline, recommended last year by the eral-in-chief, would seem to be all that could be desired in radically roving the discipline of the army, and it would really seem to me as to make any attempt to recommend a better one. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Col. 3d Artillery.

LE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, Headquarters Department of the East, New York City.

ORT OF GENERAL JOHN POPE, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES, Detroit, Michigan, October 31, 1868.

In obedience to instructions from headquarters military division Atlantic, dated October 9, 1868, I have respectfully to submit the wing report of military operations and movements of troops in the rement of the lakes for the period ending October 31, 1868.

FENIANS.

reports of Fenian movements are hereto appended. Beyond raids for plunder, which are not likely to occur before the rivers **Arozen, I do not think anything is for the present to be apprehended** the Fenians. As close a watch as is practicable will be kept upon crganizations, and under existing laws I can only report the facts ther authority for such instruction as the General may consider it dient to give. I have no power to prevent any number of men, ed or otherwise, from crossing into Canada whenever it may please them to do so. Any step to arrest such parties should, it would see be taken by the civil officers of the United States, aided, if necessiby the military authorities, and I trust that, as a precautionary neure, the necessary instructions will be given to the United States trict attorneys and marshals, within the limit of their departments well as orders to the department commander to respond to their resitions for troops.

I deem these precautionary measures only, as I do not myself believed that there is anything serious to be apprehended from Fenians on

frontier.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major Gen. U. S. Army, Commandia

Brevet Colonel W. G. MITCHELL, U. S. A.,

A. A. A. G., Military Division of the Atlantic, New York City.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, (STATES OF LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS,) New Orleans, Louisiana, October, 18

GENERAL: In accordance with your request of September 29,1 I have the honor to submit the following as report of the operations late fifth military district and department of Louisiana, during the year, from September 30, 1867.

Since I assumed command of this department several occasions arisen upon which riot and disturbances of the peace have occurred the city of New Orleans and other portions of the State. The proordering of troops to the points where these difficulties occurred vented them from assuming any formidable magnitude up to the description of the september 30, 1868.

On September 22, 1868, a riot-occurred on Canal street, in which stores were gutted and three or four negroes killed. I ordered into the city; the disturbance was but momentary, and everything quiet a few moments after. I reported this to the department by

graph next day.

October 18, 1868, information was received of the murder of Colonel Henry Pope, and Judge Valentine Chase of Franklin, St. In parish; upon which I ordered troops to be sent to Brashear, near Filin, where disturbances were expected on account of the excitate attending the aforementioned murders. The purpose was accomplish no disturbance of the peace took place.

Upon the arrival of the remains of Colonel Pope in this city they attended by myself and the commanding general of the district of isiana, the officers of my staff and of his, in a body, to the steamer

conveyed them north.

Subsequently the United States marshal applied for assistance in ing the arrests of persons said to be implicated in the alleged multipoper were sent from New Iberia and the arrests were made.

October 23 a fire occurred at Gretna, a small village directly opposed New Orleans, and two or three negroes charged with plundering

killed. Upon the verbal application of the governor I ordered troops to be sent to prevent a threatened collision between the whites and blacks. This was effected. (See telegram to General Grant, October 24th.) The

troops remained there until after the Presidential election.

October 24 a riot occurred on Canal street between two political processions—white (democratic) and (republican) colored; six negroes and one white man were killed, and in a few moments the fight was over. In other portions of the city one or two murders occurred. I ordered out all the troops and the disturbances ceased. (See telegram A. G. O., October 25, 1868.) On October 26, Monday, a riot occurred in parish St. Bernard, in which a negro was killed by a democratic procession. In the afternoon and at night the negroes assembled and killed a white man named Pablo Felleicio and burnt the house and the dead body. Three steamers filled with armed citizens from this city destined for the same place were stopped by me. Other negroes were killed. Troops were sent to the parish to prevent further outrages and are still there at this date, November 6, 1868.

I brought all the troops into the city to remain until after the election. During the day, October 26, Governor Warmoth stated in a communication that the civil authorities were unable to protect the lives and property of the people in certain parishes, to wit: Orleans, Jefferson,

and St. Bernard.

On the night of October 26, several hundred citizens and about 150 armed men met at the City Hall, but dispersed quietly to their homes upon being requested to do so. A political procession called the "Innocents" paraded the streets, and one white man was killed. There was a good deal of rioting in the French portion of the city, which continued throughout the night and morning of the 27th. The police having abandoned their beats and left the rioters to do, without interruption, whatever they pleased, without notice of their abandonment of their posts, General Steadman was appointed chief of police on the 27th of October. Five companies of the 34th infantry reported to me from General Gillem.

On the 28th I issued a proclamation to the citizens enjoining peace and good order, and prohibiting political processions and unauthorized parties of armed men. Order and quiet was restored from this date.

On the 31st of October, two companies of infantry, at the written request of Governor Warmouth, were ordered to Ashwood and St.

Joseph, in Tensas parish.

At the official request of G. W. Wickliffe, State auditor, a military guard was sent him for protection against threatened assassination, so reported by him.

On November 2, the registration records of the fourth ward of the city

of New Orleans were lawlessly destroyed.

November 3, the election passed off quietly; the city was never perhaps more quiet; 10 negroes only voted.

November 4, the troops were returned to their proper stations.

I have thus referred in the shortest manner to the prominent incidents in the late disturbances in the city and State. It is due to the service as

well as to myself to add something to the facts above set forth.

On assuming command of this department I had to encounter difficulties of no ordinary character. The excitement of a presidential election, at all times great, was supplemented in Louisiana by other disturbing elements of a local nature. From a struggle of opposing parties the campaign had been virtually converted, by causes into which it is not my province to enter, into a struggle of opposing races. The great majority of the colored population were ranged on one side. The majority of the white population ranged themselves on the other side. Both white and blacks had organized into secret political clubs, semi-military in their character, having the ordinary military officers to each company. The colored clubs habitually drilled. The white clubs did not, because with the majority of them drill was unnecessary. A police imbrogio in the city of New Orleans, of a most perplexing and exciting character, and the receipt of more or less distorted reports of disturbances in various sections of the State, added additional complication to the situation.

With all these difficulties to contend against I found myself charged with extended responsibilities, and armed with very slender powers Civil government having been restored in the State, the authority of the military was necessarily limited. The force at my command, moreover, was exceedingly small. Until the receipt of re-enforcements from General Gillem the entire number of troops at my disposal, in and around the city of New Orleans was only 463 men. After the receipt of the re-enforcements from Mississippi, I had but 550 men available for service in the city. I had not even then a sufficient force to patrol the city and leave a respectable reserve behind. The records of the department will show how urgently and constantly I telegraphed for definite instructions on the occurrence of each fresh emergency. And my own official acts will prove how earnestly I strove to maintain the public peace, whilst preserving, as became an officer of the United States army, the strictest impartiality and freedom from political bias. To have acted as a partisan on either side would have simplified my position immensely. But to watch and control as far as possible both sides, and to preserve the public peace without influencing in any way the result of the election, was a task of no little difficulty and danger. The police troubles formed about the most dangerous feature in the condition of affairs in New Or-An act of the legislature, recently passed, transferred the control of the police force from the mayor and corporation, in whose hands it had hitherto been vested, into the hands of the Metropolitan Police Board, composed of six members, three white and three colored, the lieutenant-governor of the State presiding. This board appointed a police force of 243 negroes and 130 white men to take charge of the city of New Orleans. The community at large refused to recognize or uphold the authority of a body thus constituted. This fact taken by itself, without entering into any questions of motive or justification, and without more than referring to the generally inferior material, both white and black, (with some worthy exceptions.) from which the men were selected—this fact alone rendered the metropolitan police, as organized, practically worthless, and placed life and property at the mercy of the worst classes in the city. At the slightest appearance of disorder the members of this police, unsupported as they were by public sentiment, stampeded, many of them throwing off their uniforms as they ran. Armed patrols of citizens then took upon themselves the guardianship of the public peace, adding another element of danger to those already existing. At another time this question might have been left to settle itself, but in the presence of threatened disturbances on all hands, when the governor of the State had surrendered the safe keeping of the city to me, and when positive directions had been transmitted to me through the War Department to preserve the peace at all hazards, I should have fallen short of my duty had I neglected to take prompt and decisive action in the matter. As before stated I had not troops enough to police the city, even had I deemed it consistent with my duties as military commander to undertake this charge. I resorted to measures of compro-

mise and conciliation as the best and wisest mode of attaining the objects I had in view. At my instance the board of metropolitan police appointed General James B. Steedman chief of police, and brought the influence of his name and position to the aid of the civil authorities in preserving the peace. This step alone, in my judgment, tended more to settle matters than any one thing done, and I think it only an act of justice here to thank General Steedman (as the metropolitan police board have themselves done, by formal resolution) for the manly and efficient manner in which he assumed and discharged the duties of that office up to the end of the troubles. The mayor and corporation of the city, declaring the metropolitan police act unconstitutional, insisted upon their right to appoint their own chief and policemen. They commissioned Mr. Thomas Adams, a former occupant of the office under the mayoralty of Mr. Monroe, to the post of chief of police. It was further announced that the metropolitan police were to be forcibly ejected from the office. I immediately sent word to Mayor Conway by my aide-decamp, Major Russell, that I should hold him responsible for any tumult that might result from his action, and advising him to concur in requesting General Steedman to act as chief of police until after the election, and further to order the chief appointed by him (the mayor) to take no step until further instructed. His honor at once acceded to my wishes. I then advised both parties to test the legality of the metropolitan police bill peaceably in the law courts; and writs of injunction and quo warranto have since been taken out, in pursuance of this advice. I also invited the editors of the local newspapers, without distinction of party, to meet me at my private residence and discuss this same matter, which We talked the subject over in a friendly spirit, and I believe all left with the intention of counselling the people to await the action At any rate this was done, the papers all taking a modof the courts. erated view of the question afterwards, and this was the end of the police trouble.

Coincident with the police imbroglio there were other causes of public uneasiness. From the parish of St. Bernard reports of a highly inflammatory nature were received. A white democratic club in that parish had killed a negro; some citizens had shot a metropolitan policeman. The negroes assembled at night, burnt the house of a leading white democrat and his body with it, drove his wife and little children into the woods, severely beat his sister, and broke the leg of one of his children. These were the facts. Public rumor made them even worse. The excitement in this city went on increasing from day to day, and finally developed into hostile collisions, followed by acts of reprisal and retaliation, white against black, black against white. These acts of violence were generally committed by small parties whom the police alone ought to have been sufficient to detect and arrest. In almost every case the mischief was done and the guilty parties had dispersed before information could reach these headquarters. During the heat of the excitement, about the 27th of October, Governor Warmoth, General A. L. Lee and myself were speaking of the probability of collisions at the polls on the 3d of November. Their opinion, in which I concurred, was, that if the excitement continued up to the day of election there would be fierce fighting at the polls and a general row all over the city. It was remarked by both these gentlemen that the better course would be to advise the This was done, and hence the small repubcolored people not to vote. lican vote cast in this city and in many of the parishes of the State. It can hardly be necessary for me to more than remark that this was a matter over which I could exercise no possible control. The leaders of

the republican party having advised the negroes to stay away from the polls, they stayed away. It was neither in my place nor in my power to hunt up the colored voters, who purposely remained in their houses, and drag them to the polls. Nor is it necessary for me to more than say hat I had no share in producing the public excitement which induced the republican leaders to advise the negroes not to vote. The disturbed ondition of the public mind was brought about by no action of mine. My duty was simply to aid in checking and suppressing violence to the full extent of the limited means at my command, and to prevent the public peace being broken. This I did. I even made it a personal request to some of the clubs whose names had been publicly associated with acts of violence, that they should aid in preserving instead of assisting in violating the peace of the city; and on one occasion I visited a club called the "Innocents" at the request of their president and vice president, and addressed them to this effect; after which no more disorders occurred in that section of the city.

A day or two after the consultation with Governor Warmoth and General Lee, at which those gentlemen expressed their intention of advising the negroes not to vote, the public excitement cooled down; the city became comparatively quiet, the democratic clubs pledged themselves to aid in securing to every registered voter the right to cast his vote, and then I had no fear that any man would be molested in voting on the day

of election.

During all the excitement, I consulted freely and constantly with the authorities, State and municipal, and had then, and have still, their fullest approval of my action. I also consulted often with Brevet Brigadier General Hatch, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State, and desire to express my thanks for many valuable suggestions received from him when most needed. Though the safe-keeping of several parishes in the State had been delivered over to the military, I still felt it my duty to endeavor to act in and through the proper civil authorities wherever I further advised with the democratic leaders and it could be done. prominent citizens of all shades of opinion, who each and every one seemed desirous that the peace should be preserved. Governor Warmoth, with other leading republicans of the State, made earnest efforts to preserve public order. Among the members of the republican party with whom I consulted were General A. L. Lee, editor of the official journal of the State, various members of the metropolitan board of police, General McMillen, General Sypher, General Kellogg, and General West, deputy United States marshal.

The difficulty was not with such gentlemen as these, but the aid they gave was greatly counteracted by the indiscreet and unwarrantable course pursued by other and unworthy members of the republican party. who, caring little for the government of the United States and less for the permanent reconstruction of the State, sought only their own personal aggrandizement, aiming to do the most offensive things in the most of fensive way, and seeming to desire collision and bloodshed as necessary political capital. It is but just to say that the great body of the people of New Orleans are law-abiding and entirely friendly to the government of the United States. Certainly there are exceptions—the evidence of it is written in blood-but the friendly feeling of the people generally has been evinced in many ways, in none more marked than in the respect shown to the military on all occasions. Officers of the army generally, and my staff especially, always find their uniforms ample protection against either violence or the slightest disrespect, and a simple request from them is generally sufficient to disperse large and excited crowds of **people.** The democratic clubs of the city, numbering, it is said, over **16,000** voters, and including many of the most worthy citizens and the largest property-holders, formally tendered to me their sevices in aid of the military to preserve the peace of the city. That offer was respect-

fully declined.

In conclusion I have to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the entire force placed under my command in the city and State discharged their duties in the difficult and trying circumstances in which they were placed. I wish further to acknowledge my great obligation to General Buchanan, in immediate command of the troops, for the prompt and efficient manner in which he discharged all the duties devolving upon him, as well as to all the various officers of my staff for their faithful and untiring devotion to duty. On some occasions, in certain sections of the city, I had to rely upon them almost entirely for information of what was going on, as the police force had abandoned their posts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,

Brevet Major General, U.S. A., Commanding Department,

General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Army of the United States.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE STONEMAN, COMMAND-ING FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., October 31, 1868.

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to furnish for your information the following annual report, embracing the period

from June 1, 1868, when I assumed command, up to date.

The system inaugurated and the policy pursued by my distinguished predecessor, having by long experience been found complete and satisfactory, the one was adopted and the other followed, with such modifications in details as circumstances arising from time to time seemed to demand.

The convention convened in accordance with the provisions of the reconstruction laws, for the purpose of forming a constitution for the reconstructed State, after completing its duties and providing that the results of its efforts should be submitted to the vote of the people on the third of June, for ratification or rejection, had adjourned; Congress was still in session, but having failed as yet to make appropriations of moneys necessary to defray current expenses, reconstruction had consequently been suspended. Subsequently the appropriations were made, but no date having been fixed upon for submitting the constitution to a vote of the people, reconstruction has remained suspended up to the present.

One of the first questions that presented itself for careful and anxious consideration was connected with the adoption of the fourteenth article of the constitutional amendment. The provisions of this article, it was thought by some, vacated every office in the State filled by persons who came within its provisions. To fill these vacancies it would be necessary to find, 1st, persons who could take the test oath of office prescribed by the reconstruction laws; 2d, that they should be competent

for the position; 3d, that they should be willing to accept the appointments, and 4th that they should be able to give the requisite securities.

My predecessor had made 532 appointments (very many of them minor positions) to vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal, and in doing so had very nearly exhausted the available material at his disposal. But one vacancy on the bench had occurred, and to fill this it had been deemed necessary to resort to the officers of the army to find a person fit for this important and responsible position.

This instance is cited as an example to show the evident impossibility of carrying on the government of the State upon the assumption that the thousands of officers in the district, embracing State officers, judges, sheriffs, commissioners, commonwealth's attorneys, magistrates, &c., not to speak of the large number of town and municipal officers, such as mayors, councilmen, aldermen, constables, overseers of the poor, and others, should sudddenly cease in the performance of their functions, with no possibility of filling their places under the provisions of the reconstruction laws.

In some instances it has been found absolutely impossible to find any person upon whom an appointment could be conferred, and the difficulty has been overcomeby devolving the performance of the duties upon persons who were not opposed to reconstruction nor disloyal to the govern-

ment of the United States.

In this connection I beg leave to call your attention to a letter from these headquarters to yourself, dated June 27, 1868, recommending the repeal of the ninth section of the act of Congress passed July 19, 1867, while seeking for some remedy for the evils which it was feared, with reason, might ensue, the question by non-action substantially settled itself, and very possibly this result was promoted by my opportune absence from the State immediately subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, and things moved on as before under the provisions and requirements of the reconstruction laws, then and now in full operation.

The forces at my disposal on assuming the command of the district consisted of the eleventh, twenty-first, and three companies of the twenty-ninth infantry, one company of the fifth cavalry, one battery and one company of the fifth artillery. This force was distributed over the district at 16 posts and stations and numbered 121 officers and 2,033 rank and file; of the officers 17 were absent from their commands without the district; 21 were on detached service as military commissioners, sub-assistant agents of the Freedman's Bureau and on other duties, leaving

83 on duty with the troops.

As soon as it became certain that no elections were to be held until Congress should reassemble and act upon the subject, which it was presumed would probably not be before the first Monday in December, arrangements were made to bring in most of the officers on duty as commissioners, agents, &c. This was done by consolidating military jurisdictions, and placing the consolidated districts under the control of post commanders as far as possible, so that at this time but four officers are absent from their companies on duty as military commissioners.

The duties of military commissioners and bureau agents being found incompatible, when performed by the same officer, those agents who were performing the duties of commissioners were relieved from the performance of the latter, and the duties devolved upon post commanders. Besides returning the officers to duty with the troops, this change served greatly to reduce the current expenses incident to carrying out the requirements of the reconstruction laws.

Since August the forces in the district have been reduced by sending

the squadron of cavalry to the plains, the battery of artillery to Washington, and the twenty-ninth infantry to the State of Tennessee, and the companies that remain have been greatly depleted by reason of the number of men discharged on account of expiration of their terms of service. A large number will be discharged during the next three months, and consequently by the first of January next the whole number in the district will be much below one thousand aggregate.

Among the more important questions that have presented themselves for consideration are the Methodist church contest, commonly known as the Baltimore conference question; the removal of Randolph Macon college from Boydton to Ashland, the payment of the State semi-annual interest, the payment of the small note issue by the city of Richmond; the collection of the dues to the State by the different railroad companies; the appointment of State proxies and directors; the apportionment of taxes; the extension of the stay law, and the holding of an election

for presidential electors.

In the consideration of these and other questions, the principle has been observed and followed of discountenancing any radical changes in the existing status of affairs, and thereby making as little business for the bar and the bench in future as possible. It has not been thought advisable to supersede or interfere with the action of civil officers except in cases of extreme necessity, as the doing so would have a tendency to relieve them from direct responsibility, and accustom offenders to respect only temporary military rule, rather than permanent civil law, and besides, as it costs nothing to appeal to the military, there would be no end to the number of questions it would be called upon to entertain, many of them embracing points and questions of law and equity upon which but few army officers are competent to decide.

After a careful investigation of the Baltimore conference question, and an able opinion thereon by the judge advocate, Colonel H. B. Burnham, it has been deemed advisable not as yet to make any order thereon. The investigation shows that it embraces many delicate questions of law, both statute and ecclesiastical, and is one that can only be settled by the decision of the highest civil tribunals, or by legislative enactments.

Special cases as they have arisen have been settled upon the principle of recognizing the claims of both contestants, and giving to each the

right of occupancy on alternate weeks.

Randolph Macon College, incorporated in 1830, was by its charter located at Boydton, Virginia, a point at this time remote from any of the railroad or other lines of communication. Early in July application was made to these headquarters by the board of trustees of the college for authority to remove it to Ashland, in this State. Feeling convinced that its removal was in accordance with the almost unanimous wish of the Methodist society, and demanded by the cause and interests of education, authority, or such authority as invested in the district commander, was granted, and the college was removed. It was, however, distinctly stated to, and understood by, the board that their action would be subject to future legislation, and the decision of the courts, and it was required to give indemnifying bonds in case the removal was objected to or contested.

From various causes the State treasury was on the 1st of July found to be in so depleted a condition as to render it impossible to pay the semi-annual interest on the State bonds. The district commander was applied to for authority to raise the means by negotiating a loan. It not being thought expedient or judicious to increase the present burdensome debt of the State, the authority was withheld and the interest remains unpaid.

In the beginning of hostilities, the city of Richmond issued several hundred thousand dollars in small notes, to supply the then existing demand for small change. These small notes were sold for the current funds of the time, and the proceeds spent for various purposes, some of which, it is alleged, were for carrying on the war. A proposition was entertained by the present common council of Richmond to reduce these small notes by issuing city bonds, running thirty years, but the legality of the issue never having been settled by any competent tribunal, the issue of the bonds was discountenanced by the district commander, and action by the council has been suspended.

Arrangements have been made with most of the railroad companies, advantageous to them as well as to the State, by which it is hoped that they will be able to pay up in a reasonable time their dues to the This arrangement contemplates that one-third shall be paid

in currency, and the other two-thirds in State bonds.

The appointment of proxies and directors for the State, the apportionment of taxes, and the extension of the stay-law, are not yet deter-

mined, and are questions for further consideration.

In regard to the election of presidential electors, the following correspondence will give you all the information necessary upon the subject:

RICHMOND, October 10, 1868.

GENERAL: The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the State central conservative committee of this State to confer with you on the subject of holding an election in Virginia for the offices of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. We are not aware of any law which forbids such an election. We beg leave respectfully to say, in behalf of the people of Virginia, that we think their voice ought to be head in the election of the chief officers of the country, and, therefore, we request that a poll be opened in conformity with the ancient and established custom.

We know that the legality of such an election is a disputed question; but, believing that the suffrages of the people of Virginia should be counted with those of all the qualified voters of all the States, according to the Constitution of the United States, we do expressly ask that our people be allowed to vote, leaving the legality of such election to be hereafter determined by the proper tribunal.

Respectfully, your obedient sorvants,

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

RO. OULD, MARMADUKE JOHNSON, THOS. J. EVANS,

Committee.

General GEORGE STONEMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Virginia, October 13, 1888.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of yours of the 10th instant, in regard to the holding of an election of presidential electors for President and Vice-President at the coming presidential election, and have given it the attention which time will permit, an early reply having been suggested by yourselves in our personal interview.

The Constitution of the United States provides that electors for President and Vice-Presi dent shall be closen or appointed in such manner as the legislature of each State may direct. Referring to the laws of Virginia upon the subject, I find that the provisions are plain and explicit, and that the initiation and control of it are in the hands of the executive of the commonwealth, and to him you are respectfully referred, if I rightly interpret your meaning coveyed in your request "that a poll be opened in conformity with ancient and established custom."

You say that you "are not aware of any law which forbids such an election." Can you cite me any law authorizing me, as military commander, to order or authorize such an elec-

The only law which gives district commanders any control over the civil or political affairs of any State, is the act of Congress passed March 2, 1:67, and the acts supplemental theres. and neither of these acts contemplates or provides for any action of district commanders in presidential elections, and even if they did the questions would arise how are the elections to be conducted? who are to vote at them? and from whence are the means to be derived to carry them on ?

You ask for permission to hold the election. Permit me to call your attention to General Profess No. 82, from the headquarters of the army, dated October 10, 1868, and to suggest the remark that if district commanders cannot prohibit they cannot permit in the sense of

he remark that if district commanders cannot prohibit they cannot permit in the sense of moder or authorize or give official sanction.

You state that the legality of the election is "a disputed question." If so, it may safely be left for decision with the proper authorities. There would be no doubt in regard to its displaint if ordered or authorized at this late date. Without in any manner expressing any prision upon the propriety, right, or duty of the people of Virginia, or any portion of them, at this time to peaceably form and ballot for any persons for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, I take the occasion to suggest the inquiry whether or not the baltistion of any course of procedure calculated to excite and disturb the public mind would be wise or product.

be wise or prudent.

My duties are plain and marked out by the law placing me here, and confined to protecting "all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, diserder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and to obey the lawful orders of my properly constituted superiors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN.

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Mesers. Robert Ould, Marmaduke Johnson, and Thomas J. Evans.

A movement was set on foot in the latter part of July, by certain parties, to bring about the reassembling of the convention with the view of securing an early vote upon the constitution, but better counsels prevailing, action was suspended, and finally the subject was dropped.

A writ of habeas corpus has been applied for, and, it is understood, granted, the object being to test the legality of the action of the district commander in regard to the fourteenth article of the constitutional amend-

ent. What the result will be remains to be determined.

The affairs connected with the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in this State have been managed with ability and discretion, reflecting great credit upon the able and upright assistant commissioner, General O. Brown, and to his report you are respectfully referred for any information you may desire upon that subject. ordinates have, as far as I am informed, performed their thankless duties to the general satisfaction of those concerned, and have sought, as far as was in their power, to see that justice was done and the rights of the negroes were protected. In doing this they had on the one hand ignorance to deal with and instruct, and on the other prejudice to contend against and overcome. Instances, though rare, have been brought to my attention where violence had been used toward them; but these cases were confined to individuals, and not chargeable to communities. The abuses practiced toward the negroes that have been reported by the bureau agents have been in all instances investigated by the military commissioners, and the civil authorities have been required to see that justice was administered. As the law now stands, and in accordance with its requirements, many of the functions of the bureau will cease on the 1st of January next. In consideration of the unreconstructed condition of the State, with no legislature to make laws or regulations or appropriations of moneys, with an exhausted treasury and an apathetic **people, its furt**her continuance in some modified form becomes an important matter, worthy the early attention of Congress.

Your attention is respectfully and particularly called to the reports of the senior staff officers in the department, herewith transmitted. be perceived that expenses have been reduced to the lowest possible figure, those incurred in reconstruction having been reduced to less than \$1,600 per month, which will not, in all probability, be materially increased until registration is resumed and an election ordered by Congress.

Supplies of all kinds have been abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The troops are all in good quarters, and it will require but a few hundred dollars in repairs to make them comfortable and suitable for winter. By reference to the report of the medical director it will be perceived that the health of the command during the past year has been remarkably good, and the report of the inspector general shows that its discipline is daily improving.

A reference to the report of the judge advocate will show the large amount of business that passed through his hands during the year, and a corresponding amount has been performed by the assistant adjutant general and the chief paymaster of the department, much of it incident

to the performance of duties connected with reconstruction.

The officers, both civil and military, have in general performed their duties with a willingness worthy of commendation, and to this, together with the respect for law and love of justice manifested by the people, white and black, is due the quiet and good order that reign throughout the commonwealth.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE STONEMAN

Brevet Major Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding.

General U. S. GHANT, Commanding Army, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL E.R. S. CANBY, COM-MANDING LATE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the General of the army the following report of affairs in the late second military district, from the date of the last annual report to the discontinuance of the district under the operation of General Orders No. 55, from the bead quarters of the army, dated July 28, 1868. As the general condition of the district was exhibited from time to time by special reports, or by copies of the orders issued, this report will be limited to the most important events or action.

The first of these was the modification of the jury system in the two States, so as to secure representation in the jury box to classes heretofore excluded, and constituting in the two States embraced in the district a majority of the population. The exclusion of the non-freeholders in North Carolina had occasioned a great deal of uneasiness and alarm in both classes, and threatened to become a serious disturbing element. A modification in the existing jury systems in the two States was, therefore, not only a question of abstract justice, but one that the interest of the community required should be so settled as not only to secure the legal rights of all classes, but also to give that sense of security which is the best guarantee of order and subordination to law, and the remedies it affords for the redress of all wrongs. The first step taken for this object was the General Order No. 32, (par. II A.) issued by my predecessor on the 11th of May, 1867. The diversity of law and practice, and the different construction put upon the laws of the United States by the courts of the two States, made the rule established by this order of difficult application, and involved the necessity of modifying it.

In North Carolina the law of April 6, 1866, (civil rights bill,) was recognized by the States authorities (executive and judicial,) as confering the rights of citizenship upon the colored man, and he was debarred

lly exhibited by the accompanying papers, marked B and C. North Carolina the qualification of a juror was determined by ession of a freehold estate, and in South Carolina, practically, by r of the citizen.

king such modification of the State laws as would secure to all bitants their legal rights without introducing at the same time gerous elements of vice or ignorance into the jury box, many I difficulties were encountered, and the desired end was not until several modifications of the original plan had been made. rse of these modifications is shown by the accompanying papers, D, E, F, G, and H. As finally established, the jury lists embraced ens who were identified with the community in which they by the payment of taxes, and who were mentally and morally I for the performance of jury duty, and the courts were empowpurge the jury lists of all persons who were personally unfitted n of mental or moral incapacity. In North Carolina, one of the of the superior court (Judge Fowle) tendered his resignation, outh Carolina one of the judges of the court of common pleas eral sessions (Judge Aldric) refused to execute the order, and was pended and afterwards removed. In both these cases the action listinctly marked by adherence to the ideas that produced the 1, and by opposition to the authority of the United States, that the was unmistakable, (I.) It was the more pointed in Judge case from the fact that he had previously accepted the condi-General Orders No. 32, and united with Judges Moses and Glohe same court in recommending some practical modifications. e same character and next in order were the measures adopted purpose of securing quiet and order by the enforcement of the the protection of persons and property. General Orders No. 32 sph \bar{X}) placed the peace officers of the two States in direct relal correspondence with the commanders of posts; and the same required the sheriffs of counties and districts to make to the marshal general monthly reports of the crimes, arrests, escapes, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

and the latter were instructed to avoid all interference, unless the for refused or failed to take such action as was necessary to secure due rightful protection to persons and property. Whenever crimes were mitted a full investigation was made, not only of the actual facts but of collateral and antecedent incidents, and this investigation frequenty to the arrest of criminals when the civil authorities failed to d them, and often developed the hidden sources of action and en preventive measures to be taken. A comparison of the statistical erime collected by the provost marshal general shows a gradual marked diminution of crime from the organization of the district discontinuance, and that the serious crimes were very evenly in the portion of the whites and colored population of the two States. preponderance of larcenies committed by the blacks is due in part the partial failure of the crops in 1866, the pecuniary embarrassmen the inhabitants of the two States and the consequent scarcity of a among the poorer classes. The burglaries reported are due in partie same causes, and in partalso to the extended definition given of the of burglary by the laws of South Carolina. (See document K.) This exhibits in a condensed form the crimes and arrests reported by the officers and the arrests made by the military authorities during operation of the reconstruction laws in the States of North Care and South Carolina. Table M shows the number of trials by mild commissions and other military tribunals during the same period, table N the number in confinement undergoing sentence or awaiting tence when the district was discontinued.

Very few instances of grave disorders or outrages occurred in a State during the period, and when they did occur the prompt and tion of precautionary measures and the advice and counsel of parties prevented any spread of the country measures.

ment which they occasioned.

In South Carolina the most important of these that partook of a potential character were the riot in Pickens district, on the 12th of October 1867, and the assassination of Mr. S. G. W. Dill, of Kershaw county, the 4th of June, 1868. The history of the first case is given by papers marked O, and the second by the papers marked P. In a last case the parties arrested by the military authorities were turn over to the civil authorities under paragraph IV of General Orders 136, of July 13, 1868, and by the court of common pleas and general 36, of July 13, 1868, and by the court of common pleas and general 36. Interference with the local courts was permitted only in the court of the rebellion, and were generally compain the three following cases:

1. In actions or prosecutions for acts committed during the existence of hostilities, and alleged to have been committed under orders

authority of either belligerent.

2. Where the local courts attempted to validate or give effect to unexecuted judgments of confederate courts rendered during the relion.

3. Where the local courts denied the right of appeal or removal to United States courts, guaranteed by the laws of the United States.

The first class of cases was quite numerous in North Carolina, three-fourths of the cases presented being prosecutions against Umen, and the remainder against confederates; and where it was easilished by satisfactory evidence that the motive for the prosecution the animosity engendered during the period of civil strife the processings were stopped. The principle upon which this action was taken

iment of the United States.

third class the proceedings were stayed until the courts of could be reorganized under the Constitution. The papers B, and S are examples of the action taken in each class of

tructions imposed upon the civil courts by the provisions of rders No. 10, of April 11, 1867, and the subsequent amendmodifications of that order, were dictated and controlled by While the provisions of these orders were, to a xtent, relief measures, the regulations which they established atially police in their character, and were intended to aid in vation of quiet and order, which was seriously threatened in s of the district from the attempt to enforce obligations of a ole character before they had been settled by conclusive In South Carolina the necessity for these measures was so and so urgent that they were approved and recommended by st executive and judicial authorities of the State. In North he necessity was not so great, as the legislative authority had ial provision for the necessities of the situation, and a differras entertained by the governor of that State. A careful and examination of the practical working of the order and of the of the cases to which it applied satisfied me that the interests nd justice required no other modification of the order than ictions of its application and operation as would bring it within stablished by the Supreme Court in cases where similar prininvolved. Much of the clamor against this order was unquesrised by persons who sought to obtain a premature settlement of t were tainted with illegality or were voidable as contrary to policy of the United States, and thus retrieve some of the y had sustained by the repudiation of the rebel debt or the

the rebellion.

• of Hall & Rodd vs. Kalenweiler, in the United States circuit

The vote for convention was	93, 006 32, 962 52, 697
Total	•
Registration prior to vote on constitution was 196,873.	
The vote for the constitution was	93, 664
The vote against the constitution was	74, 015
The number registered but not voting was	29, 774
Total	196, 873
The majority for the convention was	80 044
The majority for the constitution was	19,000
The tabular statement marked V gives the result by counties In South Carolina the total registration prior to the election equestion of calling a convention was 128,056.	
The vote for convention was	68, 768
The vote against convention was	2, 278
The number registered but not voting was	57, 010
Total	128, 056
•	
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133	k,195.
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was	3,195. 79,558
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133	k,195.
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was The vote against the constitution was	3,195. 70,558 27,288 35,349
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was The vote against the constitution was Number registered but not voting was Total	3,195. 79,558 27,288 35,349 133,195
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was The vote against the constitution was. Number registered but not voting was.	3,195. 70,558 27,288 35,349 133,195 66,490
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was. The vote against the constitution was. Number registered but not voting was. Total. Majority for the convention. Majority for the constitution.	3,195. 70,558 27,288 35,349 133,195 66,490
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was. The vote against the constitution was. Number registered but not voting was. Total. Majority for the convention. Majority for the constitution. The tabular statement marked W gives the result by countied in North Carolina the county officers were elected at the sa that the constitution was submitted; but in South Carolina at tion held on the 2d and 3d days of June, 1868.	3,195. 70,558 27,288 35,349 133,195 66,490 43,270 8. me time
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was The vote against the constitution was Number registered but not voting was Total. Majority for the convention. Majority for the constitution. The tabular statement marked W gives the result by countied in North Carolina the county officers were elected at the sa that the constitution was submitted; but in South Carolina at tion held on the 2d and 3d days of June, 1868. The number of voters registered for this election was 138,532	3,195. 70,559 27,288 35,349 133,195 66,490 43,270 8. me time an elec-
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was. The vote against the constitution was. Number registered but not voting was. Total. Majority for the convention. Majority for the constitution. The tabular statement marked W gives the result by countied in North Carolina the county officers were elected at the sa that the constitution was submitted; but in South Carolina at tion held on the 2d and 3d days of June, 1868. The number of voters registered for this election was 138,532 The number of votes cast	3,195. 70,558 27,288 35,349 133,195 66,490 43,270 8. me time an elec-
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was The vote against the constitution was Number registered but not voting was Total. Majority for the convention. Majority for the constitution. The tabular statement marked W gives the result by countied in North Carolina the county officers were elected at the sa that the constitution was submitted; but in South Carolina at tion held on the 2d and 3d days of June, 1868. The number of voters registered for this election was 138,532	3,195. 70,558 27,288 35,349 133,195 66,490 43,270 8. me time an elec-
The registration prior to the vote on the constitution was 133 The vote for the constitution was. The vote against the constitution was. Number registered but not voting was. Total. Majority for the convention. Majority for the constitution. The tabular statement marked W gives the result by countied in North Carolina the county officers were elected at the sa that the constitution was submitted; but in South Carolina at tion held on the 2d and 3d days of June, 1868. The number of voters registered for this election was 138,532 The number of votes cast	3,195. 70,558 27,288 35,349 133,195 66,490 43,270 8. me time an elec- 2. 80,928 57,604

The tabular statement marked X gives the comparative results by counties.

The election of municipal officers had been ordered for the same election; but as no provision had been made for conforming the charters of cities and towns to the new constitution, I found that the installation of the officers who might be elected would inevitably lead to a conflict after the military authority was withdrawn, that would produce embarrasement and confusion, and might result in disorder and violence. For this

e 8th of November two companies of the 29th infantry on duty a Carolina, under instructions from the General of the army were from duty in the district, and ordered to report to the comof the department of Washington. On the 10th of January four less of the 12th infantry, which had been ordered to report to me ame authority, were assigned to stations. During the month of 68, the companies of the 6th infantry serving in South Carolina insferred to North Carolina, and the companies of the 8th infaning in that State were transferred to South Carolina. No other were made except such as were local and temporary in their r, as precautions against threatened disturbances, or to prothe better accommodation of the troops.

eports of the chief staff officers on duty at district headquarters the details of the operations under their charge, and are transferewith, marked from one to seven inclusive. I also transmit pers, marked from I to V, that may be useful for future reference.

ery respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY, Brevet Major General.

HIRP OF STAFF, feedquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

T OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL ALVAN C. GILLEM.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,

Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 1, 1868.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my command past year:

a 9th day of January last in compliance with General Orders No.

e 9th day of January last, in compliance with General Orders No.

December 28, 1867, I assumed command of the 4th military

No change of any importance was made in the stations of the troops until March, at which time (March 13-27) the election on the adoption of the constitution occurred in the State of Arkansas. General Smith, commanding in that State, was instructed to so dispose his troops as to insure quiet and suppress violence and disorder, should it occur at or in the vicinity of the polls, but they were in no manner to interfere in the election. In case of riot or disorder, or upon being called upon by the commissioners of election or sheriff, the commanding officer was directed to see that law and order were maintained, he being in all cases the judge of necessity for the use of force, and responsible that it was not used unnecessarily, the manner in which the election was conducted, and my orders executed. Attention is invited to my report on the election in Arkansas, made to the General of the army of the United States, dated April 22, 1868. After the election was completed in Arkansas the troops in that State resumed their former posts.

In Mississippi no change of importance was made in the stations of the troops until June, on the 22d of which month the election on the adoption of the constitution began. Much excitement existed, and party feeling ran high. Both parties reported anticipated outrages, and interference with the exercise of the right of the elective franchise. All complaints and reports received careful consideration, and every application for assistance was granted, by sending troops as requested. Four companies of infantry were sent from department of the Cumberland to this State, to serve during the election. These, with the troops serving in the State, were stationed at 60 different points during the election. After assigning all available members of the district staff to the command of detachments, intelligent non-commissioned officers were detailed for that service. For the manner in which the election was conducted, and the result of the same, I invite attention to my report of July 14, 1868, heretofore forwarded.

After the election the troops from the department of the Cumberland returned to their command, and those of the sub-district of Mississippi resumed their proper stations, as shown by station report of July, hereto appended. Since July but few changes, and they unimportant, have been made in the stations of the troops in Mississippi.

On the 4th of August, 1868, General Order No. 55 was received, detaching the State of Arkansas from the 4th military district, and the same day I relinquished command of the troops stationed in that State.

In order to a more correct understanding of my official course in regard to the elections in the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, I earnestly request that my reports on the subject may accompany and be made a part of this report.

There has been a marked improvement in the material prosperity of this State during this year. In 1867 the cotton crop was almost a failure; but little corn had been planted. The consequence was, that employés were unable to meet their obligations to either their laborers or the merchants from whom they had received supplies. This caused great destitution and consequent discontent among the freedmen, who compose the body of laborers in this State. The planter was disposed to attribute the failure of the crops to the system of labor he had been compelled to employ, instead of to the vicissitudes of the season, the real cause; whilst the laborers, failing to receive their just dues, attributed their loss to a premeditated intention to defraud them. the condition of affairs on the first of January. Both planters and laborers were disheartened and discontented; both were urgent in their appeals for assistance; the former claiming that merchants would not make

the advances necessary to enable them to cultivate their lands, and that without assistance the land would lay idle, and the unemployed laborer suffer starvation; the latter claiming that they could get no guarantee of payment for their labor; asking assistance to enable them to plant on their own account. Believing that aid extended by the government would not be a benefit to either party, but, on the contrary, would be a positive injury, by encouraging extravagance in the planter and idleness and dependence on the part of the laborer, I declined advancing provisions to either. I at once, both personally and by prudent and discreet officers, urged landholders to plant as extensively as their means would permit, and that such as had no means at their disposal should cultivate on the shares or rent. The freedmen were urged to contract for the year, and assured that both parties would be held to a strict compliance with their agreement. All were urged to devote more land and labor to the production of corn. Finding no aid would be extended by the government all set about helping themselves, with the confidence inspired by self-reliance, and soon the demand for labor exceeded the supply, and has so continued to this date. Thanks to energy and industry, favored by a good season, an abundant crop of corn-more than a year's supply, and by some estimated as a supply sufficient for two yearshas been secured, whilst the yield of cotton in the State is very greatestimated at as high as 350,000 bales. At present prices, this will produce more than \$30,000,000.

There have been but few complaints this year, by either the laborer or his employer. A few more such years will work a wonderful change in the condition of all classes, by establishing the mutual confidence so

necessary to the prosperity of the State.

I have devoted so much space to the planting interest in consequence of the influence it has exerted on the administration of justice. Last year, the civil courts of the State, bureau agents, and the arbitration boards established by General Ord, were overrun with complaints from merchants, planters, and freedmen. This year but few complaints have been brought to my notice; not one in the large sub-district of Vicksburg.

Being charged by the third section of the act of March 2, 1867, with protecting "all persons in their rights of person and property," I have, in compliance with the same section, permitted the local tribunals to take cognizance of all cases, civil and criminal, except in rare instances, where, from excitement or prejudice, engendered either by political feeling or local animosities, I was convinced that justice would not be done. The courts of record have, almost without exception, performed their duties impartially. Minor courts, such as justices of the peace and the mayors of towns, are not always so fair. In every case where complaint is made of injustice, investigation is instituted, and if the complaint is well founded the wrong is redressed.

The great defect in the administration of justice is not in the courts; after offenders are once in custody their trial and punishment usually follows. The difficulty lies in identifying and arresting criminals. In many instances crimes, either of murder or aggravated assault and battery, are committed at night by persons in disguise, who cannot be recognized by their victim or witnesses. In other instances the criminals flee from the State. In all instances every exertion is made by the military to arrest and bring offenders to trial. The civil authorities generally do what is in their power to maintain order and enforce law. By energetic co-operation of the civil and military, I have reason to hope that I shall be able to arrest and cause to be punished all disturbers of the peace

and criminals, who generally belong to that class which infests all conmunities, who, with nothing to lose, hope to gain something by any dis-

orders they may create.
On the 22d of August, 1868, I received a communication from Y. D. Freeman, chairman democratic central committee of Mississippi, requesting me to issue an order for the holding of an election for electors for President and Vice-President in Mississippi. In reply, I informed him that neither the reconstruction acts nor any orders under which I was acting either required or authorized me to hold the election referred to, and therefore I declined to issue the order indicated in his communication. On the 19th of October I received a second letter from Mr. Freeman, calling my attention to General Order No. 82, from headquarters of the army, and again urging me to issue an order for the election. In reply, he was informed that, after a careful examination of the order, I could find no provision in it requiring or authorizing me to hold the election, but, on the contrary, the order positively prohibited me, as an offcer of the army, from interfering in any manner with the election.

On the 24th of October, 1868, I received a telegram from the Adjutant General of the army, dated October 22, 1868, requesting me, if possible, to send a portion of the troops of my command to assist General Rousseau in maintaining order during the election. The same day five companies of the 34th infantry were ordered by telegraph to report to General Rousseau at New Orleans, and the order was at once complied with. Since that date two other detachments—one from Natchez and the other from Vicksburg-have proceeded to Vidalia and Young's Point, Louisi-

ana, at the request of General Rousseau.

I enclose herewith the reports of the chiefs of the staff departments. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALVAN C. GILLEM,

Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding 4th Military Dist. ADJUTANT GENERAL U.S.A.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL J. J. REYNOLDS, COM-MANDING FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT. (STATE OF TEXAS.) Austin, Texas, November 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to forward herewith annual tabular statements of expeditions and scouts, and report of movements of the various regiments serving in this district, for the year ending September 30, 1868.

Armed organizations, generally known as "Ku-Klux-Kians," exist, independently or in concert with other armed bands, in many parts of Texas, but are most numerous, bold, and agressive east of Trinity

The precise objects of the organizations cannot be readily explained. but seems, in this State, to be to disarm, rob, and in many cases murder Union men and negroes, and as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers; also to intimidate every one who knows anything of the organization but who will not join it.

The civil laws cast of the Trinity river is almost a dead letter. In some counties the civil officers are all, or a portion of them, members of In other counties where the civil officers will not join the me other armed band, they have been compelled to leave es. Examples are Van Zandt, Smith, and Marion counties; seat of the latter is Jefferson.)

counties where the county officers have not been driven off nee is scarcely felt. What political end, if any, is aimed at nds I cannot say, but they attend in large bodies the political arbecues) which have been and are still being held in various is State under the auspices of the democratic clubs of the anties.

cers encourage their attendance, and in several counties men adjected by name from the speaker's stand, as those selected

The men thus pointed out have no course left them but to homes or be murdered on the first convenient opportunity. ler of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep account of them.

the members of these bands of outlaws are transient persons; the absence of railroads and telegraphs and great length ired to communicate between remote points facilitating their

janizations are evidently countenanced, or at least not disy a majority of the white people in the counties where the lost numerous. They could not otherwise exist.

ren this matter close attention, and am satisfied that a remedy ive must be gradually applied and continued with the firm the army until these outlaws are punished or dispersed.

not be punished by the civil courts, until some examples by nmissions show that men can be punished in Texas for murdred crimes. Perpetrators of such crimes have not heretoin very rare instances, been punished in this State at all.

ch and a free press, as the terms are generally understood in s, have never existed in Texas. In fact, the citizens of other lot appreciate the state of affairs in Texas without actually g it. The official reports of lawlessness and crime, so far exaggerated, do not tell the whole truth.

is the centre from which most of the trade, travel, and laweastern Texas radiate, and at this point or its vicinity there tationed about a regiment of troops. The recent murder at 'Hon. G. W. Smith, a delegate to the constitutional convenade it necessary to order more troops to that point. This weakens the frontier posts to such an extent as to impair ncy for protection against Indians, but the bold, wholesale in the interior of the State seems at present to present a t demand for the troops than Indian depredations. The sts should, however, be re-enforced if possible, as it is not that the Indians from the northwest, after having suffered will make heavy incursions into Texas.

e measurable peace and quiet to Texas will require, for a long roops be stationed at many county seats. until, by their presid if necessary, the civil law can be placed in the hands of cers, and executed. This will be the work of years, and will complished only by an increase of population.

general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding. T GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, October 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual returns of the army, (tables A to N,) showing its legal organization; its actual strength, September 30, 1868; its distribution and force in each military department and district; the number of recruits enlisted from September 20, 1867, to October 1, 1868; the number of desertions and apprehensions from September 20, 1867, to October 1, 1868.

An unusually large number of discharges has been granted on individual applications, and these, with ordinary discharges and casualties, are rapidly diminishing the regiments, except cavalry, which are necessarily kept in force because of the operations against Indians on the plains and

the Pacific coast.

The strength of the army on the 30th September is reported at 48,081 enlisted men. But from this must be deducted engineer, ordnance and other special service men—4,340—leaving the total strength of regiments 43,741. There will be a further reduction between October 1 and January 1, 1869, of 4,500, on account of discharges from expiration of term of enlistment alone.

The number of desertions from the army in the past year has been nearly 2,700 less than in the year previous; and nearly 1,000 more deserters have been returned to the service. The proportion of losses from this source, considering the increased strength of the army, is therefore con-

siderably diminished.

Recruiting was actively carried on in the principal northern and western cities, for all branches of the service, until November 26, 1867, when orders were issued to reduce all regiments of infantry and artillery, with exception of the ten light batteries, to the minimum of fifty privates per company; and to reduce the recruiting service by breaking up all excepting four rendezvous to each arm—cavalry and infantry.

February 11, 1868, the payment of the premium of two dollars for accepted recruits was discontinued, and April 3, 1868, recruiting for infantry and artillery was suspended, except in the cases of old soldiers

desiring to re-enlist.

In order to further decrease the army, instructions were issued July 24, 1868, prohibiting the enlistment or re-enlistment, except as musicians,

of any more men for infantry or artillery regiments.

The detachments at recruiting depots have been reduced to the minimum garrisons; and the schools which had been put in successful operation under the direction of Brevet Major General Butterfield. Superintendent General Recruiting Service, for the instruction of intelligent and steady recruits, with a view to fitting them for non-commissioned officers, have been suspended, to reduce the strength and expense of the military establishment.

Rendezvous are still in operation in five of the principal cities solely for the cavalry service. The regiments stationed on the Pacific coast have been partially supplied with recruits enlisted at rendezvous located at favorable points in California, which have been maintained since October, 1867, to save to the government as far as possible the great expense of transporting recruits from the eastern stations.

The strength of the colored regiments at latest reports was nearly was

to the authorized standard.

iy aiminished by an extension of the term of enlistment."

age, with consent of their parent or guardian, be authorized by pply musicians to the army. At the minimum age now sancy law, a lad is too old to begin the training requisite, especially unturer, with any prospect of attaining a useful degree of profities only since the war began that the law has prevented music m being enlisted by excluding in general terms all under 16 years hough it is not believed to have been the intention that such

e its effect.
sons of old soldiers were formerly thus provided for, and not only most useful class as field musicians, but generally became in

urs excellent non-commissioned officers.

et a contingency which, with regret be it said, has of late several isen, it is recommended that Congress be requested to pass an orizing the President to drop from the rolls of the army any ho may desert, and who cannot be apprehended for trial by courtwithin three months after desertion.

commended that the superintendents of national cemeteries be n the footing of enlisted men, in the same way as ordnance serf posts. This can be done by a simple enactment: That the endents of national cemeteries, authorized by the act of February, shall be enlisted for the period of five years, unless sooner disby proper authority.

Mustering and disbursing for volunteers.

date of the last annual report 203 commissioned officers of the r forces remained in service. Of that number only one—the sioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned how remains.

idate of last report the mustering and disbursing offices at Albany,

It is now more than three and-a-half years since the recruitment of men for the volunteer armies ceased, and most, if not all, legal claims against the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers" have been paid, or are on file undergoing examination and verification with view to payment. Claims, however fraudulently made up to cover alleged expenses, continue to be presented, and they are so skilfully prepared that it is only by great care and labor, on the part of this office, that the fraud is detected. The detection is made the more difficult by the use of official information which came in the possession of some of the parties while in the military service. It is therefore recommended that legislation be had limiting the time within which claims for expenses incurred prior to muster into service may be presented.

No appropriation of money for the volunteer disbursing branch will

be required during the next fiscal year.

Colored volunteers.

The 12 commissioned officers belonging to regiments of colored voluteer troops, and on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abadoned Lands, at the date of last report, have all been mustered out of service.

Military prisons.

In the last annual report from this office allusion was made to a necessity for a better system of reformatory punishments. The increasing importance of the subject seems to justify its presentation in a more extended form. The following plan has received the approbation of the General of the army, and of many officers of experience.

The system of punishments which has been for many years in practice fails to reform men, but tends to degrade them more and more; and by throwing hardened and desperate criminals in close contact with young and thoughtless soldiers, subjects the latter to contamination by

precept and example.

The usual punishments are hard labor, with ball and chain, in charge of the guard, and confinement in one common guard-house, without discriminating between men of different characters. While so confined, the men sleep on the floor in guard-houses, which it is impossible to keep clean. They eat without tables or other comfort. Their clothes become shabby and often ragged, and, as their pay is generally stopped, they have no means of renewing them. They perform nothing but menial service, and their confinement in this manner often continues for months at a time. This is a fruitful cause of desertion, to which men having a sense of self respect often resort to escape such contact; and yet there is no alternative with the present want of proper appliances for correction.

Recruits are enlisted without any knowledge of their antecedents. Men guilty of offences against civil law often enter the army to escape the penalty for their offences. There is no help for this. Criminals are always surrendered to civil authority on proper demand; but many still remain in the army, spreading their evil influence through the ranks destroying discipline, and provoking commissioned officers to harshaes and severity, which is not always tempered by discretion. To discharge these men is no remedy, for they will go to another part of the county and enlist again under other names. Moreover, men of restless tempers will learn to seek their discharge by the same pestilent course of conduct.

But few are ever sent to State prisons, because the law limits confine

artial; would prevent the discharge of many desperate men in l parts of the country, where they always become outlaws and id would facilitate the recognition of offenders against civil law 5 entered the ranks of the army.

ree or four prisons would be necessary—possibly only one. It proposed to start one on David's island, or other place in New bor, and when that has been tested, to establish another at Ship nd one on the Pacific coast, and possibly a fourth at some cent on the Mississippi river.

he first cost of building, it is calculated that hardly any approwill be needed to support the prison beyond such parts of the rmy appropriation as the proposed act makes applicable to the

mpanies of discipline connected with this plan are deemed of portance—almost a necessity. They will rid the companies of never do duty, because they prefer to be in the guard-house: tire other men to stand guard over them as prisoners, and also ir share of duty. If discharged, they generally enlist again; we them a discharge is to pay a premium to others to become

convenience of detailing guards for the prisons would be counzed by the greater efficiency which the use of them would impart giments, and doubtless there would be actually more men fit for en the guard-houses are thinned out through their means.

tfully submitted:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Secretary of War.

the inspection branch of the service in that extensive division, and has made inspections in the west and northwest, with important results to the efficiency of the service and the economical administration of the

public resources.

Inspector General D. B. Sacket has been stationed at the headquarters of the department of the Cumberland. During the year he has make two thorough inspections of the department, and reports decided improvement in the discipline and efficiency of the troops and the satisfactory management of the administrative branches of the service within his field of duty. He has been transferred to the headquarters of the division of the Atlantic.

Inspector General Edmund Schriver has been on duty during the year as inspector of the Military Academy, a report of which service will be He has been in charge also of the Inspector Generals made separately. office in the War Department; in addition to which he has performed special duties in the office of the Secretary of War.

Inspector General James A. Hardie, detailed for inspection duty # the headquarters of the army, has been necessarily continued during the past year in the investigation of claims arising from the war. He is presiding member of the board of claims in the War Department. It is designed, however, to relieve him as soon as his services can be dispensed with, and to assign him to the charge of the inspection service on the Pacific coast.

Assistant Inspector General N. H. Davis, having been on continued service in the district of New Mexico for several years, has been permitted to avail himself of a leave of absence during a portion of this He has now returned to his post at Santa Fé, in the department of New Mexico.

Assistant Inspector General James Totten has been stationed at the headquarters of the department of the East, and has made thorough and critical inspections of the military stations within the department, and such special investigations as have been assigned to him.

Assistant Inspector General Roger Jones has been stationed at the headquarters of the military division of the Pacific, and has performed extended inspection services in Alaska, Oregon, Nevada, and California.

Assistant Inspector General Absalom Baird has been on duty in the department of the Lakes during the greater portion of the year. He has been recently ordered to report to Inspector General Marcy, at & Louis, for duty in the west, and has been assigned by that officer to the department of Dakota, whither he has reported.

Assistant Inspector General E. H. Ludington has been on duty at the headquarters of the second military district, and has made frequent inspection of the troops and stations within that district. He has been

assigned to duty in the department of the South.

The number of officers of the regular organization of the inspection service having been found entirely insufficient for the requirements of the army, details have been made of regimental officers as acting inspetors to supply the deficiency. During the year from 20 to 23 officers have been so employed. Their services have proved valuable and have been attended with good results.

Through the agencies above described the whole army, with the excep tion of the special branches otherwise provided for, has been inspected thoroughly during the year—all at least once, and much of it seven times; besides which numerous special investigations have been made, from time to time, as circumstances called for them.

As may have been anticipated, the result has been an evident improve

e, and abuse of the public means, and they elevate the standard line, instruction and conduct, to the great advancement of the

which the military establishment is designed.

s so important and varied, and requiring capability, judgment, its of observation, call for officers of training and experience. re observed, the present number of inspectors general and ts is in itself inadequate to the obvious wants of the service, as been found necessary to detail officers from the line. To persystem of details as far as practicable it has been thought advisconfine the selections to the grade of field officers who shall ved not less than ten years, and who shall be deemed best fitted service; the nominations to be made by the commanders of and departments, and the selection by the Secretary of Ware General commanding the army. It is hoped that this mode will bring to the inspection service a sufficiency of officers proped therefor, and will obviate the necessity, at least for the presmincrease of the regular organization. ctfully submitted.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

DJUTANT CENERAL of the Army.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Military Justice, October 1, 1868.

RAL: In compliance with the direction of the Secretary of War, nunicated in the circular addressed by you to the chiefs of of this department of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to the following report of the business of this bureau during the live months, or since the date of my last official report of Octo-

stationed at the headquarters of the several military districts are understood to have conducted their offices to the satisfaction of their conmanders. The fact that this corps has been reduced to eight membersthe two vacancies existing therein not having been filled—has rendered it impossible to comply with a number of late applications for judge advo-cates received from department, &c., commanders; an embarrassment in the administration of this branch of the service which, it is hoped, may not long be suffered to continue.

A new edition of its opinions upon questions of military law recently published by the bureau, by the authority of the Secretary of War, he been generally circulated throughout the army, and will, as it is believed, contribute to securing a uniformity in the proceedings of mili-

tary courts and in the action of reviewing officers.

Respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT Judge Advocate General.

Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. Washington, D. C., November 1, 1868.

GENERAL: It has been the province of this office to keep informed, with the approval of the War and Navy Departments, of the studies in its branch of duty at the naval and military academies, and to give the facilities in its control; to consider plans which may aid the telegraphic communication of military and naval forces when they are in service together; to arrange for the supply of the army with such apparatus and equipments, and such instruction for their use as may be required; to superintend the construction of field electric telegraph trains, and the preparation of a drill for them, and to organize a school of telegraphs and signals at which both officers and enlisted men may be instructed, to be qualified in their turn to instruct others. Concomitant with these duties, has been that of experimenting with the appliances used for them.

The plan of providing the army such instruction, in both symbolic and electric telegraphy, as may be useful in the ordinary course of

service, has been in progress for the past year.
Under General Order No. 92, of 1867, provision was made early in the present year for the preparation of the needed apparatus, in so far as the appropriation permitted, and copies of the Manual of Signals have been furnished each company and post. A class of instructed

officers is nearly ready for assignment.

At the date of the last annual report of the chief signal officer of the army, the effort to so concert the studies of signalling and telegraphy at the military and naval academies of the United States that the graduates of either school might be, before entering the service servic officers, instructed in similar theories, and practiced in similar modes in order that messages might be sent in the same way in either arm of the service, and might be readable without further preconcert by officers of either the army or of the navy, was practically at its inception.

The course at the Military Academy at West Point has continued

under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel P. S. Michie, United States engineers, instructor of military signals and telegraphy, and has been improved as experience in this tuition has indicated the means to that end. The cadets of the first and second classes have been those selected to be instructed. The course has comprehended the study of the theories of military and naval signalling, and of the Manual of Signals in the recitation room, and practice in the field, between stations upon the "plain" and stations some miles distant. In this practice the cadets have been required to use the different apparatus and the telescopes for day or night service, and to familiarize themselves with the duties to be expected of both officers and enlisted men in time of actual operations. The academy has been supplied from this office with such apparatus, telescopes, &c., as have been needed.

The cadets have evidenced an interest in the duty, due in part, perhaps, to its novelty. It is suggested that when it can be done consistently with the interests of the service, this course be given a value in standing by merit marks, as an incentive to thorough study. In all its progress it has had the favor and influence of the inspector of the academy, Brevet Major General Edmund Schriver, inspector general United States army, and of the superintendent of the academy, Brevet Brig-

adier General T. J. Pitcher, United States army.

The study and practice in military signalling some years ago adopted, under the authority of the Navy Department, for midshipmen at the Naval Academy, has been modified in some respects during the past year, by the direction of Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, United States navy, superintendent of the Naval Academy, with a view to make the courses at the Naval and Military Academies concurrent in as far as might be. A series of lessons and of practice drills were arranged for this purpose by Lieutenant Commander Richard J. Mead, jr., United States navy, head of seamanship, under whose charge the studies of this branch have been. The midshipmen instructed attained a general knowledge of the duty, and some of them have evidenced an especial **fitness for it.** At both the Military and Naval Academies there have been the little difficulties incident to an unaccustomed study, and the trouble to find time for it in the courses, already almost crowded. At both the obstacles have been overcome by the energy of the instructors, with the co-operation of their superior officers. If the courses, as now arranged, are carried out in practice, the object for which they were instituted will be attained.

The first practical illustration of the effect was given last summer, at the time of the visit of the naval practice squadron, manned by midshipmen, upon their practice cruise to the Military Academy at West Point, where the cadets were on duty. The anchors of the fleet were hardly down before questions and answers were waving back and forth with handkerchiefs, between midshipmen and cadets, on ship and on shore. Official communication by signals was soon after opened by order of the proper officers, and was maintained during the stay of the fleet. The duties were discharged by midshipmen and cadets who had never met, and who had no preconcert other than that of the same study, in the same branch, at their respective schools.

The plans for such a pre-arrangement and equipment, that the posts and commands of the army and the vessels or forces of the navy may be always so provided that telegraphic communication by signals may be had between the services, whenever such communication is practicable, and to which reference was made in the last annual report of the Chief Signal Officer of the army, have received some consideration during

the past year. In has been impossible, however, in the pressure of other duties, for either the distinguished officer, to whom the details of the subject were confided on the part of the Navy Department, or for this office, to give the subject the attention its importance demands.

With the view of preparing a sufficient number of officers to act as instructors at department headquarters, and as acting signal officers, the honorable Secretary of War directed, in July last, the designation by each general commanding a department of one officer for instruction. A number of the officers so nominated have reported for duty, and have been systematically taught. Classes have been organized at the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the army, and the officers reporting have been taught by a series of lessons, which are recited, the Manual of Signals, and the theories and practical working of the electric telegraph. They have been required to study the modes of preparing and deciphering ciphers and cryptograms, and to give practical illustrations of their skill. Much care has been given to this subject, in order that these officers may be made competent to take charge of confidential communications on any staff on which they may be, and that they may know how to guard from discovery the messages to be transmitted by them. They have been taught some duties of reconnoissance. The field practice for the classes has embraced the sending of messages by day and at night. by codes of different numbers of elements, and using different styles of apparatus, at distances ranging from seven to fifteen miles. No officer has been held to be well practiced as a signal officer until able to transmit and receive messages by day and at night, at the distance of fifteen miles from the communicating station. The officers selected for this duty have displayed a commendable zeal in its study.

The duty of this office to provide for the equipment and management of field electric telegraphs, to be used with active forces in the field, has caused especial attention to be given to the preparation of such trains, and to the organization and drill of the force to serve with them. The field electric telegraph train is one arranged to carry in its vehicles everything that may be needed for the rapid erection and working of portable telegraphic lines. The parts of the lines are so provided for that each part has its appropriate number and place of stowage in the train, and all may be moved as rapidly as marching troops can move to any point at which the lines may be required, to be extended and put in operation.

The general service code of signals known to the army is adapted to be used with the electric instruments placed upon these lines. It is easily learned for transmitting messages at low rates of speed. A force of men organized and drilled in the manocuvres appropriate to the use of the train, and of the lines, and who can operate the instruments accompany the train and serve habitually with it. These men are armed and each manocuvre of the train is provided for in a drill in which precise orders direct each movement. Papers 1 and 2, herewith, describe a field telegraph train and the drill as at present practiced. The train complete is for use in time of war only. The section train is sufficient for all purposes in time of peace, and such only have been prepared. The speed contemplated to be attained in the erection of light lines using the section train, is three miles per hour, for distances not exceeding six miles. It has been the aim of this office to show that no costly apparatus is necessary to furnish such trains, and that with well instructed officers and men, they may be improvised at any time. With this view, a train consisting of two common ambulances and a wood wagon has been equipped and used at Fort Greble, District of Columbia. The working force has been 23 men.

aught to rapidly extend the lines, to put them in working rork them under such directions as the instructor might give, them up, repack them, and move with them to other positions,

ct them upon receipt of the order.

last, First Lieutenant R. P. Strong, United States army, al officer, was, by authority of the General of the army, assistant to the instructor in military signalling and telehe train used at the academy was prepared under the superof this officer, and the detachment to serve with it was nd drilled by him.

ts fitted for reading the signals by sound, by the teachings fore received in the recitation room to fit them for reading znals when made by signs, transmitted and received messages ctric wires after a brief practice. A drill in which the use ric lines was combined with that of flag signals, conveying and from points not reached by the wires, was conducted in 7 the instructors before some members of the board of visitpector and the superintendent of the academy, with satisfac-

The practice will be improved for the ensuing year by the now gained; and the cadets of each class, instructed in its ter the army as officers with a practical knowledge of electric and of the modes of its employment in military operations. of Brevet Captain R. P. Strong, United States army, acting er, with its statements, (A and B,) are herewith, (paper 3.) organization of the classes for the instruction of officers as al officers in July last, provision was made for the study of The instruction rooms at the office of the chief r have been fitted with instruments and such other appliances ed for field telegraphs, and these are worked upon miniature ich the officers are required to take charge in person. It has ed of those under instruction, that they should themselves the instruments and direct the arrangement of the batteries tice of peculiar interest. Some of the officers are able to receive and

to transmit messages at the rate of 15 words per minute.

A camp of instruction was, with the approval of the War Department, established at Fort Greble, District of Columbia, in August last. It has been made a school of telegraphs and signals. A detachment of 50 men, selected from the general service, were put on duty at this post and have been under instruction. The course has been such as to fit them for duty as flagmen and telegraphers to serve upon signal stations or with telegraphic trains in the field. Their practice with arms and their drill as soldiers have been kept in progress. Recitations in reading. writing, and spelling have been ordered as a part of their duty, when out-door service has been impracticable, to insure a correct knowledge of the language in which they must receive and transmit messages. The officers detailed for instruction as acting signal officers are stationed in turn at Fort Greble, where each conducts for practice drills of enlisted men in forms providing for their especial service. The officers are accompanied by details of these enlisted men as their assistants when they are sent into the field. The material designated for this detachment, under the orders of the honorable Secretary of War, is not surpassed in quality by that of any arm of the service, and the tuition the men receive cannot fail to be beneficial.

No one of these men will be rendered less efficient as a soldier by the knowledge he will possess upon leaving the camp of instruction, while in the field as scouts, or wherever they may be hereafter, their services will be appreciated by officers who know how to use them. In the management of temporary lines of telegraph and signal posts of communication connecting separated commands, their employment may permit an economy in the use of couriers and of mounted men, more than compensating the expense incident to their tuition. As an incident of the past war was an occasion on which a few messages signalled, as these men will be able to do, saved to the United States, as reported by the general commanding at the time, property alone to the value of more

than a million of dollars.

The carrying out of these plans for the instruction in these duties of officers and enlisted men who are detailed from the service at large, and who may be returned to regiments if occasion requires it, as now progressing under the direction of the War Department, will give in effect to the army of the United States an additional power with the least

additional outlay.

The tuition in semic and symbolic telegraphy has been in charge of Brevet Captain H. W. Howgate, United States army, acting signal officer. The studies in electric telegraphy have been under J. C. Van Duzer, esq., electrician, as instructor. The camp of instruction at Fort Greble, District of Columbia, has been commanded by Captain S. C. Plummer, United States army, acting signal officer, as officer in charge. The reports, papers 4, 5, and 6, are submitted.

A series of experiments has been instituted during the past year for improving the different articles of apparatus and equipment for the signal service. For this purpose have been tested varieties of wire, plain and insulated, telegraph instruments, reels for extending and recovering

wire, &c.

A portable insulator readily attachable to, and as readily detachable from trees, poles, or lances, and of which some hundreds can be carried by one man in pouches, has been devised.

There have been experiments also with signal lanterns of different

models; with the signal mortar to insure its certainty of fire; and for improvements of the modes of exhibiting colored lights. These experi-

ments are yet in progress.

A telescope, the first plans for which were taken from a glass of French construction, and which it has been attempted to so arrange as to afford for the service of the army a glass not impaired for any purposes of use as a telescope, while with it may be determined at the moment of view, and with close approximation, the distance, up to some thousands of yards, at which a man seen within its field may be from the position of the observer, has received particular attention.

The report of First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, United States army, acting signal officer, to whom experimentation with this glass has been assigned, with the accompanying illustrations, are herewith. If the deductions of this officer are sustained in actual practice, the improvement in our means of observation will be of importance. (Paper 7.)

Within the past year several official applications made to the War Department by the representatives of foreign powers, for such information as might consistently be given in reference to the plans of telegraphs and signals used in our army, have been referred to this office. In the cases of the Danish and Swedish governments, officers were officially designated to receive at the office of the chief signal officer of the army, with the approval of the War Department, such instruction as might be directed. The officers so designated were instructed as an act of courtesy to the governments they represented, (papers 3 and 7.) The applications of this nature made to our government are indications of the thoroughness with which most military powers are organizing the telegraphic service of their armies, and of the recognition of the advantages which knowledge of this description, with organization and instruction based upon it, may give an army.

There is hardly a nation but has in contemplation some mode to secure these advantages to its service. In the case of our own army, the experience of the last war has shown how readily every branch of its organization, however extended, may be filled in the time of actual conflict by the volunteer force of the nation. It is necessary to have for each branch an established form of service on which to base the enlargement. It is another necessity that officers should have an information in relation to such subjects not hitherto attained in the ordinary courses of study. The most gifted of commanders cannot intelligently direct the management of his telegraphs, or know with what precise advantages he may use them, in battle or on the march, or what results it is his right to demand from their use, without some knowledge of what military organization can effect for this duty. The most skilful of signalists, or expert telegraphers, cannot advise without military experience. It is to arrange for such a fixed form of service, and to ascertain what it ought to accomplish, and how to accomplish it, that the duties of this office have been directed.

It has been considered with some satisfaction that the United States have been, perhaps, first to adopt at their military academy the study and practice of symbolic and electric telegraphy, as a branch of military science, and among the first to establish in their army an organized school of instruction for the service.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALBERT J. MYER,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Brevet Major J. M. Schoffeld, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 20th, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of operations of the quartermasters' department during the fiscal year ending 30th

June, 1868. On the 1st of July, 1867, the balance of appropriations to credit of this Department in the Treasury undrawn was, by report of the acting Quartermaster General for the last fiscal year........... \$19,179,345 55 Appropriations for deficiencies in the fiscal year, 1868... 12,000,000 00 Amount deposited to the credit of appropriations on account of sales and requisitions cancelled during the fiscal year, 1868..... 5,841,270 61 37,020,556 16 Remittances to officers for disbursement. \$33,107,412 57 Requisitions on account of settlements in the treasury..... 3,398,968 96 36,506,381 53 Balance of appropriations of the quartermasters' department, July 1st, 1868..... **\$**514,174 **63** Appropriations for the fiscal year, 1869..... 14,225,000 00 Total amount of appropriations available for disbursement by the quartermasters' department during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869..... 14,739,174 63

A statement of accounts received and examined during the year will be found in a table at the end of this report.

A severe illness early in 1867 compelled my absence during nearly the whole of the fiscal year, and the duties of this office were administered by Assistant Quartermaster General D. H. Rucker, colonel and brevet major general, who was assigned to duty as acting Quartermaster General during my absence.

I returned to duty on the 6th June, 1868, a short time only before the

termination of the fiscal year.

This department is charged with the duty of providing means of transportation by land and water for all the troops and for all the material of war. It furnishes the horses for artillery and cavalry, and the horses and mules of the wagon trains. It provides and distributes tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, lumber, and all materials for camps and for shelter of the troops and stores. It builds barracks, hospitals, and storehouses; provides wagons and ambulances, harness, except for cavalry and artillery horses; builds or charters ships and steamers, docks and wharves: constructs and repairs roads, railways and their bridges; clothes the army; and is charged generally with the payment of all expenses not expressly assigned by law and regulation to some other

Arms, ammunition, medical and hospital stores, and subsistence stores, are purchased and issued by other departments, but the quartermasters department transports them all to the place of issue in camp, garrison, or in the field, and on the field of battle. These duties have been efficiently performed during the year.

The officers of the corps are not numerous enough to perform its duties at every post or station, and it has been obliged to call upon many officers of the line, who have been detailed to serve as acting assistant quartermasters, even in positions in which they have been charged with the disbursements of large sums of money.

It would be true economy to confine this duty at all important posts to the regularly appointed and bonded officers of the department, whose character and qualifications, whose experience and ability are known at headquarters. Under the present system, officers with little experience in public accounts, or in construction, are charged with the expenditure of large sums of public money, with the erection of military buildings, and with the provision of transportation for supplies and troops.

These duties cannot be so safely, surely, and economically performed

by them as by persons of experience.

The points at which such expenditures take place are distant, the necessity for action in the wilderness where troops are exposed on first taking position, without adequate shelter to preserve health, is urgent, and before this office can regulate or restrain such expenditures the mischief is done.

I repeat the recommendation of the acting Quartermaster General in the last annual report, that "so much of section thirteen of the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, approved July 28, 1866, as provides that 'after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur in the grades of major and captain in the department, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of majors shall be reduced to twelve, and the number of captains to thirty, and thereafter the number of officers in each of said grades shall continue to conform to said reduced numbers,' be repealed, and that there be added to the quartermasters' department so many assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry, as will raise the number of officers of that grade to fifty, and that the vacancies thereby created in the grade of assistant quartermasters shall be filled by selection from those persons who have rendered meritorious services in the military service of the United States as assistant quartermasters of volunteers in the late war."

This recommendation of this office was approved and adopted in his annual report by the Secretary of War, then ad interim, the General of

the army of the United States.

There can be no doubt that at all positions where the annual expenditure of this department exceeds \$100,000, it will be more economical to have a trained and experienced bonded officer to control it than one without experience.

The pay and allowances of a captain, assistant quartermaster, do not amount to two per cent. upon such an expenditure, and were these officers available, an equal number of company officers now separated from their companies, and whose presence is much needed with the companies,

could be returned to their appropriate duties.

There will always be many more posts at which the services of quartermasters are needed than there will be officers of this department available, and these will afford to young line officers the opportunity of practice in the duties of the quartermasters' department at less expense to the treasury than now, when they are placed in more important positions from absolute necessity.

From officers who have in such positions shown aptitude for the duties

of the department, its ranks can hereafter be recruited

OFFICE ROOMS.

This office stills occupies the building known as the "Art Building," opposite the War Department building. It is conveniently situated, and well adapted to the purpose of a public office, but it is private property. The owner desires to have possession of it, proposing, it is understood to complete and fit it up for the purpose of establishing a public at gallery, for which it was commenced before the war.

It is very desirable that other accommodations should be provided for

this and for other branches of the War Office.

I have, in former reports, submitted projects for providing such accommodations, and a project for the erection of a War Department building, to accommodate all the branches of the War Office, has, under direction

of Congress, been prepared.

No final or favorable action has, however, as yet, been taken by Congress on any of these projects, and I know of no building within convenient distance of the War Department which can be obtained for this office in case it is obliged to vacate the one it now occupies. Action to provide suitable accommodations for the various branches of the War Department, including this office, is urgently needed.

TRANSPORTATION.

Brevet Brigadier General J. J. Dana has been in charge, under the acting Quartermaster General, of the transportation branch of the office, including transportation both by land and water, and also of the settlement of the accounts of railways for such transportation, and of payments on account of the debts of southern railroad companies for railway stock and materials sold to them under executive orders at the close of the war. Detailed statements accompany his report.

Under executive orders there was sold on credit to various railroads, after the termination of the war, rolling stock and other railroad material of the quartermasters' department to the vrlue of	\$ 7, 326, 376 0 2
Making the total debt and interest	
Leaving a balance due September 30, 1868, of	4, 627, 695 77

Of the \$3,879,690 75 paid, \$1,599,022 67 was paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and the first quarter of the fiscal year ending

September 30, 1868.

Sixteen railroads have paid in full their indebtedness to the United States on this account. They are: Petersburg; Virginia Central; Virginia and Tennessee; Mobile and Great Northern; Memphis and Charleston; New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern; Mississippi Central: Montgomery and West Point; Rome; Western and Atlantic; Richmond. Fredericksburg and Potomac; Georgia Railroad and Banking Company; Southwestern; Macon and Western; South Carolina; Muscogee.

Many roads have shown a disposition to discharge their debt faithfully and honestly; some have been obliged to ask for and have obtained extensions of time, in consequence of losses by floods or diminished businesses.

ness and revenue, due to the disturbed condition of the southern States. Others appear to hold off in hopes of being relieved by Congress or in some other way from the payment of this just debt, for which they have pledged their faith and given bond to the United States.

A full statement of the names, debt, and payments of the several

indebted railroads is contained in the tables with this report.

It will be seen that the sum thus far received from this source is about

60 per cent. of the total value of the property sold on credit.

It will also be seen by the tables herewith that nearly two-thirds of the total amount yet unpaid is the debt of four roads in Tennessee, the Nashville and Chattanooga, Nashville and Northwestern, the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, and the East Tennessee and Georgia.

For a history of the attempts made to collect the balance of the debt,

I refer to the report of General Dana herewith.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with railroad companies

for the transportation of troops and material.

The uniform and general rates adopted during the war have not been maintained. No longer bound by the great duty of aiding the government in its danger, the railroads have insisted upon treating separately with the department, and the public business is now done under the general tariff rates of the respective companies, except when in view of any large movement the department can secure time for inviting proposals from competing routes, which frequently obtains a reduction of the price.

Much of the transportation has been done over roads indebted to the government, and the sums thus carned have been credited as payments

of that debt, and have not been drawn from the appropriations.

Of the sums earned by the Pacific railroads, one-half is paid in cash, and one-half credited on the bonds issued by the United States in their favor.

The reports received at this office show a movement by railroads, other than the Pacific railroad, of 90,000 tons of freight, at a cost of \$289,221 77;

40,000 persons, at a cost of \$484,122 47.

The Union Pacific railroad has, since June 30, 1867, and to September 30, 1868, transported for the department 20,777 tons of munitions of war, and 7,415 persons, for which it has been allowed and paid \$1,070,655 85.

The Union Pacific railway, eastern division, in the same period has moved 15,570 tons and 6,395 persons, and has been paid therefor \$531,275 24, one-half in money, the other half credited on the bonds.

The extension and use of the Pacific railway have very much diminished the cost of transportation along its line, and to most of the older posts in the Missouri country; but as the army is employed to protect settlements, and to occupy positions to overawe the predatory and hostile savages, new posts are constantly established off from the line of the railway, and thee transportation to these posts must still be carried on by trains of wagons.

Most of this work is done by contract. This diminishes the number of animals to be kept with the army, and of stores to be transported, and there can be no doubt that it is generally the most economical mode of supplying troops remote from railroads or from navigable streams.

The reports of the service, generally in distant and wild Territories,

are as yet imperfect. We have accounts of the movement by wagen trains of 22,000 tons of munitions, at an aggregate cost of \$2,530,591 24.

About \$33,000 have been paid for transportation of troops by stage

during the fiscal year.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The fleet of transports, over 1,000 strong which attended and moved and supplied the army during the rebellion, has been dispersed, and the vessels have been sold.

Twenty-seven vessels of all kinds owned by the United States have been in the service of the department during the year, or parts thereof. Thirty-nine vessels have been under time charters at various times.

Three steamers and four sailing vessels sold at auction during the year

produced \$32,539 75.

The cost of chartered vessels during the year was \$150,330 16, exclusive of freight paid to vessels not under time charters.

The movement by vessels not owned or run by the government has

By ocean and lake.		
Persons	8, 846	
Animals	489	
Freight, (tons)	32, 803	
By river.		
Persons	24, 163	
Animals		
Freight, (tons)	700, 200	
Costing.		
By river.	\$ 965, 401 40	
By ocean and lake	705, 314 22	
Total	1, 670, 715 🐯	
There have been transported by vessels owned or run ment—		
By ocean and lake.		
Persons	317	
Freight, (tons)		
By river.		
Persons	48, 206	
Animals	27	
Freight, (tons)	9, 100	
Thus the total movement by water has been—		
Of persons	81,532	
Animals	2,574	
Freight, (tons)	•	
A atomon upon a maniaition from the military distinct	of Ab . Daule	

A steamer, upon a requisition from the military division of the Pacific, has been purchased from the Navy Department, to be employed as a transport between San Francisco and Alaska.

The Newbern, of 920 tons, costing \$35,000, is now in will sail in a short time for San Francisco. There have been received at this office for settlement during the fiscal year 4,791 accounts for transportation, amounting to				
. The total number in the office, and received during the year, was 7,370, amounting to	\$ 6,	045, 6	52	53
Of these, there have been ordered paid 3,101, amounting to	\$4,	101, 4 624, 3	12 39	09 61
371, amounting to		80, 2		
Total		239, 6 045, 6		—

INSPECTION.

The operations and records of the inspection branch of the office have been, during the fiscal year, under the direction of the acting Quartermaster General, in charge of Brevet Colonel H. A. Royce, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, since the expiration of the year honorably mustered out of service. A special report thereof by Colonel Royce is herewith submitted.

The books of this office contain a record of the services, the military listory of the officers who have done duty in the department, now nearly

completed to date.

This branch of the office receives and examines the reports of inspections of property reported as unserviceable, the reports of boards of survey. It also prepares records, and distributes the general and special reders of the department, and orders received from the Adjutant General's effice for distribution. Its chief acts as adjutant general of the corps. Details are fully set forth in the accompanying report of Colonel Royce.

Over 2,600 reports of inspection and proceedings of boards of survey have been acted on, and 127,000 orders and other papers have been distributed by this branch of the office during the year. An annual report of officers of the department in tabular form, and a list of officers in the department who have been promoted by brevet during the year, are with the report.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

Officers on duty in Texas, in which district a large portion of the cavalry of the army must for some years continue to be employed, report that horses of the native stock, though hardy and wirey, are not stoutenough to last under the severe duty to which our cavalry horses in the pursuit of Indians are subjected.

The northern horse, bred in Missouri, Kentucky, or Virginia, or the States still further north, requires a year's residence in Texas before he becomes acclimated. If put to severe work at once on arriving in the State he breaks down. After a year he seems to become acclimated, and

then will outwear in this service several of the native horses.

It is recommended that a stock farm be established at some healthy

position, and that there be kept there a year's supply of horses for the district. It is stated that many of the northern horses taken to Texas by the volunteer cavalry regiments, and left in that State on the discharge of the regiments at the termination of the war, are still sound and serviceable, while two or three sets of native horses bought in Texas have worn out alongside of them.

Horses and cattle seem to multiply and to thrive in Texas, if native born. As our best horses are descended from the Arab or the Bark, natives of a climate hotter and more arid than that of Texas, I believe

that the difficulty is not in the climate, but in the breed.

I am of opinion that it would be greatly to the advantage of the service were a stock farm established for the department in Texas, and one also on the western plains. To these, horses unfit for duty could be sent to recover. All the mares now in service fit for breeding could be collected at those two points, and if money were appropriated for the purchase of a few good stock horses, in a few years these farms would supply the country with remounts at much less than the present cost, and with animals of better quality and acclimated by birth in the district in which they are to serve.

The surplus mares could be sold, and being of good blood would tend to improve the quality of the horses of the country. Thus a benefit, whose value cannot be estimated, would be conferred upon the farmers

of the west and southwest.

The average cost of the cavalry horses bought during the fiscal year has been one hundred and forty-two dollars, (\$142;) of artillery horses, one hundred and fifty-five dollars, (\$155;) to which is to be added the cost of transporting them from the districts in which they were purchased.

There were purchased during the fiscal year 2,741 cavalry and 72 artillery horses, and 2,864 mules, costing \$788,971 25.

There were in the military service on the 30th June, 1868—

In regiments and detachments.		In depot.	Total.
Cavalry horses	8,033 705 300 1,808	1,400 44 1,001	9,433 7.89 1,391 1,600
MulesOxen	10, 846 3, 203 23	2,445 14,663 188	13, 29 17, 69 21
	14,072	17,296	31,36

To keep up such a herd the expense of two stock farms, such as are kept up by most nations which have large cavalry forces, would undoubtedly be well applied.

I recommend that an appropriation of \$50,000 be asked for the pur-

chase of land in Texas and of breeding animals.

In the department of the Missouri there is land enough which is the property of the government, and which can be set aside as a military reservation without cost.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS-HOSPITALS-MILITARY BUILDINGS

During the fiscal year authority has been granted for the construction of 143 buildings—temporary barracks, hospitals, quarters, storehouse,

-and upon them there has been expended \$470,170. These buildare at military posts in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New L, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, Texas, Kansas, nigan, Indiana, and Colorado and New Mexico Territories. Three mand three hundred and fifty-six buildings are occupied by the 7, besides the works of permanent fortifications.

repairs of public buildings at military posts, \$79,000 have been mided. Authority has been given for the expenditure of \$189,637 60 the completion of certain buildings at military posts on the fron-

of Texas.

ring the past year one of the important and expensive operations be department has been the construction of the new military posts he frontier of Texas—Forts Davis, Concho, Griffin, Richardson, kton, Chadbourne, Belknap, and Buffalo Springs.

te first location of some of these posts proved unfortunate. Want ster in the hot season, or of timber, compelled changes in their tion after considerable expenditures in constructing or in forward-

workmen and materials.

malo Springs, Chadbourne, and Belknap were thus abandoned.

is was due, doubtless, to want of special local information as to the

graphy and resources of the district.

board of officers, ordered by the commanding officer of the district, by selected sites to which the workmen and machinery were transul, and good progress has since been made.

this case the expenditure would have been less, had this departbeen able to send an experienced officer to take charge at each

of the operations it was ordered there to carry on.

the subject is of importance, and has attracted the attention of the y, I submit, with this report, extracts from the reports of Brevet mel J. G. C. Lee and of Brevet Colonel Strang, officers of this atment, who were charged with the execution of the orders for the attraction and supply of these posts.

hese extracts give a full statement of the facts and of the expendi-

to the end of the fiscal year.

he total number of buildings reported to this office as now occupied military purposes is 3,356. Many of these, however, particularly nathe western frontier, are very rude structures.

rders have been issued for sale during the year of 331 buildings, and buildings have been transferred from this department to the Freed-Bureau at appraised values.

PROOF STORE-HOUSE AT PHILADELPHIA, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

In appropriation of \$146,000 was made in July, 1866, for the erection a fre-proof store-house at the Schuylkill arsenal, Philadelphia. Pocals were duly invited for the construction of the building within appropriation, but during the time which had elapsed between the paration of the plans and estimates upon which the appropriation asked for and the actual appropriation of the money, all labor and trials required in the building trade had advanced, and no construct offered to construct the building for the sum appropriated. Inder these circumstances, the plans were modified by the omission ertain portions, which, though useful, were not indispensable to the struction of the store-house. One floor was omitted, and some modi-

tion of the specifications was made to reduce expense. One of the specifications was made to reduce expense. One of the specifications was made to reduce expense. One of the specifications was made to reduce expense.

Let the building and to complete it within the appropriation.

The storehouse has been completed, and is now filled with clothing to a great value. The storage capacity is about 1,500,000 cubic feet, which has cost about ten cents per cubic foot. No combustible material enters into the construction of the building, which is as nearly fire-proof as any storehouse can be.

The contractors have presented a very large claim for extras under their contract, which, if allowed, would increase the cost far beyond the original estimate, or the appropriation, or the sum for which they contracted to complete it entirely. This claim has not been allowed.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

On the 30th June, 1867, there were in store for consumption 129,434 bushels of corn, 202,649 bushels of oats, 8,200 tons of hay, 692 tons of straw.

There have been purchased and issued, in addition, during the year, 1,438,292 bushels of corn, 952,886 bushels of oats, 50,367 tons of hay, 1,525 tons of straw.

Thus, the total consumption of forage during the fiscal year has been, 1,567,726 bushels of corn, 1,855,535 bushels of oats, 58,568 tons of hay, 2,217 tons of straw.

The hay upon the western plains is in a great measure put up by the labor of the troops; but in the southern States, owing to scarcity, or climate, or disorder, a great part of these agricultural products are most cheaply supplied by purchase and shipment from northern districts.

The consumption of fuel during the year has been 119,973 cords of wood, and 32,425 tons of coal.

The business relating to barracks and quarters, military buildings, regular supplies, and purchase of animals, cavalry and artillery horses, and mules for the trains, and the investigation of the claims for quartermasters' stores, and for stores taken during the war for military service, under the acts relating to the examination and settlement of such claims, have been during the fiscal year under charge of Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster general, under the direction of the acting Quartermaster General. His report in detail is submitted herewith:

CLAIMS FOR REGULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, ANIMALS, TEAMSTERS' SERVICE, BUILDINGS, AND LABOR.

There were on the 30th June, 1867, in the office having charge of the above sclaims, amounting to	subject, 15,338 	\$6, 575, 144 35 3, 627, 054 3 7
Total, 20,176. There have been passed 496 claims, amounting, as approved, to Being a reduction of the amount as claimed of There have been rejected 1,574, amounting to There are suspended, awaiting further proof or explanation, 5,394 claims, for	\$500, 313 28 141, 761 88 2, 654, 430 38 6, 592, 706 92	10, 202, 198 72
And there remained on the 30th June, 1868, 376 claims, not yet acted on, amounting to	312, 984 26	10, 202, 198 73

The investigation of these claims is difficult and delicate. Proof of facts and of loyalty of the claimants is required under the law; and extensive correspondence and investigation is necessary to guard against fraud upon the government, and to secure justice to loyal and honest claimants.

I have heretofore recommended some special legislation in the nature of a commission to examine and adjust these claims, taking evidence in

the locality where they originated, but without success.

The duty is in a measure judicial, and while meritorious claimants must suffer from the delays in procuring proof satisfactory to this department, it is to be feared that some fraudulent and forged claims are presented, with such documentary proof as to succeed.

The law now makes it the duty of the Quartermaster General to examine them, and if satisfied that the property was used by the army, and of the loyalty of the claimants, to refer the papers to the Third Auditor, with

recommendation for settlement.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

The large stock of clothing and equipage on hand at the termination of the war has sufficed, and will still for some years suffice to supply all the more important articles of equipment, sales of materials, surplus, and liable to decay, if kept long in store, and of those which, on inspection, have been found in bad condition, have furnished the means to neet all the expenditure necessary for the care of the stock on hand, and for purchase of such new articles as have been needed.

No appropriation for clothing of the army has been asked since the

end of the war, and none will be needed for the next fiscal year.

Several depots have been closed during the year, and the material stored has been sold or transferred to other depots, which it is still believed to be necessary to keep up. The material from the New York depot has been sold or transferred to the Schuylkill arsenal, where the new fire-proof warehouse erected during the past year affords secure

storage, and this depot closed.

The depot of clothing and equipage at St. Louis has also been discontinued. The material not sold has been transferred to Fort Leavenworth, which must for some years continue to be the principal depot for supply for the troops in the military division of the Missouri. Other minor depots have also been closed, and the great bulk of the stock is now stored in arsenals and storehouses, the property of the government, and the expenses for rent and watchmen are correspondingly reduced.

The expenditure on account of clothing and equipage during the fiscal year was \$384,581 41, which sum includes clerk hire, rents, labor in packing, repacking, and shipping, and materials for bales, boxes, &c.

Issues are now made, as far as practicable, from the depot at Jeffersonville, Indiana, with the intention of reducing the stock there so as to allow of that depot being also closed, when the temporary buildings erected during the war will be sold, and the lease of the site will be terminated.

An appropriation of \$150,000 was made in March, 1867, for a fire-proof storehouse at the Jeffersonville depot, but no authority to purchase land was contained in the law. During the past year, however, under the orders of the Secretary of War, very large sales of surplus material have so far reduced the stock of clothing and equipage that it has been determined not to maintain beyond a few years this depot. The appropriation has, therefore, been reported to the Treasury Department to be carried to the surplus fund.

At the present rate of distribution and sale, the temporary buildings now used at Jeffersonville will last as long as they are likely to be needed.

During the past year the sales of surplus and of damaged clothing and equipage have produced the sum of \$3,934,631 65, which has been

deposited in the treasury to the credit of the appropriations.

The principal sales have been made under authority of the Secretary of War, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other large commercial Full statements in tabular form of the articles sold, and of the amount received therefor, accompany this report.

Under the act of 22d March, 1867, gratuitous issues of clothing have been made to the inmates of all the regularly constituted soldiers' homes which come under the provisions of the act. Sales of similar articles have also under authority of the Secretary of War been made to these institutions. Tables accompanying this report give the quantities and amounts of such issues and sales.

CLAIMS FOR CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Claims for clothing and equipage alleged to have been delivered to and used by the army to the amount of \$15,962 87 have been presented to this office during the year. Of these six, amounting to \$950 54, have been allowed under the act of July 4, 1864, and transmitted to the Third Auditor, with recommendation for settlement. Four, amounting to \$3,489 33, have been rejected; and seven, amounting to \$11,523, are not finally adjusted, but await further proof.

A large claim presented by certain contractors for damages under the action of this department in rejecting cloth as not of the strength required by the specifications of the contracts has been rejected by this office, and

the contractors have appealed to the Secretary of War.

The reports and returns of the clothing and equipage issued during the year are regularly received, examined in this office, and sent to the Second Auditor with remarks for final settlement. This work is kept nearly up to date.

Nearly 23,000 returns and vouchers pertaining to officers' returns of clothing and equipage have been received, examined and transmited to the Auditor during the year, and 42,000 letters have been written and

despatched from this branch of the office.

The branch of clothing and equipage has continued under the charge of Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Perry, who has with signal ability conducted it from the beginning of the war.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES.

The national cemeteries, and the collection therein and identification of the remains of the soldiers who fell upon the battle-fields and along the lines of military operations, have engaged a large share of the attention of this office since the termination of the war. Under the immediate direction of the chief of the department, the supervision of these operations has been intrusted to Brevet Colonel C. W. Folsom, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, who remained in service till after the close of the fiscal year. His report and the tables accompanying it are here with submitted, and give in detail the history of the operations and their The total number of national cemeteries reported is 72, and we have reports from 320 local, post, or private cemeteries. The total number of graves reported is 316,233. The occupants of 175,764 are satisfactorily identified.

The estimated aggregate cost of disinterment, transfer, and reinterment. chase of sites and of fencing, grading, and draining the cemeteries,



and of marking the graves to the 30th June last, is \$2,680,845 64. The estimated expenditure for the next fiscal year is \$538,655 64.

This amount is large, but the remains of the dead lay scattered over the whole south, and many had to be collected from remote places, and carried to central cemeteries. Many also died at the great depots for recruiting and organizing our armies, and at the hospitals, which towards the close of the war were established in almost every loyal State, so that the work extended over almost the whole settled territory of the United States.

I do not concur in all the recommendations of Colonel Folsom.

I do not think the appointment of superintendents of a higher grade than now allowed by law necessary. Among the disabled soldiers will doubtless be found men of sufficient education and capacity to take charge of the largest of these cemeteries—men who will gladly avail themselves of such positions as shelter for their declining years.

I do not concur in the proposition to apply to the legislatures of the States for money for monuments in these cemeteries. The national government has taken charge of these sacred remains. They fell in the defence, not of the States, but of the nation, and the nation should make the expenditures necessary for their proper and tender preservation.

Any memorials which the States or which individuals may desire to effer for the decoration of these cemeteries, or for the designation of individual soldiers, or of the remains of members of particular corps or regiments, should, if in good taste, be accepted, and even erected by the government. But all expenditures and all control of the cemeteries should remain as now in charge of the officers of the United States.

There have been published at this date 15 rolls of honor. Five more are in the hands of the printer. It is supposed that six more numbers will complete the work. They contain the names of nearly 200,000 deceased coldiers, with the record of their places of interment, and a list of over 100,000 graves, the remains in which as yet unknown may from existing

records be hereafter identified by their comrades and friends.

A careful register of the place whence each body has been removed,
of the place where it is reinterred, and of all articles found about it which
can serve as means of identification, is kept, and is accessible to all

inquiry.

No progress has been made in erecting, as required by law, permanent

blocks at each grave.

I am still of opinion that the best monument for this purpose yet contrived is the small rectangular block of cast iron, galvanized to protect it from rust, and filled with earth or cement.

This planted at the grave will last for many years. It is not costly,

is easily transported, is not an object of plunder.

With the wages of stone-cutters at \$5 a day, the cost of 320,000 headstones properly lettered would be a very great charge upon the treasury. The wooden head-boards are now rapidly decaying, and to replace

them is expensive.

For the action of the department in this matter, I refer to the detailed

report of Colonel Folsom herewith.

The effect of the joint resolution of the 30th March, 1868, by which the decision of the accounting officers of the treasury upon any account is made final and obligatory upon the Secretary of any department, should be brought to the notice of Congress.

The uniform practice of the government, as shown by repeated decisions of the Attorney General's department, had been to place in the

heads of the executive departments a higher authority than in the Comptroller and Auditor.

Occasionally, when differences arose, it had happened that a Secretary or cabinet minister had ordered a payment or the allowance of an account to which the Comptroller had objected. The decision of the officer of highest rank had, however, been maintained. The Comptroller had authority to overrule the opinion of the Auditor, but the Secretary was above the Comptroller.

Such cases of differences, however, are believed to have been few and

unimportant.

Under the joint resolution of 30th March, 1868, final control of the expenditures of the appropriations for the military service is taken from the Secretary of War, and authority to overrule the decision of the cab-

inet minister is given to the Comptroller.

Many claims rejected by the War Department have been allowed by the Comptroller; some of them maintaining the validity of contracts made without authority by officers of the quartermasters' department, even made in direct violation of orders.

The consequences are so grave that it would seem to be proper to call

the attention of Congress to the law and to its effects.

The expenditures of the army and its losses are of late years greatly increased by the furnishing of improved arms and ammunition to the Indians.

It is said that they fight now in line of battle, and some hundreds having lately surrounded a distinguished officer and his gallant little band, were able to expend some thousands of cartridges in the attempt to re-enact the massacre of Fort Phil. Kearney.

As a measure of humanity to our own men, whom they murder, and to our own women, whom they violate with all the aggravations of savage barbarity, the supply of arms to any Indian, not a citizen of the United States, should be prohibited by legislative enactment, under severe penalties.

It is a question whether as a measure of peace in the future it would not be proper to make it the duty of the army to take from every Indian, not a citizen, whenever it may be in the power of army commanders to do

so, all fire-arms and ammunition therefor of whatever kind.

The arrow is a sufficiently effective weapon in the chase of the buffalo. But though in a close fight, when a small body of troops is surrounded by many savages, it is also effective in war; its possession does not tempt the savages to attack as does that of the revolvers and breech-loaders with which so many of them have, since the rebellion, been supplied.

Let them have arms for the chase, but not for war. This is true

humanity to both parties.

Govern them as other dangerous and barbarous classes in the country are governed, by police measures, not by treaties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Brevet Major General J. M. SCHOFFELD,

Secretary of War.

Statement of accounts for disbursements received and examined at the Quartermaster General's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., October 20, 1868. On the 30th June, 1867, there remained charged to disbursing officers to be accounted for accounts and 2, 391, 673 55 2, 671, 574 35 2, 660, 097 81 Remittances in October, 1867 Remittances in November, 1867... Remittances in December, 1867... 1, 358, 134 96 4, 104, 996 84 Remittances in January, 1868.... Remittances in February, 1868... Remittances in March, 1868... Remittances in April, 1868... Remittances in May, 1868... 1,577,055 13 1, 691, 806 73 3, 673, 714 47 2, 265, 039 48 Remittances in June, 1868...... 33, 107, 412 57 d. Proceeds of sales of property, rents of buildings, &c. 3,894,384 39 3d. Collections made from internal revenue tax, in excess of the amount remitted to the Commissioner ... 79,371 98 4th Amount collected from contraband tax..... 266 05 Total..... 98, 513, 645 32 The following sums are accounted for in accounts and vouchers which have since passed the administrative examination of this office and which have been trans-

Disbursements of former years, the ac-	,
amined at date of last annual report	\$45, 328, 166 10
Disbursements of July, 1867	1,280,225 53
Disbursements of August, 1867	1, 280, 335 65
Disbursements of September, 1867	1, 250, 421 37
Disbursements of October, 1867	946, 351 70
Disbursements of November, 1867	1, 266, 611 66
Disbursements of December, 1867	1, 119, 811 07
Disbursements of January, 1868	136, 294 48
Disbursements of February, 1868	121, 333 06
Disbursements of March, 1868	112, 127 13
Disbursements of April, 1868	17, 426 39
Disbarrements of May, 1868	32, 421 70
Disbursements of June, 1868	28,869 02
	52, 920, 394 86
Amounts returned to the treasury	3, 966, 684 42

mitted to the treasury for final settlement, viz:

Deduct disbursements made by officers in excess of funds in their hands, the amount of which is carried to their credit.....

32, 511 45

56,855,636 08

\$41,658,009 00

This is accounted for as follows:
The last accounts examined carry balances to the credit of the United States amounting to......

Belance June 30, 1868......

6,613,523 03

The acknowledgments of transfers of quartermasters funds exceed the amount charged in the accounts examined	\$5,082,530 06	
The remittances from the treasury not acknowledged in the accounts examined up to the close of the last fiscal year, but as shown by the corrected financial statement for		\$1,530,998 97
the fiscal year 1867, amounted to Remittances during the fiscal year	59, 392, 267 64	•
1868	33, 107, 419 57	
Amount acknowedged by the accounts	92, 499, 680 21	
examined for this statement	52, 379, 663 94	40, 197, 016 97
The accounts which, during the fiscal ye 30, 1868, passed the administrative exponence and were transmitted to the tractitement show disbursements as folked in the settlement show disbursements as folked in the settlement show	mination of this casury for final	
FuelForage	\$1,870,936 14 15,290,002 80	
Straw	78,755 37	
Stationery	313,049 05	17,559,743 36
2d. Incidental expenses of the army viz:		11,000,100 00
Postage Expenses of courts-martial	125, 119 03 72, 954 99	
Express and escorts	22, 888 74	
Burial expenses	13,028 92	
Guides, interpreters, and spies	177,618 11	
Clerks and agents Pay of wagon and forage masters.	1, 269, 965 57 2, 765 50	
Laborers	1,783,712 00	
Soldiers on constant labor Hire of veterinary surgeons	253, 746 36 5, 184 53	
Office furniture	38, 037 65	
Medicines for horses and other		
animals Forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing	32, 325 28	
tools	47 , 134 48	
and steel for shoeing	300, 016 51	
Picket rope	504 00	
Apprehension of deserters	59, 463 76	4, 204, 456 43
3d. Cavalry and artillery horses		1, 157, 894 42
4th. Transportation and supplies of prise		308,691 16
5th. Telegraph for military purposes a operating the same	and exhenses in	11,54580
6th. Barracks and quarters, viz:		•
For rent	\$1,287,546 40 3,406,476 86	
		4,694,023 26
7th. Mileage, transportation of officers a 8th. Transportation, viz:	nd baggage	408, 304 26
Of clothing	\$247,680 37	
Of subsistence Of ordnance	2,048,190 34 529,576 74	
Of troops and supplies	19, 936, 550 04	
Oth Parches of stores		22,761,997 49
9th. Purchase of stoves		147, 199 44
and preparation of clothing, can	p and garrison	
equipage	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	39 7, 239 95

11th. Collecting, drilling, and organizing 12th. For the purchase, construction, ar	volunteers	\$ 3, 3 21	35
of steam rams		513	50
13th Special expenditures for other de	nartments and	010	-
under special appropriations, viz:	F		
For medical department	\$ 6, 103 7 4		
For ordnance department	932 21		
For subsistence department	130 70		
For engineers' department	28 19		
For Provost Marshal General's de			
partment	1,467 22		
For Navy Department	15 60		
For State Department	1,679 32		
For Freedmen's Bureau	13,530 60		
For Indian department	399 50		
For army contingencies	108,580 03		
For 20 cents additional compen	•		•
sation	106, 451 09		
For Schuylkill arsenal	108, 032 03		•
For national cemeteries	975, 420 72		
For recruiting service	2,068 32		
For secret service	2,800 05		
For reconstruction	505 08		
For special service	6 41		
For Paris Exposition	4 00		
-		1, 328, 154 8	
•			- \$52, 976, 085 23
Less amount refunded on account of ov	er-payments, erro	ors, &c., in o	
cers' accounts, viz	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	55,690 37
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		52, 920, 394 86

From the above statement it will be seen that during the past year accounts to the amount of \$52,920,394 86, have passed the official examination of this office prior to transmission to the treasury for final examination and settlement. They number 3,136; and at this date, October 30,1868, 2,943 accounts remain in this office to be examined, relating to disbursements, including the amount returned to the treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$33,970,867 96. These accounts also contain acknowledgments of remittances from the treasury amounting to \$3,912,039 71; and of receipts from other sources \$3,952,416 22.

During the year preceding the last annual report from this office, the accounts examined and transmitted to the treasury, as will be seen by reference to the corrected statement for the fiscal year 1867, covered disbursements to the amount of \$310,090,641 69.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTE

Office Commissaby General of Subsistance, .

Washington City, D. C., October 20, 18

GENERAL: In compliance with your directions of the 29th utiliance the honor to submit this annual report of the operations of

subsistence department.

During the past year, as heretofore, a large part of the sub supplies required for the army have been obtained in the great a cities of the country, and, as a general course, by advertising i posals; other modes of purchase having been resorted to only in the judgment of the purchasing officer, special and sufficient retherefor existed. Fresh beef, and to an increasing extent, flour few other articles, have been purchased from producers at or no points of issue, purchases being preferably so made when article suitable quality could be obtained at prices not exceeding the total of similar articles purchased elsewhere, and therefore most es cally to the government. Most stores required for issue in the s and Territories of the Pacific coast during the past year have been chased in San Francisco or obtained near the stations occupied by Efforts are now being made by Brevet Major General D. L. Simpson, assistant commissary general of subsistence, chief missary of the military division of the Pacific, to obtain pork, and hams, required for issue in that division during the ensuing from the products of the Pacific coast. How far he may be such had not at the last advices (September 29) been determined.

The near completion of one of the contemplated trans-conting railroads, and the advance made in agriculture, milling, and trade erally by the people of the Territories of Utah, Colorado, and Wyun will probably soon enable this department to obtain in those Territories of the ration required for the

stationed within those Territories.

Brevet Major General A. E. Shiras, senior assistant commissary a eral of subsistence, now engaged in making a general inspection of affairs of this department on the line of that railroad, will examine the present resources of those Territories for purposes of supply the troops therein, and will report upon the desirableness of having

officer of this department stationed at Salt Lake City.

It will conduce greatly to the material and other interests of country, as well as to the economical subsistence, contentment, and fulness of the troops stationed in the newer States and Territary lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, if the precourse of affording protection to emigrants desiring to settle in vicinity of military stations as farmers, millers, traders, &c., shall regulated and extended. If the practice of former years of place troops in the centre of an extensive military reservation, from whether the settlers were excluded, were reversed, and in its place the policy of the stall reservations, and encouragement to settlers to occupy cultivate the contiguous lands, erect mills, open trade, &c., under protection afforded by the military post, this department would deless soon be enabled to obtain a large proportion of the staple art of the ration from the local producers.

During the past year there were reported to this office 686 advaments for proposals, also 465 fresh beef and beef cattle contract

or complete rations, 87 contracts for miscellaneous articles, contracts, consisting of written proposals and acceptances. age prices of fresh beef per contracts made during the fiscal g June 30, 1868, in the States and Territories are as follows:

e or Territory.	Price per pound.	State or Territory.	Price per pound.
	16, 5	West Virginia	11.6
	16	Ohio	11.5
	14.3	Indiana	08.1
	12	Illinois	11
	15.1	Michigan	
	13.7	Missouri	07.1
	13.6	Minnesota	10.6
	16.8	Nebraska	
	13	Kansas	08.1
nbia	13.1	Kansas Indian territory.	04.8
	12.1	Dakota Territory	11.
	13. 2	Wyoming Territory	
	13. 1	New Mexico Territory	00.
	13. 4	Colorado Territory	10.
	08.9	Utah Territory	
	10.4	Montana Territory	
	10	California	
	07.8	Nevada	
	05.8	Oregon	
	08.1	Arizona Territory	
	09.8	Washington Territory	*09.
•••••	10.7	Ideba Tamitam	*09.
•••••	10.7	Idaho Territory	~U9.

*Coin.

the average contract price per pound of fresh beef in the vision of the Pacific 9.8 cents in coin or 13.62 in currency, the average price of coin for the year at 139, and at stations military division of the Pacific 11.3 cents currency; showing from the previous fiscal year of 1.2 cents coin in the former, ts currency per pound in the latter section.

rage cost of the complete ration for the fiscal year ending 868, at nine of the principal points of purchase, was as fol-

oths.	New York.	Baltimore.	Louisville.	St. Louis.	St. Paul.	Fort Leavenworth.	New Orleans.	Chicago.	San Francisco.
er er y	Cents. 29. 07 20. 79 22. 52 22. 82 21. 39 19. 72 21. 81 21. 78 22. 41 22. 05	Cents. 31. 62 27. 83 25. 62 24. 92 23. 81 24. 34 21. 96 24. 09 24. 99 25. 31	Cents. 22. 12 20. 64 19 64 20. 45 20. 33 20. 87 20. 06 19. 91 21. 01 22. 54	Cents. 21.08 21.31 23.27 23.43 22.11 22.40 23.75 22.23 24.46 25.48	Cents. 25. 08 25. 48 22. 87 22. 86 21. 87 23. 99 29. 10 19. 81 22. 19 22. 12 22. 16	Cents. 23, 61 23, 10 22, 54 22, 26 23, 89 24, (2) 23, 89 23, 54 24, 06	Cents. 22. 48 22. 31 22. 23 22. 97 23. 94 22. 50 22. 41 21. 90 22. 41 22. 92	Cents. 22, 55 23, 23 24, 20 24, 68 23, 84 23, 78 24, 01 24, 34 24, 29 29, 45	21. 60 22. 82 23. 36 23. 76 23. 34 23. 13 25. 25 26. 16 25. 82 25. 37 25. 07
average	21.65	21. 94	22, 60	23. 42	22. 61	22, 26	21.89	27.79	25. 30 24. 24

as the general average for the year 23 cents 1.2 mills. he requirements of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1865, and orders No. 64, of 1866, this department had, up to the 13th of 1868, the date of the last report, furnished tobacco at cost

price to the enlisted men of the army to the total cost value of \$357,640 58.10, the vouchers for which have been transmitted to the office of the paymaster general, in order that the amounts found charged against the men on their proper muster and pay rolls may be duly noted for transfer at the Treasury from the appropriation for the pay of the army to that for the subsistence of the army. Up to the present date the amount so transferred is \$147,918 26, leaving a balance of \$209,722 31.90 to be transferred after the accounts shall have been duly examined and audited. During the past fiscal year the average value of tobacco furnished to the enlisted men, monthly, was \$19,366 79.

Subsistence stores to the value of \$882,684 66 were supplied by this

Subsistence stores to the value of \$882,684 66 were supplied by this department to freedmen and others, under the proper and authenticated requirements of the officers and agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and to the value of \$632,776 56 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, making a total for these two years of \$1,515,461 22, of which \$1,048,669 20 has been repaid to the subsistence department from the appropriations

for the support of that bureau.

The total cost of army subsistence stores reported as issued for the subsistence of Indians during the year ending June 30, 1868, is \$373,92626; the amount for the previous fiscal year having been \$644,439 22.

Under the joint resolution of July 25, 1866, for the payment of commutation of rations to Union soldiers held as prisoners of war; and the 3d section of the act of March 2, 1867, extending the provisions of that joint resolution to the heirs of such deceased soldiers, 2,870 certificates have been received and paid since my last report, amounting to 134.056, and making the total number of these claims now paid 4,944, amounting to \$250,503 25.

Under the act of July 4, 1864, for the payment, in certain cases, of claims for subsistence supplies taken and used by the army, 5,386 claims have been received, amounting to \$2,918,337 57; of this number 845 claims, amounting to \$249,955 79, have been recommended to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for settlement to the amount of \$196,929 14; and 3,545, amounting to \$2,088,373 79, have been disallowed, leaving 996 claims, amounting to \$633,034 64, still awaiting decision.

The officers of the subsistence department have during the year performed their duty with their accustomed efficiency and success, resulting in providing the troops at all times, and at nearly 300 stations, with

sufficient supply of commissary stores of satisfactory quality.

The number of officers of the army who have rendered accounts to this office for some portion of the last fiscal year is 823, the number of money accounts rendered by them having been 4,346; returns of provisions 4,073; and returns of commissary property, (scales, measures, &c..) 4,083; making a total of 12,502 accounts, of which 12,215 have been examined and transmitted to the Third Auditor.

At the date of my last annual report there remained in service but two commissaries of subsistence of volunteers, (captains,) Brevet Brigadist General George W. Balloch and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Beman, valuable officers, who have recently been honorably mustered out of service, though remaining, as heretofore, in the service of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

The number of clerks at present authorized to be employed is forty, and until the examination of the claims required by section 3 of the set of July 4, 1864, to be made by the Commissary General of Subsistence,

shall be completed, a reduction of the number cannot be made without detriment to that branch of the duties of this office.

Proper measures have been adopted, under your orders for carrying into effect the provisions of section 25 of the act of July 28, 1866, abolishing the office of sutler in the army at military posts, so far as to provide for furnishing, to be sold to officers and enlisted men at cost prices, for eash, such articles of groceries as have been designated by the inspectors general of the army to be so supplied.

As very great benefit to the public service would unquestionably result therefrom, I respectfully renew the suggestion made in my last annual report that it may be recommended to Congress to authorize the appointment of assistant commissaries of subsistence from lieutenants of the line of the army, and also the appointment of post commissary sergeants.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. EATON, Commissary General of Subsistence.

General J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1868.

STR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the medical department of the army for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1868:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

 The funds of the medical and hospital department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, consisted of a balance remaining in the treasury June 30, 1867 In the hands of disbursing officers Appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, per act approved March 2, 1867 Amount derived from sales of medical and hospital prop- 	\$2,909,614 08 72,526 25 90,000 00
	155, 326 83
Recovered for stores lost in transportation	462 90
Received for board of officers in hospitals Refundment of expenditures made on account of the quar-	1, 945 03
termasters' department	501 85
From all other sources	23 53
The disbursements during the fiscal year were—	3, 230, 400 47
For payment of debts contracted prior to July 1, 1867, For current expenses, viz:	\$1,017,082 46
For medical and hospital supplies \$250,051 64	
For pay of private physicians	
For pay of hospital employés	
For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals	

Of this amount \$912,427 60 was merely transferred to the appropriation for discharged soldiers, and not draws from the treasury, but subsequently carried to the surplus fund.

*For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen	
geon General's office, and the army medical museum	\$437, 469 34 2, 056 47
ing contract surgeons	300,000 00
Total disbursed	1, 756, 608 27
Datance in the names of disputsing officers 140, 147 72	1, 473, 792 20
	3, 230, 400 47

At the date of my last annual report epidemic cholera and yellow fever prevailed among the troops in various sections of the country, a very full and exhaustive report of which was published for the information of medical officers of the army in Circular No. 1, War Department, Surgeon General's office, June 10, 1868. To this date there has been no well-authenticated case of epidemic cholera or of yellow fever reported as occurring among troops in the present year.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1868, received in the division of records of this office to this date, represent an average mean strength of 45,257 white, and 4,774

colored troops.

For the white troops, the total number of cases of all kinds reported under treatment was 131,581, or 2,908 per 1,000 of strength—nearly three entries on the sick report during the year for each man. Of this number of cases, 118,925 were for disease alone, and 12,656 for wounds, accidents, and injuries; being 2,628 per 1,000 of strength for disease, and 280 per 1,000 of strength for wounds, accidents, and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 2,852, of whom 2,510 were sick and 342 wounded, or 55 per 1,000 constantly under treatment for disease, and 8 per 1,000 for wounds and injuries. The total number of deaths from all causes reported was 1,353, of which 1,175 were from disease, and 178 for wounds, accidents, and injuries; being at the rate of 26 deaths from disease and 4 from wounds to each 1,000 of strength. Of the deaths from disease, 427 were from yellow fever, 139 from cholers, and 609, or 13 deaths per 1,000 of strength, from all other diseases. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 death to 97 cases.

Nine hundred and eighty-four white soldiers, or 22 per 1,000 of strength, were discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability.

For the colored troops, the whole number of cases of all kinds treated was 14,616; being at the rate of 3,061 per 1,000 of strength, or three

^{. *} Furnished during the year 154 arms, 172 legs, 6 hands, 7 feet, other apparatus 38.

ess for each man. Of this number, 13,550 were for dis-,838 per 1,000 of strength; 1,066 were for wounds, acciries; being 223 per 1,000. The average number constantly ; was 283, of whom 248 were sick and 35 wounded; being 52 per 1,000 constantly under treatment for disease, and 7

rounds, accidents, and injuries.

umber of deaths reported was 268, of which 242 were from m wounds and injuries; being at the rate of 51 deaths per gth from disease, and 5 per 1,000 from wounds. Of the isease, 25 were from yellow fever, 89 from cholera; leavper 1,000 of strength, from all other diseases. The proths from all causes to cases treated was 1 death to 55

red soldiers, or 19 per 1,000 of strength, were discharged on ificate of disability.

year, the records filed in the record and pension division have been searched, and such official information relative charges, and treatment as they contain has been furnished e inquiries of the Pension Bureau, in 16,786 cases; Adju-United States army, in 15,582 cases; Paymaster General army, in 473 cases; and in 1,929 cases to other authorized king a total of 34,770.

ision of surgical records the histories of 74,954 cases of injuries have been transcribed, chiefly from field reports, books, and registers of 1861 and 1862 and the earlier part

s of the office in regard to injuries of the head, face, neck, men, spine, and pelvis have been classified and studied ases have been selected and written out in minute detail, cal tables have been prepared, exhibiting the progress and

different classes of injuries to which these individual ex-To illustrate these injuries, for future publication, there mpleted during the year eight chromo-lithographs, eight and three diagrams. There have also been prepared during wood-cuts, to be intercalated in the text descriptive of the es of injuries and operations. Five hundred pages of manreadiness for the printer, and a large amount of the staial is in such a state of forwardness that it can be made press at a few weeks' notice. To make the publications of valuable as possible, in relation to the results of the major ies and operations, and especially in regard to the excisions joints and other operations embraced under the general f conservative surgery, much time and labor have been racing the ultimate histories of patients who have underutilations. This has been accomplished to a very satisfacthrough the co-operation of the examining surgeons of the an, of the surgeons general and adjutants general of the s, of retired volunteer medical officers, and of private phyides the digestion and tabulation of the surgical data pere late war, there have been received and consolidated 699 orts of post hospitals, 34 reports of the examination of men been wounded, presented themselves for re-enlistment at itions, and 32 special reports of surgical operations.

medical museum continues to increase in value and usefulg the year 673 specimens have been added to the surgical o the medical section, 202 to the section of comparative anattomy, 687 specimens and 114 photographic negatives of microscopical specimens to the microscopical section. An automatical section of 163 specimens has been formed, and is rendered of especial interest by the large proportion of typical crania of the North American aborigines which it contains. A collection of 187 specimens of Indian weapons and utensils has also been added. Two hundred and sixty-six discarded specimens, the histories of which could not be found at the period of publication of the catalogue of the surgical section, have been identified and restored to the collection. For purposes of exchange with other museums or with learned societies, either for specimens or publications, 4,472 photographs, illustrative of injuries and operations, have been printed. There were during the year 14,448 visitors to the museum, including many military

surgeous of eminence.

On the 30th of September there were 289 garrisoned posts in the various military departments, besides an almost equal number of detachments on temporary duty throughout the south, and on expeditions, or protecting the lines of travel on the plains, requiring medical attendance. The number of surgeons and assistant surgeons being altogether inadequate to meet this demand, it has been necessary to employ contract physicians, especially at the south, where but few of the resident physicians could take the oath necessary to their payment, and the fees for attendance in individual cases would be far in excess of the contract The number of physicians so employed upon the 30th of September was 282, at rates of compensation varying from \$45 to \$125 permonth; but a large proportion of these will be dispensed with so soon as the troops are concentrated in winter quarters, and the condition of public affairs will admit of the discontinuance of the numerous small garrisons throughout the States recently in rebellion.

Since the date of my last annual report, three surgeons and two assistant surgeons have died, eight assistant surgeons have resigned, two assistant surgeons have been dismissed, and one assistant surgeon cash-

iered—total, 16.

A medical board, for the examination of candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons United States army, and of assistant surgeons for promotion, is now in session in New York city.

There are now 49 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. K. BARNES,

Surgeon General U. S. Army.

Hon. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, October 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the official transactions of the pay department of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

The tabular statements herewith transmitted give all the details, from which is condensed the following summary exhibit:

Balance in hands of paymasters, and unissued requisitions in the treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year,

Received from the treasury during the fiscal year..... 58, 411, 163 33

24,331,157 78

60,669,611 65

Received by paymasters from other sources exclusive of sums transferred among themselves	\$435,512 39
Total to be accounted for	66, 687, 635 57
Accounted for as follows:	
Disbursements to the regular army. Disbursements to the Military Academy. Disbursements to volunteers.	\$17, 803, 968 53 169, 199 04 42, 696, 444 08
Total disbursements	35, 574 06
Total	66, 687, 635 57
This large sum of \$60,669,611 65, disbursed during a comprises the regular payments to troops in service; the to volunteer troops disbanded during the year; the payment arrears of pay to living white claimants, made throug of referred claims" of this office direct; and the dues to be officers and soldiers, and to colored claimants, made upon tificates, issued on their adjustment by the Second Auditury, as follows:	final payments tent of bounties th the "division eirs of deceased on treasury cer-
To troops in service. To troops mustered out To treasury certificates.	\$18,270,677 82 2,198,994 13 15,868,781 92

At the date of my last annual report there were in this department 60 paymasters of the regular army, and 21 additional paymasters, these latter necessarily retained to meet the large payments of bounties, &c., to discharged volunteers. There is now one vacancy in the regular establishment, made by the negative action of the Senate in the case of a nominee. There have been honorably mustered out three of the additional paymasters, their services being no longer required, so that the total of both classes, which at last report was 81, is now reduced to 77, viz., regular paymasters, 59; additional paymasters, 18.

Of this latter class eight are still on duty in the "division of referred claims," nine are serving in the geographical pay districts throughout the country to meet the large payments on treasury certificates, and one is

on duty as disbursing agent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

To referred claims.....

Total.....

It is expected by the first of January next the bounty and other volunteer claims pending will be so much reduced as to justify the discharge of at least one-half the remaining force of additional paymasters, and still others thereafter, as the issue of treasury certificates shall diminish, till, by the close of the year, all of that class of temporary officers may be discharged.

The permanent force of 60 paymasters, with the present strength of the army scattered, as it is, in small garrisons and guards over the entire extent of our vast possessions, very many of them at points difficult, tedious, and dangerous of approach, could not with safety be reduced.

Indeed, a material reduction of the army, without a corresponding reduction of the number of military stations in the Indian country, would not justify any considerable reduction of the number of paymasters. It is a remarkable fact, derived from official sources, and not generally understood or imagined by the best informed public men, that on the 30th of September last there were 289 military posts garrisoned by the army, besides almost a like number of detached guards temporarily serving at other points in the southern States, and for the protection of the lines of travel on the western plains.

The periodical payments to the army have been made with uninterrupted regularity, except in those instances where insuperable obstacles have made it impracticable. The very remote and almost inaccessible localities of some stations, penetrating far into the Indian territories on both slopes of the Rocky mountains, from the British possessions on the north (including the new purchase beyond the British lines) down to and embracing Arizona on the extreme southern border, make it next to impossible to pay these with entire regularity, for the want of travelling facilities other than by slow and tedious stages, with military excerts,

and wagons carrying the needed supplies for the journey.

These few irregularities do not cause material inconvenience to the troops, or, it is believed, any serious inconvenience to the service in any respect, whatever may be asserted to the contrary. They are unavoidable and without advisable remedy. The only possible means of averting them are two, viz: First, to increase the number of paymasters so as to double them on the difficult routes, that whilst one shall be returning from a payment another shall be on the way to make the succeeding payment. These tours of travel, it must be borne in mind, in some instances consume from 40 to 70 days to make the round trip, rendering it obvious that one paymaster cannot repeat the trip every two months. Such an increase of paymasters I cannot recommend, feeling fully satisfied, from a thorough practical knowledge of the subject, that the end would not justify the means; the advantages, doubtful at best, would not be at all commensurate with the increased expenses.

The second way of averting the irregularities in question would be by deposits of funds at the remote stations sufficient to meet the payments four and six months in advance of their maturity, with an officer at each post authorized to pay the garrison after each muster. To this latter

plan there are the gravest objections:

1. The law prohibits the withdrawal of money from the authorized depositories, except from time to time as it may become due to the public creditors, and only in such sums as are necessary to meet those dues,

and no more.—(Vide act of June 14, 1866.)

2. If that law were not in force, it is not presumed that the condition of the public finances would authorize or enable the treasury to respond to requisitions anticipating the pay of the army for months before its maturity.

3. If the law interposed no barrier, and the treasury could supply the funds half-yearly in advance, it is submitted that to hazard large deposits of money in the charge of an officer at the small and much exposed frontier stations would be injudicious, because greatly exposing the safety of the public treasure.

By the present system the paymasters, as a general rule, are stationed near the public depositories, and are sent out thence to pay remote stations, each, under the requirements of the law, carrying with him just sufficient funds to cover the payments to which he has been assigned.

Their payments finished, they return to their stations, ready to repeat

the duty with a new supply.

I have adverted to this subject not alone to explain why very remote garrisons cannot be regularly and promptly paid according to the requirements of the regulations, but also to answer suggestions from time to time urged in and out of Congress looking to the monthly payment of the army, and, as a necessary consequence, to the restoration of the long-exploded system of regimental, battalion, post, or company paymasters.

What I have already said I trust will serve to demonstrate the impracticability of such a plan in our service, which, unlike any other service in Christendom, scarce ever, in time of peace, finds a full regiment, and very rarely a full battalion of any regiment, serving together in a

body.

It is, indeed, quite demonstrable, as I shall proceed to show, that no system can be devised which, equal to the present one, can be made to combine the advantages of prompt payment, the safety of the public money, and an accurate and prompt accountability, with the least possi-

ble liability to embezzlement or corrupt defalcation.

A review, in connection with this subject, of the statistics of the war of 1812, under the system of regimental and battalion paymasters, with those of the Mexican war, of about the same duration and near the same cost as to army pay, under the system now in practice, will set at rest all doubts as to the merits of the two systems. Then, too, witness the wonderful success of this department, tried by the straining tests of the great war of the rebellion. All the varied experience of the past, in peace and in war, most conclusively establishes the greatly superior efficiency, economy, and safety of the existing plan and practice of the department in our peculiar service.

The author and father of the present organization of the department and the arrangement of its duties, giving to paymasters the field grade of major, and making it an independent staff corps, was that highly distinguished artillery officer of the war of 1812, afterwards for more than 30 years, to the time of his decease, in 1854, the Paymaster General of

the army, Major General Nathan Towson.

Of that gallant, conscientious, and excellent officer it is well known to those who had his confidence, that not all the many honors derived from his brilliant career in the fighting service of the war were, in his later years, half so fondly cherished by himself as the triumphant and very remarkable working results of the pay establishment which he had devised and organized. His scheme was not adopted without difficulty. It met with the stoutest opposition in the army and in Congress, as uselessly grand and extravagant and radically invasive, abrogating at one blow a time-honored usage that had obtained in our armies from our earliest existence as a nation. Fortunately for the service, General Towson's logic, with his great personal influence, prevailed. The theory upon which he constructed his plan was, that to make the pay department a distinct, independent machine, detached from all other obligations and duties, and controlled by one head, would give it simplicity and efficiency, while to elevate its officers to the grade and consideration of field officers would secure to it men of mature years and established character for integrity and business fitness, whose appreciation of the value of their commissions would be proof against the temptations which were so apt to seduce young officers of the junior grades, leading them, in so many instances, to a criminal misapplication of the funds intrusted to their care.

That General Towson's arguments were sound philosophy, and that he had reason to be proud of the signal success of his scheme, it is only necessary to cite a few brief extracts from his official reports in after

In his annual report of 1835, addressed to Secretary Lewis Cass, he says:

It is now fifteen years since the United States has sustained any loss by the transactions of this department, in which time nineteen and one-half millions of dollars have been di-bursed by it in small sums; the accountability may therefore be considered as perfect as it can be made, and I have nothing to ask for or recommend on that subject.

Again: In an official letter dated April 29, 1839, addressed to Secretary Poinsett, in answer to a call for the information, after a labored investigation, General Towson submits to the Secretary, with his answer, a tabular statement showing, among other interesting matters, the following striking facts in the history of army payments:

First. From 1808 to 1811, before the war, the average annual loss by the defalcation et regimental and battalion paymasters amounted to 1.58 per centum on the amount disbursed, and the average annual expenses for paying the army to 3.10 per centum.

Second. From the beginning of the war to 1316, under the same system, these averages

were: Defalcations, 2.98 per cent.; and the expenses, 4.36.

Third. From the date of the reorganization, in 1821, on the new plan, (the present cas.) to 1825, the average defalcations were 22-100—little more, it will be perceived, than the case. fifth of one per cent. which was finally paid into the treasury; expenses for the same period,

Fourth. From 1825, after the new system had been well established, not one dellar of defalcation, and the total average expenses reduced to 11 per cent.

Then again: From General Towson's annual report of 1849, addressed to Secretary Crawford, in which are reviewed the entire transactions of the pay department through the Mexican war, I make the following extract:

Two thousand one hundred dollars (\$2,100) deficit in money, received by Paymastar Singus, at Saint Louis, Missouri, in boxes, which were not opened until he arrived at Santa Fé, constitutes the only charge made by officers of this department for loss by misconduct, accident, robbery, or capture, pending the entile war with Mexico, during which they expended near \$24,000,000, the greater part in the enemy's country. To this I have the satisfaction to add that not one dollar will be lost by defalcation.

And finally, in connection with this important subject, I beg to refer to statements in my own annual reports of 1865 and 1866, that from the beginning of the war in 1861 to the dates of those reports, embracing the immense war disbursements of the department, the total of losses and expenses of every kind, including defalcations, captures, accidents, the salaries and expenses of paymasters and their clerks, fell short of threefourths of one per centum on the amount disbursed.

Surely these facts afford me the amplest justification now to adopt, as my own, the language of General Towson to General Cass in 1835: "The accountability may therefore be considered as perfect as it can be made, and I have nothing to ask for or recommend on the subject."

I am able again to report the satisfactory assurance of last year, that there has occurred no serious failure or omission in the performance of the laborious duties devolving on the officers of this department. are entitled generally to high commendation for their energy, zeal, and probity.

The clerical force of this bureau, exclusive of the paymasters' clerks serving with the officers attached to the "division of referred claims," numbered at the date of my last annual report 124 clerks, since which, at various dates during the last fiscal year, there were 59 discharged, because, by reason of the reduced demand, their services were no longer necessary, leaving the lawful complement of 65, as follows:

4 clerks of class 4, at \$1,800		7,200 6,40 0
65 clerks in all.	Total cost	88,000

After a most careful consideration of the subject, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to the public, and of justice to the more intelligent, faithful, and industrious of the clerks, respectfully to urge a reorganization of the clerical force of this bureau in a manner to insure a greater efficiency and responsibility without any augmentation of the cost. The same process will besides secure generally to the clerks an enhanced rate of compensation in a greater degree commensurate with the present extravagant cost of the necessaries of life, and do away with the continued yearly petitions for a temporary increase of pay. The proposition is to reduce the force by cutting off eight of the least valuable clerks, and imposing their duties upon the remaining number, who, by their greater qualifications and the stimulus of additional compensation and gradual promotion, may more accurately and satisfactorily absorb all the duties of the bureau. The following is the plan of reorganization submitted, viz:

		_		_				-	
		rk, at \$2,20							
5	division of	elerks, at \$ 2	,000					 10,	000
		class 4, at							
20	clerks of	class 3, at	\$1,60 0					 32,	000
21	clerks of	class 2, at	31,40 0)				 29,	400
6	clerks of	class 1, at	\$1,29 0)				 7,	200
_									
57	clerks in	all.			To	tal	· • • • •	 88,	000
-									

I repeat my deliberate conviction, that this proposed reorganization will be attended with manifold benefits to the government business, as well as to the government employés pertaining to this bureau. I therefore most respectfully request that it may be submitted to Congress with your approval and recommendation.

RECONSTRUCTION DISBURSEMENTS.

As it is confidently apprehended that this branch of the duties assigned to me will be soon ended, I present below, for your information and the information of Congress and the public, a tabular statement showing from the beginning, April 10, 1867, (the date I assumed the charge,) up to the 3d of the present month, the several appropriations, the apportionment of each to the respective districts, the amount received from the treasury and from fines and refundments by each district, and the respective disbursements and available balances in each.

Statement showing	g the appropriations	and disbursements	for reconstruction.
-------------------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------

	1st district.	2d district.	3d district.	4th district.	5th district.	Total
Appropriation of Mar. 30, 1867 Appropriation of July 19, 1867 Appropriation of Feb. 13, 1868	\$69,444 45 130,000 00 50,000 00	\$69,444 44 225,099 21 110,000 00	\$97,222 22 78,114 79 97,000 00	\$67,922 22 367,612 55 150,000 00	\$165,686 67 199,173 45 250,000 00	\$300,000 PM 1.000,000 00 637,000 va
Appropriation of June 3, 1868 Appropriation of July 25, 1868	99,000 00	142,898 25	87,701 55 15,000 00	128,200 00	125,000 00	62,701 S
Total appropriation Balance in treasury	348,444 45 74,000 00	547,441 90 142,898 25	375,038 56 15,000 00	743,034 77 51,533 78	740,840 12 93,948 73	2,754,790 R 377,380 N
Received from treasury Received from fines and re-	274,444 45	404,543 65	360,036 56	691,500 99	644,891 39	2,377,419 0
fundments	599 99	8,840 36	1,813 80	168 82	34 60	11,457 5
Total receipts	275,044 44	413 384 01	361,852 36	691,669 81	646,925 99	2,388,576 6
Disbursements for reconstruc- tion expenses	260,980 83	361,862 17	390,879 04	683,060 05	634,632 93	2,961,615 (
internal revenue tax col- lected	200 64	611 85	268 94	523 96	1,252 44	2,857,1
Total disbursements	261,181 47	362,474 02	321,147 98	683,583 31	635,885 37	2.264,272
Balance in treasury	74,000 00	142,898 25	15,000 00	51,533 78	93,948 73	377,380 7
ment for tax collected	4,265 07	4,601 50	5,009 48	6,533 78	13,948 63	31,333 7
Balance subject to requisition Balance in hands of paymasters	69,734 63 13,862 97	138,296 75 50,969 99	9,990 52 40,704 38	45,010 00 8,086 50	80,000 10 11,040 62	361,022 0 191,001 4
Total amount available October 3, 1868	83,597 60	189,206 74	50,694 90	53,086 50	91,040 72	467,006

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that, by the latest returns up to a very recent date, (Oct. 3,) there still remained unexpended balances in the hands of each of the five district paymasters, besides considerable remainders of the appropriations subject to requisition, but not yet drawn from the treasury, though available, if necessary, amounting in all, to \$467,626 46. This sum, according to present advices, it is believed will cover all the future expenses pertaining to this department likely to be incurred in carrying out the reconstruction laws. But inssmuch as the appropriation acts of the present Congress have in terms fixed the distribution, specifying the amount to go to each district, and as some of the districts will manifestly not require the entire of their quota, whilst others will demand sums greater than their respective apportionments, I beg to suggest that Congress may be asked to vest in the Secretary of War the authority to make needed transfers from those districts having an excess of the fund to those which may be short of the required amount.

In the districts which have been discontinued, the paymasters are still occupied in settling unpaid arrears and closing their accounts.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

The subject of these bounty settlements is one of such wide-spread interest that I deem it proper for the general information to lay before you their highly satisfactory condition, as contained in the official report of the chief of the division of referred claims, who is specially charged with the adjustment and payment of all bounty claims due and properly referable to this department for settlement. The following statements of that report, besides the work of the division for the fiscal year ending

June 30 last, embrace a summary of its labors from July, 18 date of the report, (the 17th instant,) viz: At the beginning of the last fiscal year there were of these	36, to the
bounty claims on hand unsettled	175, 312
Filed during the fiscal year	195, 191
Total to be accounted for	370, 503
Number examined and disallowed	261, 399
Still unsettled at the end of the fiscal year	109, 104
Amount disbursed in payment of these claims during the fiscal year	s unavoid- the extra nter upon 367. It is work of
	419, 494
Remaining unsettled, only	15, 705
These remaining cases have been examined, and of them	8,047 are

These remaining cases have been examined, and of them 8,047 are completed and ready for instant payment on the receipt, from the respective claimants or their attorneys, of the necessary signed vouchers. There are still awaiting reports from the Second Auditor, giving required facts from the rolls, 2,984 cases; and awaiting reports from the Adjutant General, giving needed information from his records, 4,674.

The total amount disbursed for the additional bounties to date is

\$37,764,774 78.

It may be explained here that the additional bounties settled and paid direct through the division of referred claims constitute but a part of those bounty payments, comprising only those due to living white claimants whose certificates of discharge are produced as evidence of their title to claim. Those of white claimants who allege the loss of their discharges, and all due to colored claimants, and to heirs of deceased soldiers, are investigated and determined by the accounting officers of the treasury, upon whose certificate of the sum due, paymasters, stationed at convenient points throughout the country, make the payments. The aggregate sum disbursed for additional bounties since July, 1866, somewhat exceeds \$54,000,000. The sum cannot be accurately stated, for want of full returns to date from paymasters of their disbursements on treasury certificates.

The report of the division chief referred to demonstrates the most favorable results as to the cost to the government of the disbursements made under his supervision. He computes, in labored detail, all the expenses of his division, including the pay and allowances of its officers,

clerks, messengers, and watchmen, the rent of offices, and all other expenses, and shows a total cost of less than five-sixths of one per centum, or an average cost per claim of about 70 cents.

A more flattering exhibit of the successful, economical, and expeditious execution of a difficult public trust of such magnitude is not easily

imagined.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to repeat here the concluding paragraph of my last annual report referring to this special subject, "that there has not been ascertained a single instance of delinquency or wrong on the part of any officer of the division, nothing in the whole extent of their perplexing labors affecting injuriously the rights and interests of claimants or of the government. The services of all, chief and subordinates, have been rendered with singular fidelity and ability, entitling

them to the highest commendation."

Very many fraudulent bounty claims have reached this office through the mails, which have augmented the labors of the division by taxing to the utmost the scrutiny and vigilance of its officers and its clerks, to prevent impositions. Not a few of these cases, presented in all due form, with perjured affidavit and genuine original discharge, are from parties who have already been paid the additional bounty, and who have ingeniously extracted, or otherwise obliterated, from their discharges the paymasters' endorsements thereon certifying previous payment. Various other criminal devices have been resorted to in the expectation of getting a second payment of the bounty; but it is believed that few, if any, of the cases have been successful. None, certainly, through any lapse of this department.

These fraudulent applications have not been acknowledged to the applicants or their attorneys, but are held here for such action, looking to the criminal prosecution of the perpetrators, as may be deemed expe-

dient.

As the small number of valid bounty claims remaining unsettled can be disposed of in a short time, and as but a limited few are likely to be hereafter presented, the services of the bounty division, in its present organization, may, in a few weeks, be discontinued. Concurring in the opinion of the intelligent and highly efficient officer who, under my orders has so long, so faithfully and ably conducted its difficult labors, I propose to abolish the division at an early day, reserving in this office, to close up the unfinished business, only the chief and one of his subordinate paymasters skilled in the duties.

I shall consequently, at the proper time, submit for your consideration a recommendation to discharge, by honorable muster-out, scren of the eight remaining additional paymasters and their clerks who are still engaged in the examination and payment of bounty claims, to take effect the first of January next, and the surrender at the same time of the building on E street, occupied by them as offices. By this means the

expenses of the department may be greatly reduced.

The voluminous accumulation of books of registry, of files, and other records pertaining to the additional bounties, including the retained duplicates or receipted vouchers of paid claimants, will be carefully preserved at this office in a room set apart for the purpose, that they may be readily referred to for future information, and be available to explain any question that may arise touching the subject of those bounties.

Finally, I regard it of serious importance to the public interest that Congress be now asked to fix a limit of time beyond which no additional bounty claim shall be received and entertained. This is the only measure which can be effectual to put a stop to the annoyance and waste of

time and labor indefinitely menacing the departments through the persistent efforts of dishonest persons to obtain the bounties upon trumpedup papers devised for the purposes of fraud. I would respectfully suggest the 4th of March next as the date to be fixed, with a further provision that then all unsettled referred claims still remaining in this office shall be transferred to the Second Auditor for the final action of the accounting officers, to whom their settlement more properly belongs.

Respectfully submitted.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster General.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, October 19, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the principal operations of the ordnance department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868, with such remarks and recommendations as the interests of that branch of the military service seem to require.

The fiscal resources and disbursements of the department during the

year were as follows, viz:

Amount of appropriations in treasury June 30, 1867 Amount in government depositories to the credit of	\$14, 430, 527	28
disbursing officers on same date	340, 230	52
Amount of appropriations from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1868, including the fixed annual appropriations for arming and equipping the militia	2, 019, 642	00
arms to officers, and condemned stores, and from all other sources not before mentioned	2, 330, 767	26
Total	19, 121, 167	06
Amount of expenditures since June 30, 1867 Amount turned into the "surplus fund" Amount of deposits in treasury not yet reported to the	\$3,092,002 100,000	
credit of the appropriations	149, 924	73
bursing officers on June 30, 1868	1, 132, 030 14, 647, 209	31 87
Total	19, 121, 167	06

The total amount of the expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year is less than three-fifths of that during the preceding year, including all the expenses of new and unfinished arsenals in course of erection and completion; of supplying troops in the government service and the quotas of the State militia; of tests and experiments, and of settling war claims.

The estimates for the next year are confined to sums necessary to defray the current expenses of the ordnance service; to carry on the construction of new arsenals as authorized and directed by law, and to keep in order the finished arsenals. They are fully explained, and set forth in detail by remarks appended to them.

There are now 27 United States arsenals in charge of this department. The character and importance of these arsenals classify them as follows: first class, arsenals of construction, repair, and deposit, including the national armories, nine; second class, arsenals of repairs and deposit, nine; third class, arsenals of deposit, nine. These arsenals are guarded by enlisted soldiers of ordnance, stationed at them in detachments according to their relative importance and wants, under the command of ofcers of their corps. The work done at them is performed by hird mechanics and enlisted ordnance men, under the direction of ordnance officers, and includes the manufacture and preparation of small-arms. accoutrements, and ammunition for all troops in the United States service, and for supplying the State militia with the quotas to which they may be entitled by law; of arming the fortifications of the country, and of preserving, repairing, and issuing all government arms, ammunition, and ordnance property of every kind. In addition to their duties at the arsenals, the officers of ordnance are charged with the examination of all new devices and inventions in arms or appliances therefor, and with trials to test their practical utility, and with the inspection of all cannon, small arms, powder, implements, and equipments for the military land service.

These duties require for their proper performance officers professionally educated, of experience to supervise and to instruct others, and of careful and industrious habits. They have been satisfactorily performed,

and there is no delinquency to report.

The necessary preliminary measures for building the Rock Island bridge, for selling damaged and unserviceable arms, ordnance and ordnance stores, and for removing the public property, and selling the lands at St. Louis arsenal and Liberty depot in Missouri, as directed by laws of the last session of Congress, have been taken, and the provisions of those laws are now in process of execution.

The sale of the lands at St. Louis arsenal renders it necessary to make arrangements to supply the place of that arsenal, which can be best done by an establishment for the purpose on the public land at Jefferson barracks. The following report of the ordnance board on this subject, approved by the ordnance officer, has received the sanction of

the War Department:

The expediency of constructing an arsenal at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, from the proceeds of the sale of St. Louis arsenal, as proposed, having been referred to the ordname board for consideration and report, the board, on examination, find that there is at present established on the Jefferson barrack reservation the largest gunpowder depot in the consty, consisting of seven magazines, with the aggregate capacity of 45,000 barrels of gunpowder, quarters for the magazine-keeper, and small barracks to accommodate about 20 soldiers.

In the event of the discontinuance of the St. Louis arsenal, it is the opinion of the board that there should be the necessary facilities provided in buildings and machinery. &c., for the purpose of preservation of the magazines and their contents, for fixing and breaking up ammunition, and quartering the requisite number of officers and military guards.

The recommendations in the last annual report from this office to sell the small arsenals at Rome, New York, and Vergennes, Vermont, and the property belonging to the government at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, are renewed.

The recommendation in my last annual report for the establishment of an arsenal at Omaha, Nebraska, or at some suitable point in the section of country, for supplying troops serving in the Indian country, between the Missouri river and Rocky mountains, is respectfully renewed. Recent events in that part of the country add force to the necessity for the measure.

Reports from the army in regard to the small-arms which have been

1 from muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, and to the special ion therefor, continue to be highly favorable to the efficiency riority of these converted arms and their ammunition. conversion, which had been limited to a small number of mus-If which have been issued for service, has been resumed with rovements as experience has dictated, which will be applied er supply which has been authorized and is now in preparation. of breech-loading arms with metallic cartridges has called for ions in some of the accoutrements to adapt them to more conse in the army, and several patterns have been prepared with , and will be issued to the army for trial in actual service, in scertain their relative advantages before the adoption of a model. last annual report from this office the unanimous opinion of l on the armament of fortifications, composed of engineer, ordd artillery officers, was quoted, showing the necessity of a large of smooth-bore and rifle cannon for such armament. suance of this opinion, approved by the War Department, and quest of the Chief of Engineers, a few of these cannon have been and are now nearly finished and ready for trials to test their power rance. It will be necessary to have a considerable number of nanufactured of the kinds and calibre suitable for arming perortifications, and proportionate to the numbers they are now in o make them effective against the most formidable attacks. aration and completion of such armaments require much time, ongly recommended that the manufacture of the smooth-bore whose power and endurance are well established, be carried on, of the rifle cannon also, as soon as the results of the practical l authorize it, as fast as the means applicable thereto will admit. cention having been called by the Chief of Engineers to an error nual report of last year, in which I say, "In December, 1866, au was informed by the engineer department that 2,152 guns calibre (20, 15, and 13-inch smooth-bores, and 10 and 12-inch ould be required during the year 1867, or as soon as they can be d," I take occasion to say that the letter of the Chief of rs of December 13, 1866, which was before me when the paraa my report was written, and from which the number was to be taken, called for 2,202, and that a subsequent letter from ef of Engineers, dated January 25, 1867, modified and reduced iber of guns called for from 2,202 to 1,915, agreeing with the recommended by the armament board, as stated by me in my eport for 1867, and approved by the War Department. The the Chief of Engineers of January 25, 1867, was accidentally ted by me, and hence the error in my report as to the number of quired by the engineer department, and which I beg leave to

tion is respectfully called to the subject of the drainage of the e area of marsh which was reclaimed by the enlargement of the rounds in this city. This is required on account of the healthfulhe arsenal, as well as of a large portion of the city in its vicinity, ld also, by dredging and walling James creek, furnish increased for supplying the arsenal with many articles used there. ary respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major General, Chief of Ordnance.

OHN M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

REPORT ON THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF THE MILITARY AGADEMY
Washington, October 20,

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the

tions of the Military Academy.

The corps of cadets, on the 1st June last, numbered 210 mildivided into four classes, each pursuing their appropriate construit and practical instruction, under the care and direction of a supplied

ent, 8 professors, and 32 officers of the army.

The first class, numbering 55 members, with one exception, we uated on the 15th June, after a critical examination by the aboard, in presence of the board of visitors; the graduates being quently appointed into the army, as provided by law; eight assigned to the corps of engineers, one to the ordnance corps to the cavalry arm, fifteen to the artillery, and twelve to the initial distribution as nearly in accordance with the preferences of the ates as the interests of the service would permit. The one matter than the first class who failed to graduate was also appointed to the arm, upon the recommendation of the academic board.

The public presentation of their diplomas to the graduates, and last year, was repeated this present year; the General of presiding over the ceremonies, as before, and an oration, by a little board of visitors and former graduate of the academy, but

a feature of the ceremony.

Examinations of the second, third, and fourth classes (as weathe first class) were held in January and June. At the former tion, ten cadets, being found deficient, were discharged the service thirteen were continued with their classes, upon the recommendation academic board, for further consideration in June. At the examination, five cadets, found deficient, were discharged, and upon the recommendation of the academic board, were turned to commence anew the studies and course of instruction upon which had been engaged the preceding year.

had been engaged the preceding year.

During the academic year ending in June last, eight cadets of their appointments and left the academy; one was honorably disconnection of physical disability, and one died of disease.

Between the 1st and 10th days of June last, 71 candidates appointed, presented themselves for examination; of whom admitted and 20 rejected. Six candidates failed to present the for examination.

Since the above mentioned dates, 25 candidates have been at upon examination, and 17 rejected; 10 of the latter being applifrom the lately admitted States, who, for want of time, had no did nity for preparation. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, did dates from these States passed a successful examination, and admitted into the academy. Five other appointees failed to reput one declined examination.

The number of cadets now at the academy is 225. When southern States shall be admitted to representation, the number ized by existing law will be 290, including those appointed "at I deem it proper again to ask attention to the frequent recomment of successive boards of visitors, and to the earnest recomments the General of the army, while Secretary of War ad interim,

increase in the number of cadets. The Military Academy, at this time, can educate four hundred cadets, with no additional expense beyond their support. The necessity for an increased number of specially educated officers is admitted by all familiar with the subject. This necessity will not diminish in the future. Various schemes, designed in part to supply this need, are proposed and even received with favor. These schemes are all more expensive, and more or less remote and uncertain in their value to the nation. In view of the foregoing considerations it is an imperative duty to make known to the government the means it already has at its disposal for supplying its wants with greater certainty and at much less cost than can be effected by any new method, however attractive it may at first appear. It is earnestly advised that some legislative action on this matter be had at an early day.

The board of visitors, which, under the provisions of the law of 1842, had gradually increased in number to eighteen, by a recent enactment and from motives of economy, has been restricted to seven members.

The great value and importance of the examination of the school of the nation, by a board selected from eminent citizens, should not be overlooked. The certain knowledge by its officers that the recurrence of each year brings to West Point a body of intelligent men, unbiased, at least, in their opinions, if not sometimes really prejudiced against the institution; prepared to judge of everything just as it appears, rather than as they would have it appear, and with no motives of personal feeling or interest influencing them to report otherwise than faithfully upon what they have observed, cannot fail to have a most salutary effect upon the administration of the affairs of the academy. On the other hand it may be reasonably expected that the exposition of the institution's necessities and claims to public favor, made to the government by its chosen agents, should, under the circumstances, meet with more prompt and efficacious recognition than if disclosed through a less impartial medium.

The report of the board of visitors for 1868 is also submitted herewith. Though less extended than previous reports, the investigation made into the "state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution," as required by law, was

none the less patient and searching.

The proficiency of the first, or graduating class, in the several branches of engineering and the science of war, ethics and law, mineralogy and geology, ordnance and gunnery, and cavalry tactics; of the second class in natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, tactics and drawing; of the third class in mathematics, French and drawing, and of the fourth class in mathematics and French, is highly commended, as is also their proficiency in the various military manœuvres and exercises. The board comment favorably upon the gradual and judicious relaxation of the former rigid and severe discipline maintained at the academy, and the enlargement of the privileges accorded to deserving cadets; also, upon the faithful performance of their several duties by the professors and their assistants; upon the neatness and order maintained at the post, even in the smallest details; upon the able administration of its affairs by the superintendent of the academy, aided by the commandant of cadets, the adjutant, and the quartermaster, and upon the careful manner in which the accounts are kept and the fiscal affairs conducted.

Appropriations of \$5,000 for rebuilding the north wharf, now too small, old, and insecure for the safe and convenient landing of guns, ordnance, and other heavy stores; of \$10,000 for a building and sheds for the storage of fuel; of \$15,000 for a storehouse for wagons, carts, implements,

and materials of the quartermasters' department; and of \$35,000 for a fire-proof building for public offices and the preservation of the public

records, (once destroyed by fire,) are recommended.

The board close their report with their unqualified and unanimous testimony as to the value of our great military school, which gives to the country numbers of educated and high-toned men, eminent and useful in all departments of life—advantages secured to the nation at very moderate cost. They ask for the academy a generous support and all needed appropriations to preserve and increase its usefulness.

Following upon the investigation of the board of visitors are the semiannual inspections made, in pursuance of the regulations, by the inspector of the Military Academy, which also are minute and critical, extending to many subjects that do not fall within the sphere of observation of the board. At these inspections personal conferences are had with the officers and professors of the academy, and needed and desirable improvements in the economical and efficient direction of its affairs, both at West Point and in the War Department, are devised, agreed upon, and put into operation.

From this it will be seen that the executive, as well as the legislative, branch of the government has made suitable provisions for exercising a constant supervision of the academy, and to this, in connection with the able management of the local officers, may be attributed the uniformly

favorable reports of the boards of visitors to Congress.

The inspector is glad to add his personal testimony to that of the late board of visitors as to the satisfactory condition in which everything was found, and to the utter absence of cause for unfavorable criticism upon the manner in which the public interests have been cared for by those

having them in charge.

During the year an addition has been made to the course at the academy in the adoption of a system of instruction in signalling and field telegraphy. The academy is the first of the schools for military education, at home or abroad, it is believed, to introduce this subject as a branch of study, so useful in military operations. Though the time allotted to it has been necessarily short, satisfactory progress has been made therein by the cadets, who have manifested much interest in the subject.

Until recently, erroneous opinions prevailed as to the alleged extravagant cost of the Military Academy, its so-called aristocratic associations and tendencies, and the disloyalty of its graduates; but it is gratifying to the friends of the institution to know that such misconceptions have, in the main, passed away, the favorable change in public sentiment being wrought by a presentation, from time to time, of facts and arguments, a

few of which are hereinafter briefly stated.

The total cost of the Military Academy from its foundation to the present time, inclusive of every expense attendant upon its establishment and maintenance, has been \$8,236,326 70, a large proportion of which is still, and will continue to be, available in the grounds purchased and improved, the permanent buildings and works erected, and the valuable books instruments, and apparatus collected—all of which have been paid for out of the above named sum.

The total number of cadets admitted, including those of the present year, has been 4,969. Of these, 2,273, up to the present date, have been graduated, 224 are now at the academy, and 2,472 have been separated from it before graduation, by sundry unavoidable causes, after various periods spent there at the expense of the government—not causing it a total loss, however, as many subsequently carried into the army, the

militia, and the volunteers, or other branches of the public service, or the walks of private life, such portion of the beneficial training peculiar to the institution as they had acquired during their sojourn.

The charge of exclusiveness is best refuted by referring to the mode in which cadets are appointed; that is, upon the nomination of the repre sentatives in Congress, on whom such imputations will scarcely be laid. Their selection is left entirely uncontrolled, except by certain requirements as to physical and mental qualifications, both of which are fixed by law at the very lowest standard consistent with the public interests. If it were true that the wealthy and influential were permitted to monopolize the advantages of the academy, the fault would lie with the people's representatives; but an examination of the reports annually made to the War Department as to the pecuniary circumstances of the parents and guardians of the cadets shows that, without the aid afforded by the government through the Military Academy, not one-eighteenth of them could have obtained for themselves more than an humble education. What is charged as exclusiveness is really but the adoption and maintepance of a high standard of truth and integrity, which makes of the cadets honest and faithful public servants, and causes them to be esteemed and respected in private life. A special culture engrafted upon this elevation of character produces that professional pride and military tone which are sometimes not sufficiently appreciated, but which are indispensable, nevertheless, to the formation of the perfect soldier.

The especially unjust charge of disloyalty, most persistently adhered to, and due, it is believed, to the absence of accessible and authoritative information, has been effectually disproved by the recent work of General Cullum, of the corps of engineers, which contains information, derived from the public records, that leaves no ground for such unfair accusation in future. The loyalty of the West Point graduates is thus attested: Of the whole number of living graduates in and out of the service at the beginning of the rebellion, more than three-fourths remained loyal to the Union. Of the whole number of graduates in service appointed from or born in southern States, one-half remaind loyal. Of the graduates belonging to the States which actually seceded, more than one-fourth remained loyal. Where else can such a record be found? Of the graduates who served against the rebellion more than one-third were

wounded, and one in every five lost his life!

An institution owing its origin to the great Father of his Country, which has, in three important wars and numberless conflicts on the frontier, produced skilled, devoted, and successful leaders, and which in the recent struggle for the national existence sent forth names pre-eminent henceforth among the soldiers of the world, may well expect to receive the fostering care of the nation.

With a history so marked with results, with a rank among similar institutions abroad flattering to the national pride, with a capacity greater than ever, what a career of future usefulness may not be hoped and expected for our distinguished national school!

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector of the Military Academy.

The Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR.

31 Ab

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

WEST POINT, NEW YORK, June 16, 18

The board of visitors to the United States Military Academy pursuant to the instructions contained in the letter of appointment the President of the United States. Present, all the members, visit

1. Major General William B. Franklin, Connecticut.

General Leslie Combs, Kentucky.
 Henry Coppée, LL. D., Pennsylvania.
 Professor William G. Peck, LL. D., New York.

Hon. H. M. Watterson, Tennessee.
 N. G. Edwards, esq., Illinois.
 D. W. Maxon, Esq., Wisconsin.

The board was organized on Tuesday, the 2d of June, by the sp ment of General Franklin as president, and Dr. Coppée as sees At 11 o'clock the superintendent, General T. G. Pitcher, account by the entire academic staff, made an official visit to the board hotel, and immediately afterwards escorted them in making a inspection of the public buildings, including the library and roo taining the philosophical apparatus, the chapel, the academic b the cadets' mess hall, and the barracks, with the out-buildings, which contains the apparatus for heating the barracks and the hall. At half past one the board received a review of the cadets, which was eminently satisfactory; after which they we somely entertained by the superintendent at his quarters, wh were introduced to the members of the graduating class.

On this day the board also received a communication from 6 Pitcher, the superintendent, informing them that all officers un command had been directed to give freely all desired information authorizing the freest conference with them; and it may here be that all inquiries of the board throughout their visit were respon

in the fullest and promptest manner.

By the printed programme it was announced that from 9 a. m. 3 p. m. of each day, (Sundays excepted,) the examination would place in the library; the first class to be examined by the whole act board, and the other classes by committees. In accordance will programme, the board of visitors attended, without intermise examination of the first class in all their subjects of study, and ag of that of the other classes.

First in order was the examination of the first class in engineed the science of war. The topics principally discussed were: the med of engineering, fortification, and a consideration of the great cast and actions in history from the earliest times. Among those at recited on were the battle of Zama, Leuthen, and other camp Frederick, several of Napoleon, and, in the recent war, Antietam, burg, Nashville, the siege of Fort Wagner, the great campaign is Rapidan to the surrender of Appomattox, and a general discu the defences of the Atlantic coast. The members of the board unanimous in expressing their approbation of the subjects cho completeness of the instruction, and the intelligence, readiness, racy of the cadets. The board lay great stress upon the impor discussing these great campaigns, especially those of Napoleon, they establish principles which are of the greatest value to the r student, and show how conformity to these principles leads to 8 while a violation of them must end in disaster.

ination of the first class in ethics and law was also very sat-The board note with pleasure that the subject of military law mportant part of this course, and that the cadets are taught of war, the organization and regulations of the army, and the ourts-martial.

lass also passed an excellent examination in mineralogy and esides the discussion of special topics at the black-board, ts in each section, selected by lot, were required to present e specimens of minerals, of which a large number were This was remarked as a most excellent feature in tables. on by the present professor, who has brought his department

mands of science at this day.

ination of the first class in Spanish showed commendable pecially when the short time devoted to that branch is conie board were very much interested and pleased at the examiinance and gunnery. These branches have made such marress within a few years that constant assiduity and labor on he instructors are necessary to keep pace with their develop-1 seem to have been faithfully porformed by the department

s displayed commendable proficiency in their examination in ics, which was the concluding branch in the list of studies

number of the board of visitors, and the necessary departof them, precluded a constant attendance throughout the of the other classes. Members of the board, however, m, and were equally outspoken in the expression of their at the methods of instruction, and the proficiency of the

d class was examined in natural and experimental philosonical physics and chemistry, infantry and artillery tactics, The third class in mathematics, French, and drawing, and ass in mathematics and French.

e departments the board found the same thoroughness of

ind excellent progress of the cadets.

us given a general statement of the examination on subjects e section room, we turn to consider the military exercises, d a portion of each day with these. The afternoons, after 5 devoted to these military displays in presence of the board. s were either specially requested by the board, or suggested intendent.

esday, June 3, there was a special drill of the corps as a batantry, conducted by Colonel H. M. Black, commandant of manœuvres were exceedingly well executed, and the board worably impressed with the excellence of the new tactics, hich join, with great simplicity of commands, variety and

ovement and ease of combination.

lay, June 4, there was a special artillery drill and practice at siege guns, commanded by Major Egan; the chiefs of pieces e first class, and the cannoneers from the second class. The nisted of two 20-pounders and two 30-pounders of Parrott wo 30-pounder ordnance guns—all rifled. The firing was ical shot and shell at a target 1,000 yards distant, on the f the river. The aims were remarkably accurate, the great he projectiles striking the target, and many of them the

The target was afterwards brought to the hotel for the inspecbull's eye. tion of the board.

On Friday, June 5, the board attended a cavalry drill on the plain, to illustrate the school of the squadron, the troopers being selected from the first class. Major Arnold was in command. The manœuvres were skillfully made, and the charges in line and as "foragers" were very · spirited.

On Saturday, June 6, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the army, all academic exercises were suspended in honor to the menory of ex-President James Buchanan. A salute of 13 guns was fired at reveille, and half-hour guns during the day; and the flags were displayed at half-mast. At 10 o'clock a.m., the corps was paraded to hear the At 11 o'clock the board accompanied the superintendent in order read. a visit to the batteries, at north wharf, and the boat-house of the cadets. the soldiers' barracks, and the cemetery.

On Sunday, June 7, the board attended divine service in the cadets' chapel, at half past 10 a.m., when the reverend chaplain and profeser of ethics, Dr. French, officiated. The attendance of the cadets at this There is also an afternoon service, the attendance service is required.

upon which is voluntary.

On Monday afternoon, June 8, there was, by permission of the superintendent, a very skilful boat race, in which the prize was competed for by the shell-boats of the first, second, and third classes. The board are unanimous in expressing their conviction of the good effect of this and other relaxations granted by the superintendent to the cadets. Both the manliness and the cheerfulness of the corps are thereby greatly increased. The race, one mile and return, was won by the boat of the graduating The skill and strength of the rowers, the beauty of the boats, and the excellent time made, prove that the cadets have availed themselves fully of the privileges granted them.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 9, there was a drill of a portion of the first class in the exercise of the trooper, at the riding hall. The riding was particularly good, and consisted of practice with and without stirrups, and on the bare back, and in taking the ring, firing with pistols, and cutting at heads on posts and on the ground. The instruction in this department, given by Major Arnold, calls for the commendation of

On Wednesday, June 10, there was a light artillery drill and practice by a battery of six pieces, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Piper. The drill was excellent; the evolutions were accurate and rapid, the dismounting of the pieces and carriages was very quickly done, and the firing was effective.

On Saturday, June 13, the corps was reviewed and inspected by Brevet Major General Schriver, inspector of the academy.

On Monday the 15th, three ships, forming the practice fleet of the United States Naval Academy—the Macedonian, the Savannah, and the Dale—were off the south wharf under the command of Captain Luce. commandant of midshipmen. The midshipmen, about 300 in number, were received by the battalion of cadets at half past 2 p. m. and coducted to the plain. At 3 o'clock both battalions of cadets and midshipmen being paraded, the diplomas were presented to the graduating class of cadets by General U. S. Geant, General of the army; after which a address was delivered, at the request of the class, by Henry Coppée. LL.D., secretary of the board of visitors.

From the foregoing statement of the observations of the board, during which they received every facility from the superintendent and all the

professors and officers, they now proceed to make the following digest

upon the special subjects proposed in their letter of appointment.

Discipline.—Having had full opportunity of observing the discipline of the corps, they are of opinion that it is in an excellent condition; so far as their knowledge goes, it has never been better. It is observed that the rigor and severity of the former system, long considered by the friends of the academy to be the best, have been in some degree relaxed, by giving numerous privileges to the deserving. The result has been, in the judgment of the board, excellent. Well behaved cadets are allowed greater liberty in communicating with friends and visitors, and all make it more a point of honor than ever to take no advantage of the privileges granted them.

Instruction.—Careful attendance at the examinations in most of the departments has led the board to form the judgment that the duties of the professors and their assistants are faithfully performed, that the cadets are well instructed, and that the courses of study and instruction have been kept up, in most respects, to the progress of science and learning

at the present day.

The board have noticed with regret that one-half the time formerly allotted to drawing in the second class has been taken from that branch. They recommend that this time be restored, and that more of the time given to drawing be employed in industrial drawing and in out-door sketching from nature—branches which are of the most important practical utility to an officer of the army.

The board repeat the recommendation, so often made, that the department of ethics and law be dissociated from the chaplaincy. The duties are not, in most respects, cognate, and neither function is benefited by the union. There is, in the judgment of the board, enough work for a professor of ethics, &c., and quite enough separate work for a chaplain.

Police.—After careful examination, the board find the police as good as it can be, owing to the judicious care of the superintendent, with the means at his disposal. The persons and rooms of the cadets evince that they are fully possessed of those habits of neatness, order, and punctuality which will be of such value to them in life. All parts of the post and garrison testify likewise to the excellence of the police. The watchful eye of the government and the ready and skilful hand of the superintendent have added greatly to the comfort of the post by the increase of plain and tasteful quarters for officers and for enlisted men. The first thing that strikes the eye of the visitor is the extreme neatness and order, even in the minutest details.

Administration.—It is apparent, from what has already been said, that the administration is excellent. While the choice of a superintendent is now made from the whole army, and not from the engineers alone, the board are satisfied that the present incumbent is as good a selection as could have been made. Earnest, thoughtful, sympathetic, yet firm in discipline, his rule is mild and yet perfectly assured. Among his subordinates, Colonel Black, the commandant of cadets, Major Boynton, adjutant, and Major Sinclair, quartermaster, are experienced officers, whose manner of discharging their duties called forth the unanimous

approval of the board.

Fiscal affairs.—The board find the accounts of the academy carefully kept, according to regulations, and can best display the condition of the fiscal affairs of the institution by presenting the accompanying documents, (marked respectively A, B, and C,) which were prepared by the superintendent at the request of the board, and which are appended as a part of this report.

The first (A) presents a statement of money received and expended

under each appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868,

and to include March 31, 1868.

The second (B) gives the authorized amounts paid by the treasurer of the United States Military Academy, exhibiting the annual total amounts for the year ending 30th of April, 1868, and the average amounts applicable to each cadet for the year and for one month.

The third (C) gives the authorized prices charged to cadets for clothing. &c., by the commissary department. The board request that these

papers be published as an appendix to the report.

Under this general head, the board recommend an increase of pay to the superintendent of the academy. He is obliged to entertain freely and constantly, for the honor of the government and of the institution, and for this purpose his present pay is entirely insufficient. fore, recommended that his pay be that of a full brigadier general, and that West Point be placed upon the list of double-rationed posts, if such action is legal. Similar reasons lead the board to urge also a corresponding increase of pay to the commandant of cadets and the adjutant.

The board are of opinion that, for convenience and safety in landing ordnance and other heavy stores, the present north wharf is inadequate. It is too small, old, and insecure. They therefore recommend an appro-

priation of \$5,000 for building a proper one.

They also recommend an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a house and sheds for the storage and preservation of fuel for the post.

Also an appropriation of \$15,000 to erect a proper building at the quartermaster's stables for storing wagons, carts, and other quartermaster's

implements and materials.

Also, an appropriation of \$35,000, additional to one of \$15,000 already made, with which to erect a fire-proof building for the public offices and for preservation of the records. This building is much needed, as the public offices now occupy a portion of the library building, which is greatly wanted by the department of natural and experimental philosophy.

The board also recommend a liberal appropriation, according to the estimate of the superintendent, for enlarging and improving the cemetery.

Miscellaneous.—The board visited the cadets' hospital, which is under the charge of Dr. John F. Head, (surgeon,) and found it in excellent They also report that the mess hall was in good condition, the kitchens clean, adequate and convenient, the food excellent, and the table furniture neat and tasteful.

It is particularly recommended by the board that an engineer officer of experience be stationed at West Point, to have charge, under the orders and direction of the superintendent, of the construction and repairs of buildings, reservoirs, wharves, &c. These duties will require all of the attention of a good engineer officer of varied experience.

The board cannot close their report without offering their unanimous and unqualified testimony of the inestimable value of our great national military school. It challenges competition with similar schools in Europe: it gives to the army and to the country, yearly, numbers of highly educated and high-toned young nen, who become eminent and useful in all departments of active life; and these advantages are secured at a very moderate cost to the nation. The board ask for it a generous support and all needed appropriations to secure and increase its usefulness.

Respectfully submitted: II. M. WATTERSON. N. W. EDWARDS. D. W. MAXON.

W. B. FRANKLIN, President. HENRY COPPEE, Secretary.

LESLIE COMBS.

W. G. PECK.

Omitted from appendix, not being of general interest.

of the General-in-chief; and, in compliance with the proeneral Order No. 99, headquarters of the army, series of 1867, ed to its command. Brevet Brigadier General Roberts, lieuled 4th artillery, and Brevet Brigadier General Hays, major , were assigned as field officers; and batteries G, 1st artilartillery, A, 3d artillery, F, 4th artillery, and C, 5th artillery, ich of the five artillery regiments,) were ordered to the school action batteries for the first year.

s incident to the assembly of the instruction batteries, and tion of the code of regulations and details of the course of rendered it necessary to defer the opening of the school until ien the practical portion of the course of instruction was n. This portion of the course has been sedulously pursued r 15, 1868, when, as required by the regulations of the school, unal examination of the proficiency of the officers in the practical of the course was commenced. This examination was in en an order was received from the Adjutant General's Office ree of the five instruction batteries for temporary detached he examination of one of these batteries had been completed ent of the reception of this order, and that of the two remains has been completed since; leaving two batteries yet to be

t November, proximo, the theoretical portion of instruction in, and will continue until March 15, when the final examina-flicers and non-commissioned officers will be had. ical portion of the course has comprised tactical instruction fferent kinds of guns, howitzers, and mortars used in the field, ea-coast artillery service of the United States army; instruction enclature, construction, and uses of their different parts, carriages, and in the implements, weights of charges and uzes, &c. The laying of platforms for siege guns, howitzers, and for the heavy 10-inch and 13-inch sea-coast mortars;

already done) will supply a need long felt in the artillery, and will will dicate the sagacity of the General-in-chief in establishing the school, the supervising care of the present Secretary of War, and the General

chief in aiding its progress.

The formation of a library and of a museum of artillery, and the session of certain mathematical instruments and other artillery appear are necessities in an establishment designed for the practical and retical instruction of artillery. There remain at this time (the relative late school of practice) a library of 1,800 volumes and a few mematical instruments, but both of these collections need important tions to make them what they ought to be, to keep pace with the derful advances of late years made, and which are still making, in art of war. I have commenced and have made some progress in formation of a museum of artillery.

In the administration of the school a serious difficulty has been entered in the want of funds for the purchase of books for the library, as text-books; mathematical and other apparatus for the illustration the artillery instruction; and various contingent items for the artillery instruction;

museum, &c.

The post fund of Fort Monroe is quite unable to meet the outry, the different administrative departments of the army are restrict law from making expenditures on these accounts. I therefore refully urge the necessity of the application to Congress for a small priation, say \$1,000, for the next fiscal year, to enable these indispersion of the property made.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM F. BARRI

Colonel 2d Artillery, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Command

The Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

P. S. I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of Artillery Science General Orders Nos. 3, 11, 20, 27, 34, 39, 42, 46, 47, and 48, which in greater detail, the organization and procedure of the school free establishment to the present date.

W. F. I

[General Orders No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SCHOOL, U. S. A., Fort Monroe, Virginia, February 25, 186

The following programme of instruction and code of regulation the artillery ssholl of the United States army, prepared by the state the school, under the provisions of General Orders No. 99, War Dement series of 1867, having been approved by the General-in-chief, ordered to be carried into effect, are published for the observance government of all concerned.

DESIGNATION.

The school shall be styled and officially known as The Artillery School the United States Army.

` ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the school shall be as provided for in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of paragraph 1 of General Orders No. 99, War Depart-

ment series of 1867, it being understood—

1st. The commanding officer of the school shall assign the captains of the school, in addition to their usual military duties with their batteries, to special duty as instructors of mathematics, practical engineering, and other necessary branches of instruction, in such manner as he may deem

most conducive to the best interests of the school.

2d. All appointees in the artillery of the army of the United States, either from civil life or from the ranks of the army, though belonging to the batteries stationed elsewhere, shall serve one full academic year at the school, before joining such batteries; but all graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, who are assigned to the artillery, should serve at least one year with their batteries before being sent to the artil-

lery school.

3d. The commanding officer of the school shall be, under these regulations, charged with the immediate direction and superintendence of the school, both as regards service and instruction as well as with the execution of other commands for its government, emanating from the Generalin-chief. It shall be his duty to cause the course of studies established to be carried into effect, and to submit for the highest approval such changes therein, and in these regulations generally, as experience in his judgment and in that of the staff may from time to time suggest; and for such and other purposes he will assemble the staff as often as may be deemed necessary.

4th. There shall be attached to the school a band, composed of a leader, one non-commissioned officer, and twenty privates, to be enlisted for the school, and all of whom shall be distributed by the Adjutant General of the army among the batteries of the five artillery regiments; the extra pay of the leader, and all the other extra expenses of the band, to be

defrayed from the proceeds of the post fund.

5th. When there is no special appropriation by Congress for the purpose, or when other funds are not available, the necessary text-books for

the use of the school shall be purchased by the post fund.

6th. To enable the provisions of sections 4 and 5, as above, to be carried out, the post fund of the artillery school and of the post of Fort Monroe shall be relieved from the obligation of remitting to the several regiments of artillery the 50 per cent. of its net proceeds.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

1. The academic year of the artillery school shall commence April 1 of each year.

2. The course of instruction will be practical from April 1 to October

31, and theoretical from November 1 to March 31.

3. The practical instruction shall comprise, in addition to what is prescribed in section 1 of paragraph 4 of General Orders No. 99, series of

1867, War Department, as follows:

So much of the school of the soldier, of the school of the company, and of the school of the battalion, of the infantry tactics, as may be necessary to the foot artillery officer and soldier for his proper appearance at all the forms of review, parade, &c., &c., prescribed by army regulations.

4. In order to carry out fully the provisions of section 1, paragraph 4, of General Orders No. 99, there shall be provided for the use of the artillery school, as soon as possible, field, siege, and sea-coast guns, their carriages and platforms, all of the most recent approved models; and apparatus for determining initial velocities; specimens of all artillery projectiles in use at present, or which have been in use by the artillery of the United States at any time during the past 10 years; and finally models, upon a reduced scale, of all guns and gun-carriages in present use, or which have been projected.

5. That a laboratory be established for practical instruction in the manufacture and preparation of artillery ammunition and in military

pyrotechny.

6. The theoretical course of instruction shall comprise, in addition to what is prescribed in section 2 of paragraph 4 of General Orders No. 99, series of 1867, War Department, such recitations for officers and enlisted men in the tactics of the different kinds of artillery as the commanding officer of the school may deem proper, and also recitations in such other text-books as the staff may from time to time designate.

7. All recitations shall be regulated by the commanding officer, who shall appoint the classes and select the instructors from the school; but on this, and all other matters relating to theoretical instructions, he shall

first require the views and suggestions of the staff.

The commanding officer of the school is charged with the designation of the persons by whom the prescribed lectures are to be delivered, and with the assignment to such persons of the subject of the lecture.

EXAMINATION.

1. The annual examination shall commence on the 15th day of March of each year, (unless that day should fall on Sunday, when it will commence on the 16th day of March,) and will continue daily (excepting

Sunday) until completed.

2. There shall also be an examination of proficiency of the officers and enlisted men in the practical portion alone of the course of instruction. This examination shall commence on the 15th day of October of each year, (unless that day should be Sunday, when it will commence on the 16th day of October,) and will be continued until completed.

The records of this examination will be used at the annual examination, if the weather at that season of the year should prevent out-of-door

exercises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The quartermaster of the post and school will make such issues of stationery and fuel on requisitions approved by the commanding officer as may be needed for school purposes in addition to the ordinary issues as authorized by army regulations.

2. The engineer and ordnance departments shall, on requisitions approved by the General-in-chief, furnish such articles appertaining to their respective departments as may be necessary for the school.

3. The artillery school shall have a silken color similar to the artillery regimental color, with the words "U.S. Artillery School" on a scroll above the cannon; and shall also have camp colors like those of the regiments of artillery, substituting the letter "A" for the regimental

number.

4. The commanding officer of the school is authorized to expend ammunition at such times and in such quantities as he may deem necessary for the purposes of the school.

5. Three members shall at any time constitute a quorum of the staff

for the transaction of business.

By order of Brevet Major General Barry:

J. P. SANGER, Adjutant.

REPORT OF GEN. O. O. HOWARD, COMMISSIONER OF BU-REAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, October 24, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of his Excellency the President of the United States the following report, called for by an

act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865:

Civil governments having been reorganized in several States, and civil magistrates having assumed jurisdiction over some portion of the affairs formerly under charge of this bureau, a large reduction has been made in the number of officers and agents. Arrangements are now being made for the discharge of all agents on or before the 1st of January, 1869, except such as may be necessary to continue the educational and claim divisions.

The several departments of the bureau, viz: the land and claim divisions, the financial, medical, subsistence, and educational divisions are each reported under their appropriate heads.

LAND DIVISION.

Nearly all the abandoned lands formerly in the possession of the bureau have been restored, and orders have been issued for the restoration of the balance now reported, or for dropping such property from the returns, except in cases where the government has acquired the title by due process of law.

Schedule of property in possession and property restored since last annual report.

States.	Number of acres in possession.	Number of pieces of town property in possession.	Number of acres restored.	Number of pieces of town property restored.
Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia Tennessee Kentucky.	9, 336 2, 540 74, 669 650 21, 582	42 15 99	3, 208 2, 401 11, 025 39, 632 6, 404	36 1 2 17 59
KentuckyAlabama		2		5
Arkansas. Texas. Florida. Maryland and Delaware. District of Columbia, Virginia, &c., included in Virginia.	3,040 27,717 100	321 23 273	12,070 710	4 10 3
Total	139, 634	775	76, 100	137

The number of acres reported in possession last year was 215,024, of which 76,100 have been restored, leaving 139,634 acres now in possession. The discrepancy of 710 acres thus shown between this report and the

report for last year arises from that number being reported restored during this year, but not previously reported in possession by the assistant commissioner of Texas.

The number of pieces of town property reported last year was 950; the number restored during the year is 137, leaving in possession at this

date 775.

The discrepancy of 38 pieces between the last report and this arises from that number of government buildings having been transferred during the year to the quartermasters' department by the assistant commissioner of Georgia.

CLAIM DIVISION.

In March, 1866, the officer in charge of the land division was instructed to act as claim agent for colored soldiers, and prepare their bounty and other claims for settlement without fees, thus saving to them large sums which they would be obliged to expend in prosecuting such claims through the ordinary private agencies.

To the same division was committed the work of examining treasury certificates and checks received in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, which required all such certificates for settlement of claims of colored soldiers to be made payable to the Commissioner of this

bureau.

The business of this division has continued to increase, as the following schedule shows:

Schedule A, showing the operations of the prosecution branch of the claim division, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

Number of claims pending at date of last annual report, August, 31, 1867	4, 266 514	}
Total remaining unsettled		4, 780 1, 034
Total		5, 814
Number of claims allowed	1, 735 250	
Total number thus disposed of Number pending in the various departments of the government Number awaiting completion of evidence	3, 253	1, 985
Total number remaining unsettled		3, 829
Total		5, 814
Aggregate amount collected and paid to claimants the year ending August 31, 1867		\$ 64, 494 29
Aggregate amount of certificates, checks, drafts, & ceived since date of last annual report (August 31 and forwarded to the chief disbursing officers for page 1.5 and	c., re- , 1867)	\$340, 154 17

18,063

Schedule B.

Schwaute D.		
The following schedule shows the work of the certificate branch claim division (organized under the act of Congress approved Ma 1867,) since date of last report:		
Certificates in process of adjustment, August 31, 1867, per last report		10
Received from September 1, 1867, to and including August 31, 1868:		
Second Auditor's certificates		•
Checks8	18,	053
Total	18,	063
Sent chief disbursing officer for payment: Second Auditor's certificates	17.	005
In process of adjustment at this office, August 31, 1868:	,	•••
Second Auditor's certificates		-
	<u>1,</u>	058

Value of checks and certificates above reported as sent.. \$3, 439, 493 77

For the amount actually paid to claimants, see division of finances.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation has been furnished to refugees and freedmen as heretofore, but the amount has been greatly reduced.

Transportation issued by chief quartermaster.

	rs issued	reissued	oices up-		mber s trai			Nu	mber o			cers and	chers.	passen-	of packages of transported.
Mouth.	Number of orders issued for passengers.	Number of orders issued for freight,	Number of invoices proved.	Men,	Women.	Children,	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of office	Number of teachers	Grand total of pass gers transported	Number of pac freight trans
October, 1867	133 104 75 105 107 105 144 129 119	1 1 1 1	92 43 49 113 70 40 42 30 8 5	692121846554	12 14 2 5 9 12 5 7 7	14 14 2 3 5 14 12 4 6 5 6 3	32 37 6 9 16 24 32 13 19 17 18	310 27 14 41 19 27 275 275 42 80 13 16	277 37 35 54 36 47 291 66 122 96 32 36	216 19 20 41 28 37 200 42 45 39 16	803 83 69 136 83 111 766 135 209 215 61 84	10 8 13 14 9 10 18 10 4 12 11	238 94 87 57 29 40 22 21 42 21 76 416	1,083 222 175 216 137 185 838 179 274 265 166 523	253 143 461 451 204 217 150 64 34 10 1
Total	1,755	5	437	53	94	88	235	891	1,129	735	2,755	130	1,143	4, 263	2, 055

Transportation issued by assistant commissioners, as shown by their reports on file in effect of chief quartermaster.

	rsissued ers.	rs issued	oices ap-		mber s trai			Nu	mber o transp			cers and	bers.	passen-	packages of usported.
Month.	Number of orders issued for passengers.	Number of orders for freight.	Number of invoices proved.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	en.	Wemen.	Children.	Total	Number of office agents.	Number of teachers	Grand total of gers transpor	Number of pac freight trums
October, 1867	96 61 77 81 105 70 69 66 71 60 57 68	41 48 29 34 28 31 22 26 25 18 11 26		12	1 12 38 12 9 23	13 33 29 11 4	13 35 29 31 83 96 23 35 3 4 24	53 28 20 57 111 63 136 59 48 13 20 51	37 31 17 27 91 92 12 45 20 13 18 28	11 21 7 14 39 6 17 27 16 25	101 70 44 98 241 91 165 131 84 51 38	56 37 50 52 80 43 59 57 62 52 50	1561958454	150 120 130 184 358 218 259 216 189 110 104	452 623 140 140 230 246 125 201 117 194 80 212
Total	881	339		105	103	98	306	659	361	187	1, 207	655	50	2,218	2,760

^{*} Estimated.—Reports for September not received.

RECAPITULATION.

Orders for passenger transportation:	
Rumber issued by chief quartermaster	1,755 &1
Total	2, 636
Orders for transportation of freight:	
Number issued by chief quartermaster	5 339
Total	344
Invoices for transportation of stores under General Orders No. 138, War Department, Adjutant G office, series of 1865:	enoral's
Number approved by chief quartermaster	457
Total	437
Refugees:	
Number transported on orders issued by chief quartermaster. 235 Number transported on orders issued by assistant commissioners 306	50
Freedmen:	
Number transported on orders issued by chief quartermaster	3, 962
Officers and agents:	4
Number transported on orders issued by chief quartermarter	785
Teachers:	
Number transported on orders issued by chief quartermaster	1, 193
Total number of persons transported	6, 491
Freight, stores, &c.:	
Number of packages transported on orders issued and invoices approved by chief quartermaster Number of packages transported on orders issued and invoices approved by assistant commissioners	2, 055 2, 760
Total	4, 615

FINANCES.

Refugees and freedmen's fund.

As stated in my preceding reports, the money derived from miscellaneous sources is termed the refugees and freedmen's fund, to distinguish it from the regular appropriation. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the period above stated:

Amount on hand August 31, 1867	\$ 97, 253	35
Freedmen's fund	19, 947	
Total	117, 200	82
Expenditures.		_
Freedmen's fund		
Contingent	3, 319	84
Schools	97, 430	65
Transportation	22	
Total expended	101, 635 15, 565	08
Balance on hand August 31, 1868	15, 565	74
	117, 200	82

The term "freedmen's fund," above used, embraces all moneys received during the year, and is made up of rents, fines, sales of old property, &c. The amounts expended under heads of "contingent" and "freedmen's fund" was in payment of claims originating prior to July 1, 1866, and could not be paid from the regular appropriation.

Fund for relief of freedmen or destitute colored people in the District of Columbia.

A resolution of Congress appropriating fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for the above named purpose, was approved by the President March 16, 1867, the same to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Refugees and Freedmen.

Balance on hand August 31, 1867	\$12, 126	15
Amount expended during the year ending August 31, 1868.	12, 126	15

This appropriation was expended in small sums for fuel, groceries, clothing, &c., for the relief of colored people actually in need.

Fund for temporary relief of destitute people in the District of Columbia.

An act of Congress appropriating fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for the above purpose was approved by the President March 10, 1868, the same to be expended under the supervision of the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands: Provided, That as far as practicable said sum shall be expended in the employment of persons upon the public grounds and works in the District of Columbia, for which appropriations have heretofore been made by Congress, such laborers to be under the direction of the officer acting as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Amount of appropriation	\$15,000
Amount expended to August 31, 1868	15,000

The above appropriation was nearly all expended in labor on the public grounds and works in this District. A small amount was expended for fuel, groceries, clothing, &c., for those actually in need to prevent suffering.

Retained bounty fund.

As stated in all previous reports, this bureau holds a small portion of the State bounties of certain colored soldiers enlisted in Virginia and North Carolina in 1864 and 1865. This portion (one-third) of their bounty was withheld by virtue of General Orders No. 90, department of Virginia and North Carolina, series of 1864, and was in the hands of superintendents of negro affairs and other officers until the organization of this bureau, when it was turned over to the Commissioner. It has been paid back to the persons from whom it was withheld, or their legal heirs, as fast as they could be found and identified.

Amount on hand August 31, 1867	\$39, 502 36 9, 538 53
Balance on hand August 31, 1868	29, 963 83

School fund.

Section 12, public act of July 16, 1866, provides that "the Commissioner shall have power to seize, hold, lease or sell all buildings and tenements, and any lands appertaining to the same, or otherwise formerly held under color of title by the late so-called Confederate States, and not heretofore disposed of by the United States, and buildings or lands held in trust for the same, by any person or persons, and to use the same, or appropriate the proceeds derived therefrom, to the education of the freed people."

Amount on hand August 31, 1867	\$5, 484 36, 236	53 34
Total	41, 720	87
Expenditures: Salaries of teachers, rental and repairs of school buildings	33, 855	30
Balance on hand August 31, 1868	7, 865	57

This has been considered a local fund, each assistant commissioner expending it for the benefit of the district in which it was raised.

Expenditures.	
Salaries of commissioners and sub-assistant commissioners	409, 276 85 54, 958 93 193, 797 21



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.	497
Commissary stores	\$945, 867 21
Medical department	365,746 04
Transportation—officers and agents	131,511 85
Transportation—freedmen	105, 587 39
Transportation—stores	60,968 52
Forage	74,592 22
School superintendents	23, 373 01
Buildings for schools and asylums, including construction, rental, and	•
repairs	811, 237,71
Telegraphing and postage	28, 828 70
Internal revenue	1,769 26
Southern relief	36,751 67
Tetal expended	3, 814, 425 19
Relance in hands of agents Angust 31, 1868	9679 608 51
Balance in hands of agents August 31, 1868	2,926,028 17
Total balance August 31, 1868	3, 598, 636 68
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

The disbursement under head of southern relief, in the above list of expenditures, was made pursuant to a resolution of Congress for the relief of the destitute in the southern and southwestern States, approved March 30, 1867. The amount set apart by the Secretary of War for this purpose was \$500,000, from the appropriation of this bureau.

The amount expended last year was \$370,592 54, which added to the amount this year, \$36,751 67, gives \$407,344 21. Had the salaries of clerks and agents engaged in its distribution, and the transportation of the stores been charged to this account, the amount of \$500,000 would have been fully expended.

Pay, bounty, and prize money fund.

By joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867, it was enacted that "all checks and treasury certificates to be issued in settlement of claims for pay, bounty, prize money or other moneys due to colored soldiers or marines or their legal representatives, now residing or who may have resided in any State in which slavery existed in the year 1860, the claim for which has been or may be presented by an agent or attorney, shall be made payable to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau."

Amount on hand August 31, 1867. Amount received during the year.	\$531,625 10 3,439,455 74
Total	, ,
Balance on hand August 31, 1868	1,413,718 00

This balance is deposited in the United States treasury and other authorized depositories.

The system of payments at first adopted is still followed. In the arduous and difficult task of finding, identifying, and paying these claimants I have been ably assisted by agents of the bureau and officers of the army. When it is remembered that many of these claimants are not only scattered through the northern and middle States, but have re-enlisted in the regular army and are serving on our extreme western frontier, the difficulty of reaching them will be better understood.

Recapitulation.

Balance on hand, refugees and freedmen's fund	\$15,565 74
Balance retained bounty fund	29, 963 83
Balance school fund	7,865 51
Balance appropriation fund	3, 598, 636 8
Balance pay, bounty, and prize money fund	1, 413, 718 0
Total balance on hand August 31, 1868	
Deducting pay, bounty, and prize money fund, and retained bounty fund.	1, 443, 681 8
Unexpended balance August 31, 1868	3, 622, 067 9

MEDICAL DIVISION.

The annexed tables exhibit the number of refugees and freedomerospectively, treated during the year ending June 30, 1868. A compaison with corresponding summary for the year previous shows but littly variation in the number of refugees treated, but a diminution in the percentage of mortality. Of freedomen, about 30,000 more have been treated than during the year immediately preceding, with a reduction of one percent, in the deaths.

Consolidated report of refugees treated and died during the year ending but
30, 1868, with the number remaining under treatment at that date.

		Treated.					Died.				ths.	Remaining.			
Districts.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Percentage of deaths.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Mate children.	Penada children.
District of Columbia Virginia North Carolina.	2				2	::::	:								
South Carolina Georgia	1,795	3,010	909	896	6, 610	30	32	19	15	96	.014	34	54	9	10
Alabama	12	15	3	7	37	3	1		3	7	. 189	1	2		
Texas Lonisiana Mississippi Arkansas Kentucky Tennessee	21 432 17	269 4	37 2	52 3	2 21 790 26	1 29 3	8	3	1	1 41 3	.047 .052 .115	13 9	10		
Total	2, 282	3, 298	951	958	7,489	66	41	22	19	148	.019	57	66	9	10



Consolidated report of freedmen treated and died during the year ending June 30, 1868, with the number remaining under treatment at that date.

Districts.	Treated.					Died.				Remaining J 1868.						
	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Percentage of dear	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.
District of Columbia Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Florida	2,446	14,670 3,298 91,858 7,060 888	669 3, 873 1, 461 8, 983 1, 935 385 222	785 4, 093 1, 494 9, 475 2, 010 370 265	16, 955 2, 421	937 68 944 188 43	106	108 39 146	109 55 150 37	664 268 776 409 112	. 057 . 021 . 03 . 014 . 024 . 046 . 022	99 262 288 82	398	69 128 125 69	99 66 104 114	626 400 836 925
Texas Louisiana Mississippi Arkansas Kentucky Tennessee	3,853 2,121 1,869 3,310 281	1,958 1,791 5,249	827 425	1,695	4, 457 11, 964		85 52 71	15 5 48	14	237 150 253	. 076 . 041 . 033 . 021 . 035	118 125 181	132 107 90 277 34	37 34 86	27 37 75	286
Total	45, 489	62, 393	21, 540	22, 245	151,660	1, 536	1, 255	592	534	3, 847	. 025	1,825	2, 079	674	679	5, 257

Notwithstanding the large increase in number of patients under treatment the average number of medical officers in the employ of the bureau during the year has been one-fifth less than for the year ending June 30, 1867. As a consequence the labors of the medical officers have been, in many instances, considerably augmented; and it affords me pleasure to bear witness to the faithful manner in which this additional work thus imposed, as well as the duties before devolving on them, have been performed.

Table exhibiting the number of medical officers and hospital attendants in the service of the bureau during the year ending June 30, 1868.

	Commission cal of	ned medi- ficers.	Private pemploy eontrac	physicians ed under t.	Hospital attendants.					
Districts.	Number on duty dur- ing the year ended June 30, 1868,	Number on duty June 30, 1868.	Number on duly dur- ing the year ended June 30, 1868.	Number on duty June 30, 1868,	Number of male at- tendants employed during the year end- ed June 30, 1868.	Number of female at- tendants employed during the year end- ed June 30, 1868.	Number of male attendants under employment June 30, 1868.	Number of female at- tendants under 6m- ployment June 30, 1868.		
District of Columbia. Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Alabama Florida	2 1	1	9 16 10 24 12 9 3	7 8 7 16 8 5	34 45 17 9 53 29 6	38 44 19 10 52 40 6	23 23 5 3 18 8 4	22 12 2 3 13 8		
Texas Louisiana Mississippi Arkansas Kentucky Tennessee	<u>1</u>		17 11 11 12 2	9 6 6 8	69 39 43 9 3	70 30 54 20 6	23 12 12 5 1	14 11 6 8 3		
Total	11	1	136	83	356	389	137	194		

NOTE.—From June 30, 1868, to September 30, 1868, the following changes have occurred: One commissioned medical officer has been relieved from duty in the bureau; twenty-two private physicians serving under contract have been discharged, and two private physicians employed under contract.

Table exhibiting number of hospitals, dispensaries, and "out-door stations" in operation July 1, 1867, and June 30, 1868.

		Hos		Dispensaries and out-door stations.		
Districts.	existing 1867.	existing 0, 1868.	Capac	ity, beda, 30, 1868.	xleting 1867.	existing 3, 1808.
	Number exi	Number exi June 30, 1	Occupied.	Vacant	Number ex	Number exi
District of Columbia Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Florida Louisiana Mississippi Arkansas Kentucky. Tennessee	10 6 3 5 8 1 2 3 6 1	2212233111311	236 486 71 206 144 164 36 382 137 203 169 32	14 64 4 6 113 8 14 79 63 72	7 4 7 7 1 17 3 1 1 2 4 4 5 2	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Total	48	21	2,266	455*	46	

Aid has been rendered to the civil authorities by furnishing them medicines and hospital appliances wherewith to inaugurate and provide an efficient commencement of a hospital system of their own, for the care and treatment of destitute sick and disabled negroes requiring protection at the expense of the public.

This has been done in most cases on account of the impoverished condition of the southern communities, as the requisite funds to procure the hospital outfit were not always at hand or easily obtained, but when once furnished the current expenses could be met.

In the larger towns, where most of the hospitals were located, a physician for the poor was employed, who rendered medical aid irrespective of the color of the applicants for relief.

The orphan asylums reported to this office as under bureau control are six in number, located as follows: Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Virginia; New Orleans, Louisiana; Lauderdale, Mississippi; Little Rock, Arkansas, and Louisville, Kentucky.

No further provision has been made for the treatment of the insane among refugees and freedmen. Such special care and attention as the bureau has heretofore been able to furnish is still afforded. The great aim has been to unburthen the bureau by turning over to the civil authorities all its sick, insane included, for future care and treatment.

The sanitary condition of the negro population has been generally good. A system of inspection of quarters of freedmen has been recommended, and whenever instituted, invariably with good results.

The subjoined table exhibits the number of cases of a few special diseases reported to this office under special instructions. It will be seen that yellow fever appeared in only two districts, viz: Louisiana and Mississippi. It will be seen that the proportion of deaths in each of the diseases reported has been small. The number of cases of small-pox is greatly reduced from last year, as vaccination has been very general, and an improvement has been made in the sanitary condition of quarters, &c., of the blacks.

Table exhibiting special diseases, &c., reported to the office of the chief medical officer from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868.

	Smal	l-pox.	Cho	lera.	Yellow	fever.	į	
Districts.	No. of calou.	No. of deaths.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	No. of vaccinations	No. of births.
District of Columbia	2 10 19 17 10	1 1					683 119 231 2,849	579 251 375 471 96
Florida Loukiana*i Resiesippi Arkanese	94 4	14	158 90	96 54	481 11	29 1	95 105	471 96 23 12 18 43 23
Emineky!	100 256	23	251	150	492	30	4, 563	195 11 2,097

^{*}Cholera cases occurred from July, 1867, to February, 1868, and yellow fever from August to November,

COMMISSARY SUPPLIES.

The average number of persons daily assisted during the year has been sixteen thousand eight hundred and four, (16,804.)

Security for the repayment of some part of the expense of these supplies has been taken by a lien on the crops raised by those who have received help.

Number of rations issued from September 1, 1867, to September 1, 1868.

	Refugees.	Freedmen.	Total.
1967.			
September	6, 282	166, 388	172, 670
Detober	14, 2261	161, 929	176, 156
Kervenber	11, 532	161, 449	172, 981
December	10, 142	133, 034	143, 176
1868.		' !	•
January	20, 6054	141, 395	162, 001
Pelsuary	35, 778	205, 969	241, 747
Karch	48, 757	221, 1334	269, 890
	22, 495	189, 932	212, 427
pel			
[A7	19,002	310, 6414	329, 643
Rae	18, 356	488, 428	506, 784
haly	16, 0454	239, 8334	255, 879
Lagust	14, 897	144, 224	159, 121
Total	238, 119	2, 564, 359	2, 802, 478

<sup>1867.

|</sup> Cholera cases occurred in July, August, and September, 1867, and yellow fever in September, October, and December, 1867.

| Cholera cases occurred in September, 1867.

States.	Rafagees	Preedmon.	Total.
District of Columbia Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Florida Mississippi Louisiana Texas Arkansas Kentucky Maryland	235 17, 927 179 886 59, 3294 15, 138 13, 764 675	312, 636 740, 908 101, 508 93, 696 161, 696 86, 021 500, 2164 101, 484 188, 326 170 81, 326 25, 6394 1, 689	\$12, 456 670, 554) 101, 70 111, 505 26, 907 500, 914) 100, 914 107, 654 177, 654 185, 688 85, 120 85, 120
Total	938, 119	₆ 2, 564, 359	2,000,00

Average number of persons daily assisted.

States.		Refugees.			Grand		
States.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total	total.
District of Columbia				858	367	1,25	1,24
Virginia	217	215	432	3, 735	1,968	5, 703	6,13
North Carolina	138	144	282	621	460	1, 081	1,36
South Carolina		184	425	963	556	1, 519	1,94
Georgia	13	22	35	522	161	· 663	77
Alabama	14	10	24	272	110	382	40
Florida				1,535	1, 187	2,723	2,72
Mississippi	41	145	186	351	126	(79) (#C
Louisiana	' 64	35	99	673	133	806	90
Texas					1 1	1	•
Arkansas		11	59	176	138	300) 39
Kentucky	2		2	165	46	211	1 9 13
Tenaessee	2	2	4	64	51	115	12
Maryland			•••••	24	4	\$8	3
Total	773	768	1,541	9, 959	5, 304	15, 963	16,80

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The first three months in most of the schools was vacation, the southern country not permitting unacclimated teachers to remain in safety during the hot season. In some cases, however, especially where native teachers were employed, colored or white, there was but a short vacation or none at all. During the month of July 773 schools, day or night, were in operation; in August 528, and in September 639. This does not include 575 Sabbath schools in July, 290 in August, and 362 in September. The eagerness of the freedmen and their children to learn will make short vacations universal as soon as teachers capable of enduring the climate can be provided.

Depressing influences.—In the early autumn the schools were seriously affected by the alarm of yellow fever, by the bloody riots in New Orleans and Memphis, by the failure of the cotton crop, and last, though not least, by bitter opposition. These causes combined had a universally depressing effect.

The statistics, however, for the first six months were larger than those of the corresponding months of the previous year, showing, after all, a steady growth of school interest among the freedmen.

The last six months have been marked by a peculiar and unprecedented

history. All the States south, except Texas, were occupied with the work of reconstruction, in which every class of loyal men participated.

The colored population were permitted for the first time to act in public affairs and consider grave questions, which, for themselves and posterity, had to be settled for all future time. Leading minds among them were fully occupied, and, as the popular elections came on, every male adult was summoned to the polls under strange and novel excitement.

Opposition to reconstruction, especially to the negro vote, intensified this excitement, and for a considerable period the freedmen's attention was turned away from their schools. The funds, also, which they possessed, and which had previously been spent for their children, became invested in the political canvas. Thus the means of education, as well as time and attention, were, for a while, diminished, and the school

interests greatly suffered.

The general effect, however, was very desirable. This period proved a universal school of thought and debate, especially of important practical action, and all classes of the colored people were benefited by it. More new ideas were obtained and character developed, and light thrown over the dark masses, lifting the lowest from ignorance, and all to a higher manhood during this exciting time than in all their previous lives. Freedom at first illumined only a chaos of ignorance. It was followed by this period of construction, when crude elements were reduced to system and a new order of things appeared.

All the general results have also been auspicious. The constitutions adopted make provision for universal education; offices have been filled and legislators chosen with constant regard to this one great subject.

The public discussion of a permanent school system, to be cherished and superintended by the State itself, in which all children are to have equal privileges, suggested new ideas to the white people, while it gave the freedmen a higher view of learning and guaranteed its attainment.

Parents, while these discussions were going on, began to visit the schools with great interest; examinations and exhibitions at the close of the term were never before so well attended. Even those hitherto prejudiced, and leading men who had heard the negroes' education vehemently argued for or against, came to ascertain the truth, and went

away confounded, if not delighted, with what they had seen.

Meanwhile the associations of the north pressed forward with aliberality and zeal hardly expected, certainly not promised, when the year commenced. Teachers were untiring; the higher and model schools exhibited good example; normal classes and training schools began to send forth graduated pupils; school-houses in large numbers and of better model were erected in all the districts; local friends were unexpectedly found, or former enemies changed to patrons, and this bureau, with largely increased expenditure, and with its comprehensive plans, has moved steadily onward.

We are therefore happy to report that notwithstanding events so prejudicial, obstacles apparently insurmountable, and opposition in many quarters increasing in virulence, the schools during the whole year, even as to members, have more than held their own, and in attainment and efficiency have advanced in many respects more rapidly than during

any other twelve months of their history.

Whatever the specific form finally adopted by the several southern States as to their educational interests, the certainty of some public system is settled in them all. This system promises to be of the very highest order, embodying the best principles, methods, and latest improvements of the loyal States; not indeed compensating for the rebel-

lion, but in advance of anything preceding, and which will aid largely in recovering from its ruins. We may add, a system which these schools for refugees and freedmen have had a prominent part in originating, and in which they will hereafter hold a conspicuous position.

The number of day and night schools for the year ending July 1, 1868, as officially reported, has been 1,831; teachers, 2,295, and pupils,

104,327.

Of these schools, 1,325 were sustained wholly or in part by the freedmen, and they owned 518 of the buildings in which schools were held. This bureau furnished 720 buildings for school purposes. 539 of the above schools were graded, including 33 of high or normal grade. Of the teachers, 1,305 were white and 990 colored. Transportation is reported by the superintendents for 1,094 of them, adding those who have received it from these headquarters, and not yet reported, makes the whole number to whom it has been given 1,193, at a cost of about \$23,860.

The average attendance of the pupils has been 78,402 or over 75 per cent. of the whole number enrolled. Tuition has been paid by 32,675 of them, amounting in the aggregate to \$161,180 59, or a fraction over \$4 93 each.

There were also officially reported 1,009 Sabbath schools, with 4,738 teachers and 89,466 pupils; and 46 industrial schools, with 1,873 pupils.

If to all these officially reported schools and pupils we add those "within the knowledge of the superintendents but not regularly reported," the aggregate will be:

Schools of all kinds	
This shows an increase for the year of—	
Schools 3 Pupils 5,2	51 98
Thus it will be seen, as predicted in our last report, that the school and pupils have not only held their own, but have exceeded in number the maximum of any previous period in their history.	178

The advancement of the pupils into higher studies, as compared with the corresponding school term of 1867, will be seen by the following:

T	4	0	no	•
ın	1	80	D.	_

Advanced readers 39,578 Geography 31,213 Arithmetic 48,268 Writing 46,113 Higher branches 5,712 In 1867— 33,368 Geography 23,957 Arithmetic 49,454 Writing 42,879 Higher branches 4,661	111 1605—	
Geography 31,213 Arithmetic 48,268 Writing 46,113 Higher branches 5,712 In 1867— 33,368 Geography 23,957 Arithmetic 49,454 Writing 42,879	Advanced readers	39,578
Arithmetic 48,268 Writing 46,113 Higher branches 5,712 In 1867— 33,368 Geography 23,957 Arithmetic 49,454 Writing 42,879	Geography	31,213
Higher branches. 5,713 In 1867— 33,368 Geography. 23,957 Arithmetic. 49,454 Writing. 42,879	Arithmetic	48,268
Higher branches. 5,713 In 1867— 33,368 Geography. 23,957 Arithmetic. 49,454 Writing. 42,879	Writing	46,113
Advanced readers. 33,368 Geography. 23,957 Arithmetic. 49,454 Writing. 42,879	Higher branches	5,713
Geography 23,957 Arithmetic 49,454 Writing 42,879	In 1867—	·
Geography 23,957 Arithmetic 49,454 Writing 42,879		33,368
Arithmetic	Geography	23,957
Writing 42,879 Higher branches 4,661	Arithmetic	
Higher branches	Writing	42,879
	Higher branches	4,661

Making an increase of 6,210 advanced readers; 7,256 in geography; 7,814 in arithmetic; 3,234 in writing, and 1,051 in the higher branches. The amount expended by this bureau for the support of schools during

the year ending July 1, 1868, is as follows:



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.	505
From refugees and freedmen's fund. From school fund. From appropriation fund.	33, 855 30
By benevolent societies, churches, and individuals (estimated)	700,000 00
Total	2,002,523 66

GENERAL SURVEY.

With all that is thrilling in the history of the freedmen's education, and encouraging in their progress throughout every district during the period now reported, we are still compelled to say that embarrassments from the revived rebel spirit of the south, as seen in the facts stated, have thickened about our schools.

The following from a recent communication expresses undoubtedly the truth:

Never was the spirit of opposition more bitter and defiant than at the present time. The civil authorities, being in sympathy with this feeling, wink at all outrages; and the military, located at a few points, are often entirely unable to reach the perpetrators of wrongs. Under these circumstances you will not be surprised to learn that many of our teachers are discouraged and are unwilling to return to their fields for the coming year. The truth is, we are in the midst of a reign of terror, and unless something is done and done speedily for the relief of the persecuted Union people and friends of humanity, our educational work and interests must seriously suffer.

Had not these schools the inherent elements of life—vigorous life—which grow in spite of adverse influences, they would be quite paralyzed. As it is, they continue by the Divine blessing in a prosperous condition, and in spite of opposition their course is still onward.

Adult education.—Adult freed people, especially the men, are earnestly seeking that instruction which will fit them for their new responsibilities. Evening schools for adults, of great utility, are becoming more and more numerous, often conducted by volunteer friends of the colored race, and with a modesty which forbids making public mention of their work. Over 500 of these evening schools are now in operation.

Moral condition.—The moral condition of freedmen has not been overlooked. All teachers are required to carefully watch the habits of their children, rebuking vice and encouraging virtue. This result is reached more especially in Sabbath schools. These, as seen from the returns, have been operated throughout the entire south, reaching tens of thousands who cannot attend upon week-day teaching.

Normal schools.—Attention should again be called to the endowment of normal schools. Teachers trained on the ground is the urgent want of the present moment; those of whatever color who will be identified with the people, to grow into and become themselves part of the community they are forming; those who will take the schools as teachers by profession, carrying them with only the ordinary vacation through the entire year and through year after year; acting with steady, elevating influence upon the whole mass of the people, introducing culture into home life, a pure morality into every circle, thus perfecting solid, permanent and virtuous society.

These normal schools, so far as they are in existence, already win universal favor. The educational associations are using their funds in founding them on the broadest basis, and private individuals are bestow-

ing liberal endowments. The principal of these, as assisted by the bureau, all of them made permanent institutions by charter of the

respective States where they are located, are as follows:

respective States where they are located, are as follows:

National Theological Institute, Washington, D. C.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Saint Martin's School, Washington, D. C.; Normal School, Richmond, Va.; Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Saint Augustine Normal School, Raleigh, N. C.; Wesleyan College, East Tennessee; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Va.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Roberts College, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; Maysville College, Tennessee; Alabama High and Normal Schools; Saint Bridget's Parochial School, Pittsburg; South Carolina High and Normal Schools.

Benevolent associations—The benevolent associations have undertaken.

Benevolent associations.—The benevolent associations have undertaken to do an equal amount and more, if possible, than last year. now better organized than ever, with superintendents and teachers of Their patrons throughout the country show no increased experience. abatement of zeal; though under great pressure from every quarter,

they respond liberally to the continuous calls made upon them.

Remaining want.—Only about one-seventh of the children of freedmen are as yet receiving any kind of instruction, and we call especial attention to the following statement: By the census of 1860 there were in the field covered by the operations of this bureau 1,664,600 colored persons of suitable school age, i. e., between five and twenty years; and a census taken now would not differ much from the above. The whole present number of pupils in our schools is but 241, 819.

Now, if, in view of all who are studying outside of the schools, we double this number, then less than half a million of freed persons have commenced to learn from books. Deduct this number from those who are of suitable school age as given above, and there are left 1,164,600 wholly unprovided for, enough to make 23,292 schools of 50 pupils each,

to say nothing of older persons.

Notwithstanding these remaining destitutions the records of facts now given show how deep are the foundations laid for the improvement, not only of the present but all generations of these freedmen. We are no longer obliged to argue "ability to learn" on the part of the negro race. A great process is going on, not of experiment but unceasingly productive results. A little more time and the movement now so complicated will have evolved a harmonious, perfect whole, and on ground never before occupied by a common school system.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND DELAWARE

This district, in charge of Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Howard, as assistant commissioner, now embraces the whole of Maryland and Dela-General Horace Brooks, United States army, was relieved August 15th, and the operations in Maryland and Delaware reduced to the educational work and settlement of soldiers' claims.

The operations of the civil rights act, the decision of Chief Justice Chase releasing colored apprentices, and the increase of general intelligence among the freedmen, making them more capable of securing their own rights in labor contracts and before the courts, have rendered practicable a large reduction of the number of agents and officers.

The following statistics from the report of the agent in charge of the interests of the freedmen before the law indicate the nature and extent of

his work, principally in the District of Columbia:



REPORT OF THE SECRETARI OF WAR.
Number of civil cases attended to
Number of criminal cases attended to
Number of criminal cases dismissed by order of the court, the parties
being either falsely accused, or charged with frivolous offences 101
Twenty-six out of thirty persons in jail at Upper Marlboro', Maryland,
were colored. Many of these were committed for small or frivolous
offences, even if at all guilty, but being unable to give bail there was no
other way for them but to be confined, lose several months' work at har-
vest time when their labor would have brought the highest price, and
be released late in the fall with no means of support for themselves or
their families for the winter. Directions have been given to secure a
speedy trial if possible in all such cases.
The decisions of Chief Justice Chase and Judge Giles in effect making
void all indentures under the apprentice law of Maryland, were pub-
lished and sent to the masters whenever complaints reached our officers.
The result has been the release of a large number of children held in
virtual slavery. From one sub-district alone, embracing three counties,
255 cases are reported in which the release was effected by the action

מוש או עמודיםטשה אושה או המטמשם

K07

ter by this bureau, and the publication of the judicial decisions.

There is the same inequality of the laws of Delaware, but the civil rights act has already been sustained by a decision of Judge Hall

of the bureau officer, and it is estimated that there were some 700 others released in the same counties in consequence of the agitation of the mat-

releasing a little girl from servitude.

In West Virginia the apprentice law is the same for whites and blacks, but complaint has reached this bureau that in some few of the old slave counties there are children still held to servitude without color of law.

Negro testimony is now generally admitted throughout this district, but the difficulty remains that the juries and local magistrates allow it

no weight when opposed by white witnesses.

Owing to the great number of colored soldiers recruited in Maryland and Delaware there is a particularly large amount of work in the settlement of their claims. The officer at Baltimore reports:

Number of claims acted on during the year	368
Number of claims on hand awaiting settlement	93

The disbursing officer at Baltimore reports:

Total amount disbursed on claim account...... \$104,960 46

The Maryland general assembly passed a law at their last session forbidding claims for State bounty to be received from an officer of the United States government, evidently intended to prevent officers of this bureau from aiding discharged colored soldiers or the heirs of those deceased in the recovery of the State bounty due them. But through the kind offices of Hon. H. L. Bond and a few other friends, in filing the claims already prepared, the bounty has been saved to many deserving claimants.

More attention than usual has been devoted to educational matters in

the district during the past year.

This bureau has aided in the construction of 111 school-houses. The plan adopted has been to furnish lumber, and sometimes other material, and the freedmen would procure a site and agree to pay for the construction.

To awaken interest in the general subject of education, the assistant commissioner has held public meetings in all parts of Maryland, and in the prominent places of West Virginia, sometimes inviting distinguished speakers from abroad. At one of these meetings at Frederick, Mary-

land, some 5,000 colored people were present, and in every instance the meetings have been well attended, enthusiastic, and generally followed by the starting of several new schools.

Ten benevolent associations have aided in sustaining teachers in this district. In Washington and Baltimore the school authorities have since last annual report assumed the payment of the teachers' salaries.

Public sentiment towards colored schools has improved during the year. And yet the only allowance made by law for the support of public schools for colored children in Maryland is that part of the school fund derived from the taxes paid by colored people. In some parts of Maryland bitter hatred has been shown to colored schools. One case is reported of assault of a colored teacher in Cecil county, and another of a colored female teacher at Havre de Grace. In a locality of Anne Arundel county known as "the Forest," the prejudice is so great that the freedmen have not been able to obtain a site for a school-house.

In Delaware one school building has been burnt, but the judicious and energetic management of the Delaware association seems likely to tri-

umph over all opposition.

In West Virginia, though the law allows an equal share of the public fund for the colored schools, yet the public sentiment in two or three counties was so strongly opposed that the school authorities took courage to resist the law. A recent judgment of Judge E. B. Hall, however, in a case brought before him at the instigation of this bureau, compelled the payment of all the dues with interest. This will probably prevent a recurrence of the attempt.

Of schools of higher grade, and which have received more or less aid from this bureau, there are reported two in Baltimore and two in Wilmington, Delaware. At Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, Storer College, which has started upon a good basis, under the auspices of the Free Baptists, and in the District of Columbia, three Baptist institutions, viz: The Wayland Seminary, being a most successful theological and normal class; Rev. Dr. Turney's Washington Educational Institute, and Rev.

G. M. P. King's branch of the National Theological Institute.

Howard University, chartered by act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, and located on Seventh, beyond Boundary street, District of Columbia, has begun a new year under favorable auspices. Mr. A. L. Barber is the successful principal of the normal and preparatory department. The collegiate, medical, and law departments, have been organized with promise of great success in the selection of their respective faculties. This bureau has aided in the erection of commodious buildings upon the admirable site selected by the trustees, and the institution bids fair to answer the design of its founders in affording an opportunity of liberal education, without distinction of race, color, sex, or religious denomination.

Twenty industrial schools are reported in this District, with 823 scholars. This bureau has, to a large extent, furnished the material for their work.

The asylum for aged and infirm freedmen, situated on the Arlington estate, Virginia, was discontinued during the past summer, its inmates having been mainly transferred to the Washington general hospital and asylum, corner Seventh and Boundary streets. The cultivatable land of the Arlington estate was rented in small lots to freedmen.

The Barry farm enterprise, mentioned in my last annual report, has continued to justify the expectations of the trustees. Whole number of acres 359; number sold 300; number remaining October 1, 1868, 59; number given up or torfeited 40.

The plan pursued by direction of the trustees has been to sell on contract to convey at the expiration of two years, requiring equal monthly payments, and stipulating a forfeiture of the lot on failure to pay as agreed. The land has been taken with avidity, and the payments, with

some few exceptions, promptly and regularly made.

The freedmen who have made the purchases seem greatly encouraged at the prospect of owning a homestead. They have made up a fund among themselves for school purposes and bought one of the lots upon which the erection of a school-house large enough to accommodate 150 pupils has been completed during the year, by aid of this bureau.

Any one who sees the prosperity of this community, and witnesses the new hopefulness with which most of its members seem to be inspired cannot fail to regard the experiment as one of the most judicious and

beneficent yet undertaken in behalf of the freedmen.

In view of the necessity of relinquishing the government barracks in this city, which have for three years been occupied as tenements, it was determined by the trustees of the refugees and freedmen's fund to invest a considerable amount in the construction of tenements, to be sold and rented to the more enterprising heads of families, in the same manner as the Barry farm lots, and thus while securing a fair interest to the fund, at the same time benefit the freedmen by affording good homes at reasonable rates. Tenements for 258 families have been thus provided, and besides being of better quality will be more than equivalent in capacity to the barracks which they must leave on the discontinuance of this bureau.

The records of the employment offices of this District give: Number provided with employment from July 1, 1867, to August 31, 1868, 1,977. At the latter date they were all closed. Number of persons sent during the year on government transportation, 362.

Under the heading "Asylums," the assistant commissioner reports the details of the breaking up of Freedmen's Village, Arlington. Average number of inmates during three months, 682. The superintendent in his final report gives an interesting history of many of the cases classified under "old age," "disabled," "blind," and "insane or imbecile." This class, including also orphans in the District of Columbia, from various causes, has accumulated during the war and since, and as they are not considered properly residents the local authorities have declined to make provision for their support. It would be impracticable to send them to be provided for by the counties of the various States where they were born in slavery, even were there any ground for believing the county authorities would consent to receive and care for them. They must therefore remain a public charge, and would seem to have peculiar claims upon the United States government.

The Orphan's Home, in a building constructed by this bureau on extension of Eighth street west, beyond the city, is now under particular supervision of the medical department of this bureau, from which rations are supplied, though its internal management is in the hands of "The

Ladies Association," as heretofore.

the extreme cold last winter considerable clothing and fuel **sted in this city to prevent actual suffering.**

The only direct issue of rations has been through the hospital department:

Showing a decrease of 10,800 from the corresponding month of last year.

Under the able management of Dr. Robert Reyburn, (late brevet lieutenant colonel and surgeon United States volunteers,) the medical department has been considerably reduced during the year. There remains one hospital, viz.: "The Washington General Hospital and Asylum," corner of Seventh and Boundary streets, which has a capacity of 375 beds. There have been until recently from two to five visiting physicians, but the recent change in the city government, by which the colored people have become represented upon the health board, will obviate the necessity of the further continuance of any visiting physicians.

Of the 1867 special appropriation for the destitute in this district there

was on hand at last report \$11,497 67.

Paid to laborers on public works	\$5,662 47
Paid on orders for supplies	4,333 70
Paid for salaries of clerks and agents	1.215 00
Paid for rent for freedmen and refugees	264 00
Paid for stationery	22 50
_	

Number of persons relieved on the above orders 2,315.

Of the appropriation of March 10, 1868, conditioned to be paid as far as practicable to laborers on public works, great care was taken that as many as possible should get relief; to this end only one dollar a day was paid, and the laborers changed once in two weeks. The work was done under the direction of General N. Michler, Commissioner of Public Buildings, &c.

A portion of this fund was also expended for food and other stores in small quantities, for those actually suffering from want. The entire ap-

propriation was exhausted September 30, 1868.

VIRGINIA.

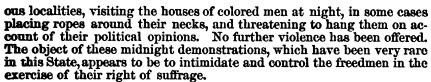
Since the date of my last annual report there has been no change in the assistant commissionership of Virginia, Brevet Brigadier General O. Brown having continued to discharge the duties of that office.

The organization of the bureau in districts and sub-districts, with a competent and faithful officer or agent in charge of each, remains sub-

stantially the same as at the date of last report.

Sub-assistant commissioners are required to make frequent inspections of their respective sub-districts, and to report fully on all matters of interest connected with the proper discharge of their duties. By these inspections and the reports of inspecting officers from his own had-quarters, the assistant commissioner is kept constantly informed of the condition of affairs throughout the State.

The tone of public opinion exhibits a gradual but constant imment, though the prevailing sentiment of the white people much to be desired with respect to a cheerful recognition of the freedomen as citizens. The assistant commissioner, in operations for the month of April, 1868, states that the tion known as the Ku-klux Klan have made their as



Bureau officers have had important duties to perform in securing a pure administration of justice in cases where colored persons are con-They have been required to attend each term of the court in their respective districts; and when in charge of more than one county, to appoint certain days in each month when they would be present at each court-house to look after the interests of the freedmen. The latter

to be notified.

While the officers of the bureau have been directed not to mingle personally in the political contest consequent upon the reconstruction of the State under the acts of Congress, nor to become partisans by accepting nominations to civil office, they have nevertheless endeavored to assist the freedmen in the proper appreciation of their legal rights as citizens, and to secure to them, as far as possible, the free exercise of the same. To this end, when in November and December, 1867, the opposition to negro suffrage developed itself in the general discharge of those colored laborers who voted contrary to the wishes of their employers, bureau officials were instructed to take strong measures to redress this evil by procuring employment as far as possible for those discharged, and by relieving the wide spread destitution caused among a class who depended upon their daily labor for their support.

The issue of supplies to the destitute has been confined to cases of extreme want, and to prevent starvation. In the month of November the number of freedmen to whom aid was thus extended was 1,894, of whom 872 were inmates of the hospitals. The number of refugees aided The destitution of those colored dependents who were not in was 192. hospital was caused mainly by the discharges on account of voting, above alluded to, the closing of tobacco factories in and around Richmond, and the general stagnation of business. Under the operation of these causes the number of dependents upon government charity continued to increase, until March, 1868, it reached 15,328 freedmen, (1,152 of whom were in hospital,) and 1,793 refugees.

Instead of issuing regular rations the Commissioner directed the establishment of soup-houses at Richmond, Alexandria and other places where the suffering was most intense. Large quantities of desiccated vegetables and potatoes were, on application to General Grant, obtained from the commissary department for this purpose. By this means a great saving to the government was effected. Relief was afforded through the soup-houses at about one-third the cost of issuing rations. The assistant commissioner reports that through the month of December there was an increase (over the preceding month) of 8,309 in the number of freedmen aided by the bureau. The additional expense incurred in relieving these destitutes through the agency of soup-houses was but a little over \$100. The strictest economy compatible with efficiency was The number of dependents diminished with the return of spring, being reduced in the month of August to 3,870 persons.

Efforts have been steadily made to induce the county authorities to same the care of paupers, colored as well as white, residing within sir respective jurishint • **Morts** have not met with and partly to the un-

many counties the

provision for the support of paupers of either class was lamentably deficient. The bureau therefore continued to afford aid to that class

who would otherwise have been utterly helpless.

In the month of October, 1867, by direction of the Commissioner, seven bureau hospitals in the State of Virginia were closed and the patients, so far as possible, transferred to the charge of the civil authorities. Those who remained without other resource were sent to the hospitals which were continued, one at Richmond and the other at Hampton, Va.

In view of the failure of the civil authorities to provide for these patients, the Commissioner, in his letter of July 1, 1868, directed General Brown to continue the medical department in Virginia without

material changes until further orders.

The interest of the freed people in their schools remains unabated. The schools themselves have been highly prosperous, and their classification and discipline have been constantly improving. In November, 1867, the number of schools in operation was 197, of which 154 were public free schools. The number of teachers was 250, of whom 160 were white. Number of pupils 12,657. In the month of April, 1867, the number of schools was 269, teachers 310, pupils 16,403.

The freedmen have endeavored, to the extent of their slender means, to share the expense of conducting these schools. Many schools have been opened by the freedmen and the expense borne by themselves.

Thus, in the month of May, of 249 schools which were in operation in the State, 72 were wholly and 67 partially sustained by freedmen. The remaining 110 were wholly sustained by the various benevolent agencies. One-sixth of the entire expense of the schools during the month was borne by the freed people.

The operations of the normal schools at Richmond, Hampton and Rippen Hall have been attended with success, and it is hoped that in them will be trained an efficient corps of teachers for future usefulness.

In view of all the opposing influences to be encountered, it is considered that the educational work in Virginia is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Brevet Major General N. A. Miles has continued to discharge the duties of assistant commissioner for the State of North Carolina.

Orders from headquarters second military district having constituted commanders of posts sub-assistant commissioners of the bureau for their respective commands, General Miles directed the following arrangements of bureau sub-districts, to take effect March 1, 1868. The State is divided into the sub-districts of Goldsboro', Raleigh, Wilmington, and Morganton, each of which is again subdivided into sections comprising on an average three counties each, under the charge of an officer or agent.

The agents of the bureau have labored earnestly to discharge the difficult duties devolving upon them, to secure to the freed people the protection of the laws and the recognition of their legal rights, to harmonize the conflicting interests arising out of the labor question, to settle fairly and amicably the difficulties growing out of the failure of the crops and the inability of employers to pay their hands, and to promote education among the people. The confidence of the freed people in the bureau is shown by the fact that when settlements are broken up they greatly prefer to locate again in the vicinity of an agent, in order to secure his aid and counsel in the conduct of their affairs.

The duties of agents have been rendered more difficult in consequence of the animosities developed in the recent political contests. The great najority of the freedmen, actuated by the same views of their interests, have been united upon one side, and many threats of revenge upon them for so doing have been made. These threats, and many petty persecutions in pursuance thereof, have helped to stagnate and paralyze labor interests.

The assistant commissioner bears emphatic testimony to the exemplary conduct of the freed people through the entire canvass which resulted in the adoption of the new State constitution and the election of State

and local officers.

The civil government of the State having become fully established by the inauguration of Governor W. H. Holden July 1, 1868, orders were promulgated discontinuing the authority heretofore given bureau officers to adjudicate civil suits, and the same were directed to be thereafter referred to the proper civil authorities. The agents, however, were still to act as counsellors and advisers of the freedmen. Difficulties being apprehended as to the prompt action of the civil courts and magistrates during this transition period, it was deemed advisable to continue for a time a portion of the civil jurisdiction in the hands of officers and agents. Upon application his excellency the governor issued commissions, as magistrates, to each officer and agent of the bureau in charge of a district. This course has worked very satisfactorily.

At the close of the season of 1867 more than the usual number of complaints were made of breach of contract and nonpayment of the dues of laborers. The time of bureau officers and agents was greatly occupied in adjudicating these cases. They were attributed partly to the disinclination, partly to the inability, of employers to pay. The partial failure of the crops and the low price of cotton left them without means to provide even necessaries for the support of laborers during

the winter.

In order to remedy the defects in the system of contracts heretofore in use, and to avoid the litigation which had arisen in settlements under them, the assistant commissioner issued, January 17, a circular directing all officers and agents to carefully investigate the terms of all contracts submitted to them, and satisfy themselves that they insured a sufficient compensation to laborers, and that they were not encumbered with too many details and frivolous pretexts for fines or discharges.

Contracts for a share of the crop were not favored. Instead of these it was suggested that land-owners be, if possible, induced to contract with their laborers for partial payment in lands, giving sufficient monthly compensation to meet current expenses. If this plan could not be adopted, then to urge contracts for regular wages, payable each month. The planting of cereals in preference to cotton was also strongly recom-

mended.

The issue of rations for the relief of destitution has been kept down to the lowest possible point. In December, 1864, the number of rations issued to inmates of hospitals and orphan asylums, as well as other dependents, was 3,430. In the month of April, 1868, the assistant commissioner reports, "Extreme destitution does undoubtedly exist to an alarming extent throughout the State. Public and private charities from abroad and the exertions of the government have been freely given to alleviate the suffering, but local authorities and resident citizens who possess means have been apathetic and indifferent. In this month the number of rations issued amounted to 7,357. Among the most deserv-

ing of the recipients of government aid were the small farmers, who planted crops, but were without means of support until the harves June, 1868, a gradual reduction of the issue of subsistence store determined upon, and at present it has been almost entirely disconti

except to inmates of hospitals and orphan asylums.

The expenses of the medical department of the bureau in North lina have been very greatly reduced by the closing of all the post pitals, the discharge of all patients who could be treated at their h and the transfer of the remainder to one general hospital for the State, established at Salisbury.

The collection and payment of bounty claims of colored soldiers been successfully prosecuted. There are many such claimants State, and they have derived great benefit from the operations of

division.

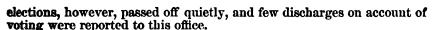
The progress of the educational work in this State is very gratify The greatest attention and interest have been aroused, not only the colored people, but also among the white. The school year of in October with 158 schools, 158 teachers, and 7,897 scholars. In 1868, there were in operation 336 day and night schools, with 339 to (138 white and 201 colored) and 16,435 pupils in attendance. The ber of Sunday schools reported during the same period was 233, 1,034 teachers and 16,187 pupils.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At the date of my last annual report Brevet Major General R. K. was assistant commissioner for the State of South Carolina. tinued to perform the duties of that office until succeeded by Colonel J. R. Edie, U. S. A., who was assigned to duty as as commissioner by Special Orders 182, War Department, Adjutant

ral's office, dated July 31, 1868.

The State is divided into six sub-districts, with a competent of agent in charge of each as sub-assistant commissioner. and prospects of the freed people of the State of South Carolina beginning of the present year were not encouraging. The crop, not a total failure, had fallen far short of the expected yield also coast and on the sea islands; the wet weather first, and afterward caterpillar, had nearly destroyed the cotton crop. In addition t -cause of discouragement the price of cotton was so low that year's settlement the planters, who had operated largely on credit, themselves in debt and the freedmen without remuneration for labor. In consequence of this state of affairs much litigation and nation arose. The offices of agents were thronged with plants freedmen calling upon them to settle differences and divide crops. planters strove to deprive the laborers of any portion of the process the year's labor. Brevet Major W. J. Harkisheimer, the officharge of Richland and Lexington State districts, reports in D ber that in only one case in which he has superintended the do of crops during the month has there been any cash coming to black man, according to the books kept by the employers. for November the agent at Darlington said that in many case freedmen had been extravagant in the purchase of articles on the of the employers, and had thus consumed their wages in advance. natural results of the mutual disputes and charges of frauds in re to the settlement of contracts, was an increased suspicion and illbetween the races, which was heightened by political differences.



The freedmen, discouraged by past failures, and in hopes of an improvement in their situation, were slow to contract. Planters were embarrassed by their losses, and political animosities were fostered by many partisan newspapers. In some districts land-owners formed clubs agreeing to employ no freedmen who would not vote in accordance with their wishes. These sentiments were controlled, however, by self-interest and the necessity of procuring labor. As the season advanced the rise in the price of cotton and the reduction of the tax stimulated exertion, and planting was vigorously commenced. The officer in charge of Charleston sub-district reports in March: "It is generally conceded that the freedmen are doing better labor and with less trouble than at any previous time since the emancipation. A larger proportion of the land is planted in corn, potatoes, &c. * * All the officers of this subdistrict concur in the statement that contracts of this year are much

more liberal and just than those previously made."

The number of outrages and cases of lawless violence perpetrated upon the persons and property of freed people has not been so great as that reported last year, though many instances of the kind have occurred. Until the complete rehabilitation of the civil government of the State, the duties of the agents of this bureau in securing justice to the freed people continued. Bureau officers adjudicated and enforced judgment in cases of trivial nature, whether civil or criminal. They sometimes heard the statements of either or both parties in cases of assault and outrage, and then referred the cases to the nearest magistrate for his In districts where, by order of the military commander, provost courts were established, bureau officers were instrumental in bringing the cases before such courts. Aggravated cases of outrage, &c., were reported to the military authorities for trial. The civil magistracy of the various districts have not been efficient, particularly in the recent disorganized condition of society. The compensation of constables and deputies has been so small that responsible persons could not be procured. Where danger or resistance has been apprehended they have failed to execute the process of the law. The fees were so limited that civil officers have refused to travel a few miles for the arrest of criminals. the transfer of the jurisdiction of bureau officers to the hands of the civil authorities many oppressive arrests of freed people have been reported.

The causes already enumerated produced considerable suffering from destitution during the winter. In January General Scott was directed to procure from the commissary department, or by purchase, supplies of bread and corn, meat and desiccated vegetables, and potatoes, for issue to persons in extreme want. In cases of formal issue he was instructed to take a lien upon the crops or other products of industry. Honest and carefully selected agents, who would serve without salary, were to be appointed to superintend the distribution. By the execution of these

instructions the suffering was greatly alleviated.

Among those who most needed supplies were freedmen who had rented land and planted crops, but whose means of support had failed. The greatest care was exercised in the issue of provisions on liens. Agents were directed to investigate thoroughly the circumstances of each applicant. Before issue the assistant commissioner demanded to be satisfied that the applicant had planted his land under such conditions that he would be able to produce from it sufficient not only to repay his advances, but to supply himself and family another year. Supplies were refused to parties engaged wholly or to an undue extent in the cultiva-

tion of cotton. Formal bonds were taken in every case of issue. By means of the timely aid thus afforded these planters were sustained until the maturing of the crops placed them beyond the apprehension of want.

The commissioners of the poor in the various districts have not made general or adequate provision for the support of paupers of either color. In some districts, as in Edgefield, the authorities have cared for all the poor without respect to color. But in general the provision for their support is very deficient, and no steps have been taken to provide for the numerous aged and infirm destitute who will always be dependent upon charity.

As a result of past habits and training under the slavery system, many cases of disregard of the obligations of the marriage contract and of wife-

desertion by freedmen have been reported.

Mr. R. Tomlinson, superintendent of education for the State, reports that during the term of nine months ending June 30, 1868, the average number of schools in operation was 49; number of teachers 87 white and 36 colored; number of pupils, 6,698. Though the number of scholars enrolled is less than that reported for the preceding school term, yet the average attendance has been better and the grade of schools much higher. In addition to the above the superintendent estimates that at least 8,000 pupils were, June 1st, attending voluntary or self-supporting schools, making a total attendance upon colored schools in the State, during the past term, of nearly 15,000 pupils. There are besides a large number of Sunday schools throughout the State, which are well attended and doing much good. Many are located in places where no secular schools have been started, and through their agency large numbers of adults and children have learned to read who otherwise would have remained in total ignorance.

FLORIDA.

Colonel J. T. Sprague, 7th United States infantry, was appointed assistant commissioner of the State of Florida, December 6, 1866, and

has continued to discharge the duties of that office.

The condition of the freed people in this State during the past year has been very favorable. Their conduct and demeanor in their new relations to government and society have been almost uniformly reported as excellent. Peace and good order have prevailed throughout the State. Acts of outrage or violence perpetrated upon freed persons have been very rare. More harmonious relations between the races have

obtained here than in most portions of the south.

Considerable disappointment was felt by both planters and freedmen, at the close of the last year, on account of the small returns which the year's labor had afforded. The crop of cotton was only about one-fourth of the usual yield. Many who cultivated that staple extensively were bankrupted, and the freedmen employed by them realized nothing besides the year's subsistence and a small supply of clothing. Some employers were led to acts of fraud, which required the determined intervention of bureau agents. But, in general, a more generous spirit governed in the division of the crops. Boards of arbitration were established by bureau agents, by means of which disputes were settled without recourse to the courts. Upon settlement many freedmen found that they had during the year run up a store account (in the purchase of articles, many of which were superfluous) larger than they anticipated.

The crops of corn and sweet potatoes were unusually large, and the

fear of wide spread destitution thereby prevented.

In entering into contracts for the present year a preference for the system of working for stipulated wages was exhibited. The desire to obtain possession of small tracts of land and to plant for themselves

prevailed among the freedmen.

Extensive arrangements had been made for the entry of land under the homestead act, but the failure of the cotton crop prevented it. During the months of November and December, 1867, 419 freedmen were settled by the locating agents. In view of the many advantages which would result from the freed people cultivating small tracts of land on their own account, the assistant commissioner deemed it advisable to assist those engaged in such enterprises by limited issues of provisions until such time as they could gather their crops. He therefore, in February, 1868, issued a circular authorizing such issue to any destitute freedman who could show that he had within his control not less than 10 acres of tillable land under fence, and that he was living thereon. Agents receiving applications to require from the owner of the land a written acknowledgement that he guarantees to the freedmen, in good **faith, the occupation of not less than 10 acres of land, tillable and under** fence, for at least the period of one year. The issue of supplies thus guarded was continued from February to June, 1868. This plan has succeeded admirably, and as a result the crops of this season in nearly every county, of corn and sweet potatoes, have been sufficient for the supply of the people during the coming year. No general issue of provisions was necessary further than above reported.

The assistant commissioner has paid great attention to the educational interests of the colored people, and has labored earnestly for the establishment of a good school system in the State. Officers and agents of the bureau have been directed to exercise a careful supervision over the condition and progress of the schools, and to aid them by every means in their power. But many obstacles have been encountered. The poverty of the freed people has prevented any considerable contributions by them. The scattered and unsettled condition of the inhabitants of this State has not been favorable to interchange of views or association in this

enterprise.

The great majority of teachers of colored schools have been kept in the field by benevolent associations at the north. The State, from the tax of \$1 imposed on each freedman, has paid toward their support as far as practicable. The progress of the schools has been seriously embarrassed by the lack of a sufficient number of teachers.

The process pursued by officers and agents of this bureau in this State in securing to refugees and freedmen their legal rights has been, in cases of assault and outrage, to call upon the civil magistrate to execute the law; appeal, in cases of unjust action on his part, being taken to the military

authorities.

Wherever the local civil authorities have been influenced by prejudice against the freedmen to the perversion of justice, the military power has been interposed to protect the colored man in the rights defined in the civil rights bill and other laws. Magistrates understood further that removal from office would promptly follow continued and wilful dereliction of duty.

Since the withdrawal of military authority, and the complete establishment of the new State government, some disturbances and crimes have occurred, but no more than could have been anticipated during

such a transition.

Though the influence of political agitation has been to introduce a source of discord and difficulty, yet no active hostility on the part of

white citizens toward the freedmen in their new relations has been reported. On the contrary, the assistant commissioner, in his report for July, said:

Mutual interests and abundant crops tend to harmonize the white and colored men, and cause them to acknowledge their mutual dependence upon each other.

The assistant commissioner, reporting for July, 1868, said:

The freedmen of Florida will hereafter be comparatively independent. The majority of them have now a house or hut, and from 10 to 40 acres of land, well ploughed and fenced. The character of labor has been much improved during the year.

GEORGIA.

Brevet Brigadier General C. C. Sibley, United States army, who was on duty as assistant commissioner of the State of Georgia, at the date of my last annual report, continued to act as such throughout the present year.

The organization of the State in sub-districts, each including a number of contiguous counties, with responsible officers in charge, remains

substantially unchanged.

At the close of last year the same difficulties arose between planters and freedmen in the settlement of contracts and division of the crops which have been reported with regard to other States; and the same disposition was exhibited by many employers to take advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of the freed people to deprive them of their rightful share of the crops. In his report for November, the assistant commissioner says:

The spirit of oppression is to be found almost everywhere, and, embittered by political differences, has broken out into serious outrages in various localities.

It was reported that in the coast districts and in the southern part of the State great demoralization prevailed, and that the freedmen refused to contract for the ensuing season. Upon an investigation by Major J. R. Lewis, bureau inspecting officer, however, it was found that the state of affairs was not nearly so bad as had been represented; that the freedmen were delaying contracting only in hopes of better terms. The agents of the bureau were instructed to use every effort to secure homes and employment for the colored people during the coming year.

In January the freedmen were generally entering into contracts. Labor was in good demand, and wages as high as during the previous year. Most of the contracts were for a share of the crop. More wheat was planted than ever before in the State. The freed people were reported to be quiet and well behaved, and as a class the most law

abiding citizens of the State.

In April, the assistant commissioner states:

The freedmen are working more to the satisfaction of their employers than at any time since their emancipation, and there is but little if any complaint in regard to their general deportment.

No general issue of rations has been made during the year to destitute refugees and freed people, except to those who were inmates of regularly organized hospitals or asylums. In the earlier portion of the winter destitution prevailed to a limited extent. There was but little severe suffering, however, and this was mainly confined to the power class of whites. Very few freed people were found begging, and but few applied to the agents of the bureau for assistance. It was decembered best to make no general distribution of provisions. The cases of the provide for all their poor. One beneficial result of the destitute rations has been that the civil authorities were

exertion in many cases, where otherwise they would have remained pas-

Numerous outrages have been perpetrated upon freed people in this State, some of them remarkable for atrocity. "At Louisville, Jefferson county, in November, a mob arrested a colored man charged with the commission of rape on the person of a white woman, and binding him to a stake, piled fagots about him and actually burned him alive." Though the crime charged was one of the most heinous known to the law, yet the accused was executed without trial, and his punishment was simply a barbarous torture. In other instances, freedmen have been tied up and whipped and their houses and property burned. In the majority of

cases the civil authorities have failed to punish the criminals.

Previous to the withdrawal of military authority and the complete restoration of the civil government of the State, the officers and agents of the bureau adjudicated civil cases arising on contracts, &c. Either party had a right of appeal from the decision of the agent to that of the assistant commissioner. The civil authorities were not interfered with in their action except under instructions from the military commander. Agents sought to induce parties to settle disputes by means of arbitration. Criminal cases were taken before civil magistrates and courts, the agent acting as counsellor or advisor of the freedmen. In case the action of the court was deemed to be unjust, a full report of the precedings and evidence was made and the intervention of the military authorities requested.

By circular letter of August 3, 1868, the assistant commissioner announced that the military control over civil affairs having been withdrawn, and the new State government having been established, thereafter, by instruction of the Commissioner, all judicial authority would belong to the civil magistrates and courts, but that officers and agents of the bureau could still materially assist freedmen in bringing their cases before the civil courts, and when advisable, in taking them up to United States courts under the civil rights bill. Agents were instructed to avoid litigation if possible, by having recourse to arbitration, and directed to use prudence and energy in securing justice to the freedmen in this period of transition from military to civil rule.

In this State, also, freedmen have been discharged and driven from their homes for voting contrary to the wishes of their employers. White men have also been abused for the manner in which they have exercised the right of suffrage. The assistant commissioner was directed to relieve distress or starvation occasioned thereby, and to appeal to the commendation of the william division from a smealy of this coil.

manding general of the military division for a remedy of this evil.

At the beginning of the current year hospitals were in operation at Augusta, Savaunah, Macon, Columbus, and Atlanta, and dispensaries at Brunswick, Darien and Albany. The hospital at Columbus was closed December 16, 1867, that at Augusta May 14, 1868, that at Atlanta August 25, 1868; the remaining patients being transferred to the hospitals still in operation, in cases where the local authorities would not assume their care.

Much has been accomplished in the establishment and conduct of colored schools, and the educational interests of the State are in flourishing condition.

The highest number of schools, day and night, reported during the year, is 132; teachers, 174; pupils, 8,930. Besides these there were 80 Rabbath schools, with 502 teachers and 15,141 pupils, and three industrial schools, with 184 pupils.

Public sentiment regarding colored schools has changed very little

during the year, except that for the last three months there has been more bitterness exhibited towards all men engaged in the work, and there are few who have not received threats either openly or anonymously. It is not known that any have received personal injury, except the colored teacher at Hawkinsville, who was shot and seriously wounded.

ALABAMA.

Brevet Major General Wager Swayne, who, at the date of my last annual report, was assistant commissioner of this bureau for the State of Alabama, continued to act as such until January 14, 1868, when he was relieved by Brevet Brigadier General Julius Hayden, who, in turn, was succeeded March 31, 1868, by Brevet Brigadier General O. L. Shepherd.

General Shepherd was relieved August 18, 1868, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Beecher, who has continued to discharge the duties of

assistant commissioner to the present time.

The organization of the bureau in this State is into sub-districts, comprising each from four to six contiguous counties. So far as they could be had, officers of the regular service have been assigned to the charge of sub-districts, as sub-assistant commissioners. Where they could not be obtained, reliable civilian agents have been appointed to that duty. During the year several of the sub-districts have been broken up, and the officers and agents in charge relieved. Strenuous efforts have been made to contract the operations of the bureau so far as compatible with a due regard to the interests of the freed people, and to reduce the current expenditures to the lowest practicable amount.

The condition of affairs in this State throughout the year has, in general, been quiet and satisfactory. The cordial working together of the agents and officers of the bureau, and the officers in charge of the troops and commanding posts under the military authority, have produced the happiest results. As a rule, the officers of the new State government have shown a careful consideration of the interests of all classes of citizens. This has exerted a beneficial influence on the interests of the colored people and in the tone of public sentiment toward them. The workings of the bureau have been satisfactory, in the face, in some sections, of violent opposition. The freedmen, often maltreated on the most trifling pretexts, have exhibited feelings of distrust and suspicion, but not of animosity or revenge.

At the beginning of the year planting was retarded and contracting hindered by the political contest then carried on. To remedy this, and facilitate the making of contracts, blank forms were furnished through the various agents of the bureau, and the importance of preparing for

the coming season urged.

With the spring the demand for labor increased, affording employment, at fair wages, for all who were able to work, and the freedmen entered upon the cultivation of the soil with a better assurance of being

paid for their services than was the case the year previous.

During the winter months considerable destitution prevailed in the middle and southern sections of the State, and especially in and near the larger towns. To relieve the suffering soup-houses were established at Mobile, Selma, Montgomery, Huntsville, and other principal points. Besides, a small issue was made of supplies remaining on hand from those provided under the special relief act of March 30, 1867. These issues were carefully guarded, and their benefits confined to the needy and deserving.

The assistant commissioner took prompt measures to dissipate the belief generally entertained by planters that the general government would assist them in cultivating their lands by advancing money or supplies, and to disabuse the minds of the freedmen of the idea that lands which might come into the hands of the general government by confiscation, or otherwise, would be given to them. The colored people were assured that the government simply proposed to put them on an equal footing with white men, and that to obtain a freehold they must work for the means.

The medical division of the bureau has been much contracted. Two hospitals remain in operation. Their condition is satisfactory. The

number of patients has been much diminished.

The freedmen here, as in other States, have shown a great desire to obtain land and homes of their own, and many applications for the entry of public lands have been made. In May the land office had not yet been fully opened for the prosecution of business. On the part of white citizens much opposition is felt to the sale to, or occupancy of land by, the freedmen.

In February, 1868, complaint was made that many freedmen had been discharged from employment on account of voting. In the majority of cases payment, or settlement for labor already performed, was denied. The officers and agents of the bureau were instructed to give prompt and careful attention to this matter; to see that no one suffered extreme want in consequence of being thus discharged, if in their power to prevent it; to use every effort to procure employment for them, and in cases of necessity to issue supplies of corn and bacon. The assistant commissioner reported soon after that those discharged had been employed by others, and in general upon much better terms than those of the first contract. Very few suffered in consequence of being discharged, and the condition of the greater number of them was much improved. This fortunate result was due, in great measure, to the advance in the price of cotton, which enabled planters to cultivate more land than they had at first contemplated.

Cases of violent outrage upon freed people have not been very frequently reported, though the organization known as the "Ku-Klux Klan" have abused colored men in some sections of the State. The disturbed condition of civil affairs, the apathy of the courts, their general indisposition to take speedy action in cases referred to them, as well as the want of confidence in their decisions on the part of the freed people, have called for the most active vigilance on the part of officers and agents. In some districts civil officers failed to discharge their duties as required by State laws, and in some instances refused to act at all. The powers of the assistant commissioner might have been inadequate to these cases, but the command of the military sub-district having been vested in the same person, the rights of the freedmen were maintained.

vested in the same person, the rights of the freedmen were maintained. In his report for April, the assistant commissioner says: "The stationing of troops in the more turbulent districts of the State by the commanding officer of the sub-district of Alabama, and the late action of military courts in punishing offenders for outrages upon loyal persons, white or black, have greatly tended to restore the confidence of the freed people in the government, and also prevent the repetition of these crimes.

Since the inauguration of the new State government the assistant commissioner states that the general tone of the sub assistant commissioner's reports is good.

The newly installed civil officers appear to act promptly and justly.

In the sub-district of Demopolis, however, much bitterness is expressed against the bureau agent, and threats of driving him away made. Two murders were reported here during the month of August. This section, the west and central, has been one of the most troublesome, and contains a number of turbulent and dangerous characters, who have heretofore and apparently do now keep the civil authorities in awe and set them at defiance.

The great necessity of the thorough education of their children and the many benefits which would result therefrom are fully appreciated by the colored people; but their poverty has crippled their efforts in this cause. The unsettled condition of affairs and the opposition manifested in some sections have confined the operations of freedmen's

schools almost entirely to towns in which agents are stationed.

Mr. R. D. Harper, the superintendent of education, in August estimated the number of schools organized and in operation in the State of Alabama at 72, with an average attendance of 3,562 pupils. Besides these, some schools have been maintained by private effort. These schools compare favorably with the average of schools in the north. No more competent or devoted teachers can be found anywhere than those engaged in this work. Mr. Harper believes there are 100,000 children in the State who have never learned the alphabet or been inside of a school house, and says that there are 91 points in the State where, in all, 145 new schools might be organized, each in the midst of a dense colored population.

MISSISSIPPI.

Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem, in addition to his duties as commanding officer fourth military district, has had supervision as assistant commissioner of the affairs of the bureau in the State of Mississippi.

The State is divided into 24 sub-districts, being in charge of seven officers of the regular army, eight officers formerly of the vetern reserve

corps, and eight civilian agents.

According to the report of the assistant commissioner the condition of the freed people throughout the State is not only improving but is satisfactory. The crops, upon which the material interests of the freedmen

are based, have yielded an abundant reward for their labor.

General Gillem issued a circular January 25, urging the planters to devote more land and labor to the production of corn and wheat, and informed them that the impression which prevailed among many persons that the government intended to advance supplies or money to aid them in cultivating their lands was erroneous. Planters were thereby induced to devote more land to the raising of breadstuffs than has before been customary. The drouth so much feared at one time was soon afterwards succeeded by steady and continuous rains, causing apprehensions equally serious, but from neither cause has any general injury to the crops been sustained, although in some localities they are not as large as otherwise would have been the case.

The freedmen have worked well; most of them have by the experience of the last few years acquired sufficient knowledge not only to understand the obligation of contracts, but to enter into no agreement contrary to their apparent interests, and the policy of the assistant commissioner has been such as while requiring freedmen to carry out their obligations would compel employers to an equal observance of them.

The "share system" has prevailed as a rule throughout the State. By avoiding extravagance and husbanding the proceeds which will fall to their share, the masses of the freedmen should be enabled to pass through the coming winter without suffering, and many of them be in a condition to commence planting on their own account in the spring.

Many freedmen have complained of being discharged from labor for attending political meetings, some for voting in opposition to the political views of their employers, and others of being intimidated from voting at all or compelled to vote contrary to their own wishes. On the other hand a number of complaints have been preferred by employers against freedmen (some of them minor and not entitled to vote) for violation of contract in leaving their work when it was most needed, to engage in politics.

Prior to the election officers and agents of the bureau were furnished

with instructions as follows:

The right to discharge an employé depends upon the nature of the agreement or contract existing between the parties. A laborer employed by the day can be discharged without notice or assignment of cause upon payment of wages due. The same is the case with week or month. Laborers employed by the year cannot be discharged without legitimate cause prior to December 25, 1868. Those working on shares cannot be sent off or discharged without clear and definite proof of violation of contract by them.

Under these instructions many freedmen working on shares who had been discharged were returned to their work, and will be secured in the

fruits of their labor.

The animosities engendered by a political campaign and election have resulted in many places in personal abuse and outrage. In each case reported steps have been taken to bring offenders to justice.

In regard to marital relations of freed people the assistant commis-

sioner reports but little improvement.

Cases of illegal apprenticeship, although not as frequent as heretofore, still arise, but as instructions on this point are positive and are not opposed by the civil courts, a number of minor children have been restored to their proper natural guardians.

An agency for locating public lands under the recent "homestead act" was established in August last. The agents of the bureau have been directed to inform freedmen and others of that fact, and maps and charts, showing what lands are open for entry, have been prepared and

distributed.

The assistant commissioner reports of the administration of justice that the higher tribunals, as well as many of the local or inferior courts, have a reputation for impartiality in their decisions without regard to race or color. Where abuse of power, or a failure to properly exercise it, by judicial or other civil officers, has been reported and clearly shown to exist, the assistant commissioner, in his capacity as commander of the military district, has removed such officers and appointed competent men in their stead.

Nevertheless, injustice and oppression cannot at all times be prevented, and their entire suppression is rendered difficult if not impossible.

Unjust decisions by the courts in civil cases affecting the interests of the freedmen are by no means final in their result, but upon satisfactory evidence of the fact are set aside and such action taken by the bureau as equity would require.

At all times the demand for labor has been greater than could be supplied, and consequently but a small degree of destitution has prevailed.

As high a rate as 50 cents per 100 pounds (and rations) has been offered hands to pick cotton—from 150 to 200 pounds being considered an average day's work.

The operations of the educational department have been for the last few months in a measure suspended, so far as they pertain directly to the

conducting of schools, owing to the fact that with but few exceptions the several educational and benevolent societies co-operating with the

bureau have suspended their schools for a summer vacation.

The superintendent of education made a special effort to secure the continuance of those schools located in the healthy districts of the State, and succeeded in keeping open 75 day schools, with an average number of 3,500 pupils and 76 teachers, (38 being colored.) Thirty of these schools are conducted under the auspices of the benevolent associations of the north. The number of teachers employed in the regular season is 102, and the number of pupils who have received instruc-

tion in the regular schools is about 14,000.

The extreme poverty of the freedmen has made it necessary for the bureau to sustain a considerable proportion of the expenses of conducting the schools. But it is expected that when the crops are harvested the freedmen generally will be able to contribute much more for this

object.

Three hospitals were in operation with capacity for 480 beds at the commencement of the year. Of these two have been discontinued, so that now only one hospital and two dispensaries are in operation. The hospital (in Vicksburg) contains some 200 patients, most of them old, infirm and permanently helpless.

During the last quarter (comprising the most sickly season of the year) about 1,800 persons have been treated in the hospitals and dispen-

saries—the number of deaths being 33.

The "Howard Orphan Asylum" in Lauderdale, supported entirely by the bureau, has at present 105 inmates; that at Natchez 163, all white.

LOUISIANA.

At the date of my last annual report Brevet Major General J. A. Mower was assistant commissioner of this bureau for the State of Louisiana. December 4, 1867, he was relieved by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Wood, who temporarily performed the duties of assistant commissioner until January 2, 1868, when Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan was assigned. General Buchanan was succeeded August 24, 1868, by Brevet Major General Edward Hatch, who has since continued to perform the duties of the

The State is divided for bureau purposes into eight sub-districts, comprising, on an average, six parishes each. An officer or agent is in charge of each sub-district, under whom are subordinate agents, each having

charge of one or two parishes.

At the close of the last year the situation of affairs in Louisiana was The crops had proven almost a total failure. Cotton planting was retarded, and in some cases prevented, by the inundation, and the remnant of the crop destroyed by the army worm. The inundation was attributed to the condition of the levees on the Mississippi river. Some corn was produced in the northwestern and western sections, and something of a crop was gathered on the sugar and rice plantations in the parishes on the Gulf coast and in the vicinity of New Orleans; but in no portion of the State was there a profitable yield.

In his report for November, 1867, the assistant commissioner says: "The condition of the colored race in this State is not promising. The poor results of the year's labor have had a depressing effect upon many planters and freed people. The latter have done all that was in their power; protection and assistance have been afforded by the bureau to the full extent of jurisdiction. In hundreds of cases the entire yield of the crops will not pay the wages of the laborers. Under these circumstances, sharp practices are resorted to by creditors to seize what little they could find upon the plantations. Some planters, who have drawn largely upon their merchants in New Orleans during the year, finding their inability to make payments, ship and sell their crops in other markets. Others discharge or drive off their laborers, alleging that they can feed them no longer."

Officers and agents of the bureau were instructed to put forth every effort for the prevention of, or obtaining of redress for, frauds upon laborers. The cases were brought before the civil authorities. Many of the latter, however, have exhibited the greatest indifference in cases where freedmen are concerned, and, by delay and neglect of their complaints, practically refused to do justice. The State laws make the laborers' dues a first lien on the crops; but in every case of prosecution of their just demands at law security was demanded, in most cases, far exceeding in amount the ability of the freedmen to give. Thus the practical application of the civil laws was oppressive, though evidence of premeditated maladministration by magistrates were hard to find.

The civil authorities failed to relieve the destitution that ensued. It therefore became necessary for the bureau to take some measures to prevent severe suffering. Officers and agents were instructed to forward lists, based upon careful investigation, of the indigent and helpless. This class included those who, from age or disease, were utterly unable to obtain a support, and for whom the parish authorities either could not or would not provide. The number of this class reported in December was 1,447, the value of supplies distributed to them during the month was \$3,411 88. In March the number of indigent and helpless aided was 2,210, the value of supplies given them was \$4,919 52. In June, 1868, the assistant commissioner issued a circular stating that in view of the fact that corn and vegetables were becoming plenty, and as it was thought that the few decrepid and infirm persons could be provided for by the civil authorities, the issuing of rations to indigent and helpless would be discontinued after the supplies then in the hands of the agents were exhausted.

Great benefit has resulted to the colored people of this State from the operations of the medical branch of the bureau. At the beginning of the present year two hospitals were in operation, one at New Orleans with capacity to accommodate 500 patients; the other at Shreveport with capacity to accommodate 100 patients. Dispensaries were also conducted at New Iberia, Algiers, and Monroe. None but the most extreme cases of sickness were admitted to the hospital. Connected with the hospital at New Orleans was a "Dependents' Home," in which a limited number of old and decrepit freed people were cared for.

Strenuous efforts have been made gradually to reduce the medical establishment. The dispensary at New Iberia was discontinued in December, and in May, 1868, a dispensary was substituted for the hospital at Shreveport, the remaining patients, 36 in number, being transferred to hospital at New Orleans. A saving to the government of about \$700 per month was thus effected.

September 1, the assistant commissioner, by a circular, announced that in view of the prospective discontinuance of the medical department of the bureau, no more disabled, superannuated, or destitute sick freed people would be admitted into the New Orleans freedmens' hospital, and stated that the new State government being now in full operation, this class must be provided for by the local civil authorities.

In order to relieve the extreme want occasioned by the bankruptcy of planters, and the consequent non-employment of freedmen, the assistant commissioner was directed, January 1, 1868. to advance supplies of pro-

visions, taking formal first lien on the crops, and movables used in the cultivation of the land, for reimbursement. This was accordingly done, bonds with ample security being taken to secure the fulfilment of the agreement. The State was divided into two agricultural districts, and for each a factor of the bureau designated to whom the crops, when harvested, should be consigned, and who should, upon sale, remit to the bureau agent the amount of the planter's indebtness to the bureau and the freedmen employed. This plan produced the best results; enabled planters, otherwise powerless, to resume operations, and induced merchants, who had hitherto refused, to advance supplies.

The educational work has been vigorously prosecuted. The measure of success attained is quite gratifying considering the obstacles that have been encountered—the poverty of the freedmen, the small amount of aid received from benevolent associations at the north, and, in the more remote sections, the prejudice and opposition of white citizens. In May the total number of schools in operation was 217, with 244 teachers and

10,971 pupils.

While the freedmen, as a class, exhibit a very general interest in religious matters, many of their habits still show the debasing influence of the slave system. Prominent among these is the want of a due appreciation of the obligations of the marriage contract. In this respect, however, their conduct is undergoing much improvement, and cases of desertion

of wife and family are becoming rare.

The condition of society in the more remote and sparsely settled parishes is greatly disorganized. In some sections the treatment of the colored people has been deplorable. Outrage and crimes of every description have been perpetrated upon them with impunity. In these sections the character of the local magistracy is not as high as could be desired, and many of them have connived at the escape of offenders, while some have even participated in the outrages. In other sections lawless ruffians have overawed the civil authorities, "Vigilance Committees" and "Ku-klux Klans," disguised by night, have burned the dwellings and shed the blood of unoffending freedmen. In many cases of brutal murder brought before the civil authorities, verdicts of justifiable homicide in self-defence have The agents of the bureau, in obedience to their instrucbeen rendered. tions, have exerted all the powers confided to them for the protection of the freed people, first referring the cases to the civil officials, and then, if justice is not rendered, calling on the military authorities for their For a few months past the assistant commissioner reports a decrease in the number of outrages committed, and more efficient measures on the part of the civil authorities for the apprehension and punishment of the perpetrators.

TEXAS.

Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, commanding fifth miltiary district, who was assistant commissioner of Texas at the date of my last annual report, has since continued to act as such.

The unsettled condition of this district has rendered necessary the

distribution of a large military force over the State.

The commanding officers of military posts are also acting as agents of the bureau for their respective districts, so that a comparatively small force of civilian agents are on duty in this State. By these officers the operations of the bureau have been conducted as efficiently as circumstances would permit. They have power to hear and adjudicate cases to which freedmen are parties, and to impose and collect fines. Their

mode of procedure has been conformed to that prescribed by State laws for justices of the peace, though their jurisdiction has not been limited by the amount in controversy. They are forbidden to receive fees for any services rendered by them. Sheriffs and constables have been directed to execute the process of the bureau. Appeal lies from the bureau agent to the assistant commissioner of the State.

The magistrates and judges of the higher courts of law are, in general, fair and impartial in the discharge of their duties, but juries in their verdicts, and in the weight they give to testimony, have almost always

discriminated against the freedmen.

A fearful amount of lawlessness and ruffianism has prevailed in Texas during the past year. Armed bands styling themselves Ku-klux, &c., have practiced barbarous cruelties upon the freedmen. Murders by the desperadoes who have long disgraced this State are of common occurrence. The civil authorities have been overawed, and, in many cases, even the bureau and military forces have been powerless to prevent the commission of these crimes. From information on file in the office of the assistant commissioner it appears that in the month of March the number of freedmen murdered was 21; of white men, 15; the number of freedmen assaulted with the intent to kill, 11; white men, 7. In July the number of freedmen murdered was 32; white men, 7. It has been estimated by reliable authority that in August, 1868, there were probably 5,000 indictments pending in the State for homicide, in some of its various degrees, in most cases downright murder. Yet since the close of the war only in one solitary case (that of a freedman who was hung at Houston) has punishment to the full extent of the law been awarded.

In consequence of this condition of affairs a kind of a quiet prevails among the freed people lacking but little in all the essentials of slavery. In the more remote districts, where bureau agents are 50 or 100 miles apart, and stations of troops still further distant, freedmen do not dare or presume to act in opposition to the will of their late masters. They make no effort to exercise rights conferred upon them by the acts of Congress, and few even of Union men are brave enough, or rather foolhardy enough, to advise them in anything antagonistic to the sentiments

of the people lately in rebellion.

Owing to these causes and the lack of schools the freedmen of Texas do not compare favorably with those of the States east of the Mississippi river. They have not made the same progress, and are less thrifty and provident. Nevertheless they have worked faithfully and industriously, as the condition of the crops testifies. The assistant commissioner remarks that each succeeding month they have done better and better, and complaints that they will not work are becoming very rare. It is believed that more land was planted in cotton this year than at any previous time since 1861. Notwithstanding the complaints of poverty prevalent in the winter of 1867, the planters found means to work their plantations without aid from the government. The crop this year has yielded a good return for the capital and labor invested. Doubtless the failure of this important crop in the past two years has been one of the leading causes of ill treatment of freed people by whites. This year it is hoped the laborers will receive their fair proportion of the proceeds. Heretofore defrauding them has been the rule, but lately the assistant commissioner reports an improvement in the feelings of planters toward

No serious destitution has prevailed in this State. Very few freed people are in want, and these comprise only the old and infirm. This class is generally provided for by relatives and friends. Supplies are

abundant and cheaply produced, and no necessity exists for the issue of rations.

No hospitals have been in operation in the State under the auspices of the bureau during the year, nor are any medical officers on duty in the bureau in this State.

The progress of the educational work in Texas has been much impeded by the poverty of the freedmen, and in the more remote sections by the determined opposition of white citizens. The freedmen's schools do not compare favorably with those of many other southern States.

ARKANSAS.

Brevet Major General C. H. Smith, colonel 28th infantry, has continued to perform the duties of assistant commissioner of Arkansas throughout the present year.

The organization of the bureau in this State has not been materially changed during that time, and is substantially the same as that adopted in other States

in other States.

Agents have been instructed to exercise careful supervision over the interests of those committed to their charge; to have stated times for visiting the different sections of their respective districts, and to give notice of such times in order that all persons wishing to do business with them may know when and where to meet them; and to make full monthly reports on all subjects connected with the due performance of their duties and the general welfare of the freed people.

At the beginning of the present year, owing to the same causes which operated in other States, much destitution prevailed, particularly in the cotton-growing counties in the southeastern portion of the State.

By General Order No. 15, of December 19, 1867, from headquarters military sub-district of Arkansas, the county authorities were called upon to make suitable provision, under the State laws, for the support of their poor. This order had the effect in many localities of stimulating the civil authorities to exertion, but was of little influence in cases where whole communities were destitute.

In January the assistant commissioner reported that destitution was decreasing; that no rations had been issued except to the inmates of the two hospitals and asylums at Little Rock and Helena, and that in a number of counties paupers of either color were cared for by the local authorities.

The hospital establishment in this State has been materially reduced during the year. In December, 1867, the hospitals at Fort Smith, Washington, Camden, and Pine Bluff were discontinued and dispensaries established in their stead. The permanently sick and disabled were transferred to the hospital at Little Rock. In April, 1868, the dispensary at Washington was discontinued, and in May those at Pine Bluff and Camden, as no longer necessary. A dispensary was substituted for the hospital at Helena, and 12 patients remaining sent to the hospital at Little Rock.

Great attention has been given to the important work of fostering the educational interests of the freed people. It has been the aim of the assistant commissioner to dot the State all over with school-houses as thickly as possible. Schools, previously confined to the principal towns, have been pushed into the interior and more remote sections.

In November, 1867, by circular, the assistant commissioner aunounced that aid would be given to freed people in erection of school-buildings only when they had secured a title in fee simple to sufficient ground for

the purpose; the title to be vested in a school board chosen by advice of the agent from among the colored people. Agents were directed to visit all places in their respective districts, where schools could be established, call meetings of the colored people and advise them in the choice of their school board, the selection of a site, and the general management of their educational affairs. The superintendent and assistant superintendents have addressed meetings of freed people at various points on the advantage and necessity of educating their children. The freedmen have shown great interest in the work, and nothing but their poverty has prevented them from assuming a larger proportion of the expense incurred. Considering the disadvantageous circumstances under which the school work has been prosecuted, the progress secured is encouraging.

The administration of justice by the civil authorities has been far from effective. Lawless violence and ruflianism have prevailed to an alarm-

ing extent.

Three churches belonging to freedmen in Ouachita county were burned by parties unknown on the night of April 4, 1868. The assistant commissioner attributes this wanton act to the bitter feelings aroused by the part the freedmen had taken in the then recent election, and states that similar deeds are not uncommon. "The Ku-klux Klan serve their mysterious notices and make their midnight rounds in different parts of the State. Every precaution has been taken with the forces at hand. Troops were stationed at 24 different points in the State; but even this distribution has failed to check the evil. The civil law in this State, so far as the punishment of crime is concerned, exists only in name."

On the night of May 16 a freedmen's church and school-house (not erected by government aid) in Mississippi county was burned by incendiaries. Several other gross irregularities occurred in different sections of the State during this month. Each case was as fully investigated as practicable, but with no satisfactory result, so far as the arrest or punish-

ment of the criminals is concerned.

July 25, 1868, a circular was issued by the assistant commissioner that civil government having been re-established, thereafter no agent, officer, or employé of the bureau should exercise any authority not in harmony with the laws of the State.

In his report for August the assistant commissioner says:

Affairs in the State are in a very unsettled condition. Immediately after the restoration of the civil government all military restraints were removed, and, as some little time was necessary for the appointment and qualification of civil officers, the people were left, as it were, without any government. Disorderly persons took advantage of this state of things, and, in some counties, entered upon a course of lawlessness, rowdyism, and depredations that rendered even life insecure. The result is a reign of terrorism that has prevented appointees to civil offices in many counties from qualifying and entering upon their duties. Union men have been driven from their homes, and freedmen have suffered the grossest outrages. Mr. E. G. Baker, agent in Crittenden county, was shot and severely wounded August 12, 1862. The same officer lost an arm by a similar attempted assassination at Hamburg, in Ashley county, about two years before.

KENTUCKY.

Brevet Brigadier General S. Burbank, United States army, has continued to discharge the duties of assistant commissioner of this State throughout the year.

The number of officers on duty at date of last annual report was 19; remaining at this time, 8; number of civilian agents employed October, 1867, 17; remaining, 1; number of clerks employed at present date, 19. It was hoped that by the discharge of officers and agents a virtual

discontinuance of the bureau could be effected in February, 1868, instructions were issued to that effect. The receipt of informations the proposed reduction throughout the State was followed by an indicate and large increase in the number of outrages and crimes particle and large increase in the number of outrages and crimes particle and upon freed people. It was therefore found necessary to not the proposed action. A reorganization of the State was effected July, 1868, whereby the operations of the bureau were greatly entitled and expenses reduced about \$48,983 per annum.

Practically no provision has been made by the State authorities the care of sick and destitute colored people. A hospital for such as is in operation at Louisville, Kentucky, to which patients from all professions of the State have been admitted. During the year 763 cases have been treated. Dispensaries have been conducted during the year at Louis Covington, Lexington Mount Sterling, Paducah, and Owensbord. dispensary at Paducah was discontinued in December, 1867; that Mount Sterling in May, 1868; that at Lexington in July, 1868.

Efforts have from time to time been made to induce the civil subties to take charge of the hospitals and dispensaries, and to provide the sick and destitute, but without success. July 16, 1868, the hospital that Louisville was broken up. After careful inspections, and the charge of all but the most extreme cases of permanently disabled, it found that 56 remained, who must inevitably suffer unless cared to the bureau. These were received in a "Home for the Destitute" was substituted for the hospital. The orphan asylum is still in quition at Louisville.

Lectures on the subject of education have been delivered to the people at different points throughout the State by Brevet Colone Runkle, Chaplain T. K. Noble, and by sub-assistant commissioners assistant superintendents of schools. Many obstacles have been excitered. But little aid has been received from abroad. Benevolent a ciations sustain but seven schools in the State. Active opposit has been met in some portions of the States. During the year school-houses and one church have been burned or otherwise destre by mobs. Teachers have been mobbed and driven away. In the so western part of the State the people are bitterly opposed to the edition of colored people. Schools, however, have been established at the river and railroads, and recently vigorous efforts have been to penetrate the back districts and start the work. Officers engaged the enterprise have been abused and their lives threatened.

During the year 31 school-houses have been erected by the bured Kentucky. The superintendent of education estimates that the children have received the rudiments of an education in the school.

supported by the bureau.

More than 1,100 colored soldiers in Kentucky have received their both through the bureau during the year. In many cases delay in payment been unavoidable. It has been difficult to reach claimants in remote mountainous districts. Having served in the Union army, they been the especial objects of persecution, and in hundreds of instance been driven from their homes. The outrages perpetrated by Ku-klux Klan have caused a great exodus into other States.

By the State laws a capitation tax of \$2 is imposed on each negroundate over the age of 18 years, the proceeds to be applied to the port of colored paupers and the education of colored children. Quality of the misapplication of this fund being universal, the freed pot to the number of 10,000 signed a petition, which was submitted to legislature, praying a redress of the grievance. The legislature amendments of the state of the state of the grievance.

the law, not by repealing or reducing the tax, but providing that the whole amount raised should go to the pauper fund. The practical working of this law is that in many places the tax would be collected, in some cases (as reported) two or three times the amount authorized by the law. In one or two localities the amount due for school purposes was paid; in others (where it has been used at all) the tax has been swallowed up by men who have old servants with them, and who receive \$3 or \$4 per week from the county court for the maintenance of such servants. This is the only law on the statute-books of Kentucky providing for the care of colored paupers. Practically it is worse than no law at all.

The number of outrages reported as committed by whites upon colored people in the State of Kentucky during the year is: murders, 26; rapes, 3; shootings, 30; otherwise maltreated, 265; total, 327. The mode of procedure by bureau officers in such cases has been to take the complainant and his witnesses before a United States commissioner, who, upon affidavit of complainant in due form, issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused. When arrested, the accused is taken before the commissioner and examined, and if the evidence sustain the charge he is held in bond or committed for trial at the next session of the United States district court. Another and more successful plan has been to bring the witnesses before the United States grand jury and procure an indictment and warrant for the arrest of the accused. But the difficulty in bringing offenders to punishment has been, not the procurement of indictments or warrants, but in making arrests. The United States marshals and bailiffs have found it difficult to make arrests in some parts of the State, and in others impossible. The people of the locality where the outrages occur warn, conceal, and protect the evil-doers. Take for instance the case of George W. Northcraft, who murdered David Coulter, an inoffensive colored preacher, in cold blood; this man North-craft rides through the country armed and attended by a body-guard, and the marshals do not succeed in capturing him. In some districts one white man is seldom, if ever, brought to justice for murdering The United States marshal of the district has warrants unanother. served for the arrest of 25 offenders.

Outside of the large towns there has been comparatively little destitution. A small quantity of coal and clothing have been issued to prevent extreme suffering. The total number of rations issued to colored people sick in hospital and to the destitute in other parts of the State

was 82,395; value, \$17,714 07.

During the year the average rate of monthly wages has been for males \$17.49; for females, \$8.74, besides rations and quarters. Owing to the arguments of employers very many of the labor contracts made have not been submitted to bureau agents for inspection and approval. As a result the contracts are generally verbal, entered into without the presence of white witnesses. This leaves the laborers without a remedy in the State courts. In many cases of contract for a share of the crop the freedmen have been driven away as soon as the crops were secured, the employers calling to their aid the Ku-klux or other bands of midnight prowlers.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages a majority of the freedmen have labored faithfully. Many have become property-holders, and wherever they have been fairly treated they have shown marked improvement in every respect. Complaints have been made that freed people crowded into the towns. Two reasons are assigned for this: first, to take advantage of the facilities for educating their children; second, because they

are molested and driven out of the country by the Ku-klux or regulators,

and fly to the towns for protection.

The State of Kentucky discriminates against colored children bound apprentices, by not requiring the persons to whom the children are bound to educate them. This has given the agents of the bureau much trouble, and through their aid many children bound by the State courts have been released by the United States court.

TENNESSEE.

Brevet Major General W. P. Carlin has continued to discharge the duties of assistant commissioner in this State.

The State is divided into the sub-districts of Nashville, Pulaski, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Memphis, with an officer or agent in charge of each.

At the close of the year 1867 the organization of the secret society known as the Ku-klux Klan took place. General Carlin, assistant commissioner, early called the attention of the governor of the State and the military authorities to the danger of permitting this society to continue its operations. The number of outrages perpetrated by this band, or by desperadoes apparently belonging to it, has been very great. The intimidation of the colored people seemed to be its object, to effect which colored men are frequently taken from their beds at night and flogged unmercifully, and occasionally killed. These outrages, and occasional efforts of the colored men to resist them, have given to several counties the character of lawless and disorderly communities. Since the assembling of the legislature the fear that the militia would be called out to preserve the peace of the State has had a great effect in restoring quiet, and for a few months past the number of outrages has greatly decreased.

The power of the bureau to administer justice having been withdrawn, the colored people have had to rely on the civil authorities to enforce their rights. In the large cities, and in East Tennessee, and occasionally in Middle and West Tennessee, justice has been impartially administered in matters arising out of contracts; but the enforcement of the laws in

criminal cases has been very imperfect.

During the year ending July 1, 1868, 179 homicides were committed in the State. Many of the victims were freedmen, and some of the mur-

derers were, also.

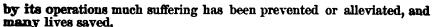
In many cases of assault or other crime upon freed people, when the victim prefers his complaint, the criminals turn around, swear out a peace warrant against the complainant, have him put under large bonds to keep the peace, and the security not being forthcoming, have him marched off to jail. This is the manner in which the freed people receive iustice at the hands of civil authorities in some sections.

The crops this year seem to be very good. This is the best evidence

that the colored men have labored faithfully.

No rations have been issued to colored people or whites during the past year, except to the sick in the hospital at Nashville, and to the inmates of the orphan asylum at Memphis, except also a small quantity of bacon and meal, costing \$394 85, issued to destitute people (43 white and 357 colored) at Memphis, in February and March.

But one hospital, located at Nashille, has been maintained in this State by the bureau during the year. Earnest efforts have been made to induce the municipal authorities of Nashville to make immediate provision for the sick and destitute freedmen who have hitherto been cared for by the bureau. It is much to be regretted that these efforts have thus far been unsuccessful. The strictest economy compatible with the demands of humanity has been observed in the conduct of the medical division, and



A very important branch of the labor of the bureau has been the collecting and disbursing of bounty claims to colored soldiers or their widows and heirs. The amount disbursed by the agent at Nashville

alone during the year is \$83,402 03.

The most important work of the bureau during the past year has been the erection and repair of school buildings and the employment of teachers. But little pecuniary aid has been received from the colored people. In the month of June, 1868, there were in operation 120 schools, with 161 teachers, (49 colored and 112 white,) and 8,246 pupils. A few schools have been put in operation under the new school law, and the teachers in part paid from the State school fund. But the operation of this law has been slow.

During the year Mr. Newton, teacher at Somerville, Tennessee, was cruelly beaten, and his life threatened. At the request of the assistant **com missioner troo**ps were sent there, and Mr. Newton resumed his school. At Saulsbury, Mr. Frost, a teacher, was cruelly abused and punished at night by a party of disguised men. At Pocahontas Mr. W. S. Holly was maltreated in the same manner. The school-houses at Wartrace, Carthage, and a few other places, were burned by unknown incendiaries; but for several months past such outrages have ceased, and the opposition to colored schools is decreasing.

CONCLUSION.

1st. Many entreaties have come to me from southern men, colored and white, and from several assistant commissioners, to urge upon Congress the continuance of the operations of this bureau beyond the time of its limit by law. But after having carefully considered the whole subject I believe it better not to do so. It is extremely difficult to induce the cities and counties to assume the charge of the indigent, and they will not do so while the general government furnishes assistance. suffering will doubtless result from the complete withdrawal of the bureau during the coming winter in Virginia and Mississippi, unless some provisions be made by the district commanders. I therefore recommend a special appropriation to be placed in their hands to enable them to defray the expenses of the freedmen's hospitals in Richmond and Vicksburg. They already have the power, while these States remain unreconstructed, to give the same protection to freedmen as to other people under their jurisdiction.

2d. There is also a hospital in this District for which I ask an appropriation. It contains the aged and infirm that had accumulated at Freedmen's Village, and many sick people from Virginia and Maryland, who came to Washington as refugees. The city authorities do not deem them properly charged to the city corporation. While I remain in charge of the educational work and the payment of bounties I can with very little trouble take the charge of this hospital, doing it without establishing a precedent, as I should do by continuing any kind of relief in a State outside of this district.

There is so much poverty in this city among refugees and freedmen that I fear the withdrawal of the generous aid of the government will be the occasion of extreme want and suffering. I therefore earnestly recommend that every possible aid be granted through the channel of labor **upon the public grounds** and avenues, and that all direct relief be granted through the mayor and the city authorities.

3d. The hospital in New Orleans, which is also an asylum for the aged, infirm, and insane, has not yet been closed. I recommend a small appropriation for this hospital, to be placed in the hands of the department commander.

4th. Congress has made appropriations for the rental, repairs, and construction of buildings for educational purposes. This money I have expended, as I believed was intended in the appropriation, aiding universities, colleges, normal schools, and schools of lower grade in this District and throughout those States where there was an active work of education in progress. This work was conducted by corporate bodies, organized benevolent associations, churches, and boards of trustees, with which I have co-operated in accordance with the express terms of the law. But as a protection to disbursing officers I have directed them to retain these buildings or lien upon them upon their books. Now, I propose, unless Congress otherwise directs, to transfer the said buildings to the societies and trustees referred to, provided they guarantee that their use or proceeds of their rental or sale shall be devoted strictly to the purposes for which the appropriations were made. After taking legal advice I am satisfied that this disposition of these structures will carry out the purpose and intent of the law.

5th. Great efforts have been made in this District to set in operation colored schools, of every grade, from the infant class to the university. To encourage this work, and make it an honor to the capital, larger appropriations are necessary than can be made by the city corporation. I therefore earnestly recommend that to them, in conjunction with the white schools, a grant of public lands be made by act of Congress.

6th. I will forward a supplementary report as soon after the closing of this bureau as practicable, when I hope to be able to give a succinct account of its operations from the beginning, and a resume of the results accomplished by this branch of the War Department. I feel deeply grateful to the officers and agents, who have worked hard and successfully to carry into execution the previsions of the law. The extent of their work is presented in the body of the report. The following is my estimate of funds to be appropriated, and the disposition to be made of them:

Estimate of amount required for maintenance of following hospitals for one year.

Locality.	No.of permanent- ly disabled pa- tients.	No. of physicians required.	Aggregate pay of physicans.]	No. of attendants required.	Aggregate pay of attendants.	Medicines, &c., per annum.	Daily rations, at 20 cents per ra-
Washington, D. C	200	2	\$2,160	25	\$3,488	\$2,000	\$14,400
Richmond, Va	300	1	1,200	30	4,080	3,000	21,600
New Orleans, La	180	2	2,160	15	2,280	2,000	12,960
Vicksburg, Miss	150	2	2, 160	12	1,920	1,500	10,800
	830	7	7,680	82	11,760	8,500	59,760

Estimated aggregate cost, \$87,700.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War.

15



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the corps of engineers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. The number of officers in the corps of engineers at the end of the

year was 114 on the active list, and five on the retired.	
Eight officers were added to the corps by promotion of graduate	s of
the Military Academy. No casualties have occurred in the corps du	ing
the past year.	Ŭ
On the 30th of June, 1868, the officers were distributed as follows	:
On duty at the headquarters of the corps	6
On duty with boards of engineers for fortifications	8
On duty with battalion of engineers	21
On duty, construction of fortifications	13
On duty, construction of fortifications and harbor and river improve-	
ments	21
On duty, harbor and river improvements	14
On duty, survey of the lakes	9
On special duty	2
On detached duty	15
Retired, off duty	2
Graduates Military Academy, on graduating leave	8
_	
Total	119
=	
The officers detached were on duty as follows:	
Members of the Light-house Board, Brigadier General Richard	
Delafield, brevet major general United States army, and Colonel	
Hartman Bache, brevet brigadier general United States army	2
Engineer secretary to Light-house Board, Major O. M. Poe, brevet	
brigadier general United States army	1
Aides-de-camp to the General of the army, Major C. B. Comstock,	
brevet brigadier general United States army, and Major O. E. Bab-	
bic to brigation general onlock balloc army, and radio 0.22. 200	
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army	2
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the	2
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army	2
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army	
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army. On staff of major general commanding military division of the	
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army On staff of major general commanding military division of the Pacific, Major H. M. Robert	1
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army On staff of major general commanding military division of the Pacific, Major H. M. Robert	1
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army On staff of major general commanding military division of the Pacific, Major H. M. Robert	1
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army On staff of major general commanding military division of the Pacific, Major H. M. Robert	1
 cock, brevet brigadier general United States army. On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army On staff of major general commanding military division of the Pacific, Major H. M. Robert. On duty under the immediate orders of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Captain C. W. Howell, brevet major United States army. On staff of brevet major general commanding department of the Platte, First Lieutenant R. W. Petriken. On duty at the Military Academy, Captain P. S. Michie, brevet lieu- 	1 1 1
cock, brevet brigadier general United States army On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army On staff of major general commanding military division of the Pacific, Major H. M. Robert. On duty under the immediate orders of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Captain C. W. Howell, brevet major United States army. On staff of brevet major general commanding department of the Platte, First Lieutenant R. W. Petriken On duty at the Military Academy, Captain P. S. Michie, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army, Captain W. H. H. Benyaurd,	1 1 1
 cock, brevet brigadier general United States army. On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army On staff of major general commanding military division of the Pacific, Major H. M. Robert. On duty under the immediate orders of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Captain C. W. Howell, brevet major United States army. On staff of brevet major general commanding department of the Platte, First Lieutenant R. W. Petriken. On duty at the Military Academy, Captain P. S. Michie, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army, First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, brevet major United States army, First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, 	1 1 1
 cock, brevet brigadier general United States army. On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army On staff of major general commanding military division of the Pacific, Major H. M. Robert. On duty under the immediate orders of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Captain C. W. Howell, brevet major United States army. On staff of brevet major general commanding department of the Platte, First Lieutenant R. W. Petriken. On duty at the Military Academy, Captain P. S. Michie, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army, Captain W. H. H. Benyaurd, brevet major United States army, First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, First Lieutenant J. C. Post, First Lieutenant H. M. Adams, and 	1 1 1
 cock, brevet brigadier general United States army. On staff of Lieutenant General, commanding military division of the Missouri, Major W. E. Merrill, brevet colonel United States army On staff of major general commanding military division of the Pacific, Major H. M. Robert. On duty under the immediate orders of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Captain C. W. Howell, brevet major United States army. On staff of brevet major general commanding department of the Platte, First Lieutenant R. W. Petriken. On duty at the Military Academy, Captain P. S. Michie, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army, First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, brevet major United States army, First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, 	1 1 1

The following officers of infantry were on duty during the year under my orders: Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Wilson, thirty-fifth infantry, brevet major general United States army, Second Lieutenant E. T. Hoffman, thirty-fifth infantry, and the following civil enginees under the authority of the Secretary of War were employed, namely: Messrs. W. Milnor Roberts, D. C. Jenné, H. C. Long, and Clarence King.

SEA-COAST AND LAKE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

Material progress has been made during the year upon those portions of the defences not affected by the questions, now prominent, respecting the increased use to be made of iron in covering and protecting guns, gunners, and scarps, against the action of projectiles of very large calibres, served from armored batteries. It has been found practicable to advance the condition of the fortifications very sensibly in many particulars, although the appropriations for this object have been quite restricted, and much within the amounts asked for for this service. The construction of walls, piers, and arches; of casemates, quarters, storerooms, and magazines, foundations, counterscarps, and other parts of our defensive works, can be continued with advantage, independently of the special question of armor, which exacts deliberate and prolonged examination here, as well as in other countries.

The work of restoration on the forts on the southern sea-coast has been continued, so that a large portion of the defences of New Orleans, as well as Mobile and Pensacola, have been placed again in condition for

A careful inspection has been made by an experienced engineer officer of the defences of the southern Atlantic coast, between Cape Henry and Cape Florida; their condition ascertained, and projects and estimates prepared for their restoration to a serviceable condition as well as for desirable modifications and improvements. Whenever it shall be considered expedient to undertake these meliorations, and Congress shall make the necessary appropriations, officers of engineers can be put upon this duty, and the work be commenced.

Inspections of the works in progress on the Pacific coast, as well as examinations of existing defences, proposed sites, and the frontier and sea-board lines of that coast, have been made by Lieutenant Colonel B. S. Alexander, brevet brigadier general United States army; and the board of engineers, of which that officer is the presiding member, has had under consideration, and acted upon, a number of important questions pertaining to the defence of that coast, which were committed to it for examination. These questions include selections of sites for defensive works, direction of surveys, with the determination of their extent and character, preparation of projects of fortifications, and examinations of the plans of forts under construction with a view to their melioration and improvement.

The special examinations and experiments in progress for the purposes of devising suitable methods of applying and serving enlarged artillery in the sea-coast batteries and forts, and of protecting our defences against attacks strengthened by such artillery and protection, have not yet afforded all the desired conclusions. The undeveloped condition of branches of manufacturing industry, the gravity of the subject, and other causes external to the professional questions involved, have delayed the progress of the investigations. But this delay has at least enlarged the field of examinations and opened channels of intelligence, the use of which will eventually render more full and complete the solution of the question.



Among these inquiries may be mentioned a series of experiments, on a reduced scale, made by Captain W. R. King, brevet major United States army, with steel projectiles of various forms, and with plates of iron and of steel, of various qualities, thicknesses, forms, and combinations.

These experiments are being carried on with a view to ascertaining the relative resistances to penetration of the metals tested, and such other qualities as could be determined in this manner. They may be followed by experiments on a larger scale, in such cases as from their importance may require it.

These experiments, and the investigations to which they lead, were regarded chiefly as finders; that is, where undertaken with a view to re-

ducing the number and cost of the larger experiments.

Their results are valuable, giving facts concerning the laws of penetration of solid wrought-iron plates; of laminated plating; of combinations of wrought and chilled cast iron; of cast and rolled Bessemer steel; of penetration in sand; and the effect of different forms of head upon

the penetrating power of the projectile.

Besides revisory examinations of projects for the modification of existing forts, and of works in progress, extended and varied experiments upon materials and combinations for parapets have been made by the board of engineers for fortifications, Colonel J. G. Barnard, brevet major general United States army, presiding officer, including earth of different kinds, several sorts of masonry, metal plates, and these several elements applied together in various ways; the results of which have been to afford the knowledge requisite for the preparation of suitable cover for open batteries in a large portion of cases, and for important positions.

Several experimental structures, into which iron enters as the special element, have also been made ready for trial under the direction of the board of engineers for fortifications, and these will soon be subjected to proper tests, carefully applied. These structures represent the application of this material both to open and covered batteries, and to existing works as well as in new ones. The trials executed and proposed will therefore, together, provide for all the cases belonging to our system of

coast defences.

Another question which is receiving the attention of the corps of engineers, is one which has lately been reopened by the direction which experiments in England have taken, viz: whether it may not be better to seek some arrangement for mounting barbette guns which will allow the gun to descend, either during or after the recoil, so as to bring it under cover of the parapets, and thus avoid the expense of constructing iron shields or embrasures for barbette guns.

This question has been heretofore studied by several officers of the corps at various times, and models and drawings of several devices for the purpose have been made. The interest in this subject has been renewed by the recent trials of Captain Moncrieff's counterpoise barbette carriage for a seven inch rifle, at Shoeburyness, which is represented to

be a successful solution of the problem.

The estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are based upon the most moderate progress in the defences; and this only upon those portions of them which are not affected by the questions of cover, or armor, discussed about the country, in respect to its seaboard deshould be appropriated, to be present of the progressions in debate that touch

ture of these sums. Several of the forts are suffering by the delay and interruptions of labor. At some of them the encroachments of the sea are causing serious injury to the sites, which, if not arrested, will prove destructive to portions of the defences.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, in charge of Colonel T. I. Cram, brevet major general United States army.—Operations at this work during the year have resulted as follows: The ditch has been widened to 25 feet, and about 900 square yards of the counterscarp have been graded and sodded. The glacis has been graded opposite the east face of the north bastion, and 2,000 cubic yards of earth embanked on other portions. The lateral batteries have been laid out, and about 6,000 cubic yards of earth from the ditch embanked along the lines of their parapets. The concrete covering has been applied to the magazine in the demilune. The stone coping of the face wall of this magazine has been completed, as also the brick wall to sustain the earth covering at the extremity next to the salient gun platform, and the doors have been made and hung. The excavation for the foundation of the magazine in the west battery has been completed, and the doors for this magazine, and also that in the east battery, made. The ramp leading from the roadway up the glacis to the ditch opposite the sallyport, under the north flank of the east bastion, has been finished. A new main roadway to replace the existing one has been located and graded. The drain leading along the rear of soldiers' quarters has been rebuilt and enlarged, and the ditch drain and main gateway completed.

During the present year it is contemplated to complete the magazine, and the 15-inch gun platform in the demilune; to construct breast heights, gun platforms, magazines, and parapets of lateral batteries; to complete the grading, sodding, and seeding of counterscarp and glacis; to reconstruct roadway from main entrance to engineer wharf, and execute such incidental work of repairs as may be found necessary.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$20,000.

Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, New York, in charge of Colonel T. J. Cram, brevet major general United States army, and Captain F. Hararood, breret lieutenant colonel United States army.—Operations during the year were confined to repairs of temporary buildings for storage and

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Additional works for the defence of Buffalo, New York.—The condition of these remains the same as was reported last year.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

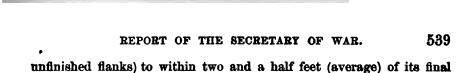
Fort Niagara, mouth of Niagara river, New York, in charge of Colonel T. J. Cram, brevet major general United States army, and Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Blunt, brevet colonel United States army.—Comparatively little has been done at this work since operations were suspended in October, 1866.

The principal work executed has been the completion of the sallyport arch with its roof surfaces, and of the other arches of the land front, with the covering of mastic on part of the left flank, and the carrying up of the dry stone wall back of the scarp.

The succeeding operations to be undertaken are the stone coping of the scarp, building entrances and stairways to flank casemates and gallery at re-entrant, and embanking of the land front parapet.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$25,000.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Blunt, brevet colonel United States army .- The principal operations of the year have been the raising of the scarp on all the fronts (omitting the



The masonry of the two stone guard-houses flanking the sallyport has been completed. All the roof surfaces on front No. 4 have been finished and covered with mastic, and the parapet of the curtain and flanks mainly

embanked.

height.

The stone used is quarried on the public land.

During the coming year it is proposed to complete the scarp of faces and curtains, and part of the flanks.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Blunt, brevet colonel United States army, and Captain J. W. Barlow, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army.— The principal operations at this work have been the completion of the flagging of the first and second stories of bastions C and D; raising the south end of the parade wall of curtain III, and the staircase in bastion C, to reference (30.80'); turning the lower passage arches in bastion C, and the second story arches of curtain III; advancing the interior finish of the officers' quarters, and constructing the revetment wall of coverface.

During the present year it is proposed to complete the staircase in bastion C, the parade wall of curtain III, and the revetment wall of

coverface.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$25,000.

Fort Knox, Bucksport, Penobscot river, Maine, in charge of Major T. L. Casey, brevet colonel United States army, and Lieutenant Colonel George Thom, brevet brigadier general United States army.—Operations on this work, owing to the limited amount of the appropriation available therefor, were discontinued about the middle of October last, and consisted in completing the masonry and subdrainage of the storage casemates under the parade of the main work, and digging a trench behind the rear wall a part of the distance to receive a conduit for the roof drainage; completing the banquette steps of the north counterscarp gallery; placing the pintles and traverse irons upon seven front pintle platforms of the north covered way and on two flanking positions in the northeast demi-bastion; mounting guns on batteries A and B; finishing officers' quarters; finishing parapets and terrepleins of 15-inch guns; and in repairs of slopes, roads, and drainage of the work.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$25,000.

Fort Popham, mouth of Kennebec river, Maine, in charge of Major Thomas L. Casey, brevet colonel United States army, and Lieutenant Colonel George Thom, brevet brigadier general United States army.—Active operations were carried on from July 1st to the end of October, 1867. The arches of the gun casemates, Nos. 24 to 37 inclusive, on the water-fronts were covered with concrete, the roof surfaces formed and covered with mastic, and the mastic covered with brick flatting, except where the valley arches are to be constructed. The concrete floors of the three magazines on terreplein of water-fronts were laid, and the side walls brought up to the level of roof surfaces. In the scarp 386 running feet of the course immediately under the cordon were laid, completing that course except on the gorge, and bringing the water-fronts and outer faces of the bastions up to reference (45'.)

Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Fort Gorges, Portland Harbor, Maine, in charge of Major Thomas L. Casey, brevet colonel United States army, and Lieutenant Colonel George Thom, brevet brigadier general United States army.—The progress made during the year is as follows: The rubble foundations, 15 feet in depth,

for two of the stairway towers have been completed; the cut stone masonry of tower No. 1, (in angle I-II) has been carried up 24½ feet; that of tower No. 3, (in angle III-IV) six feet; and that of tower No. 4, (in angle IV-V) 20 feet, being now built up to reference (47'.)

The scarps of the magazines have all been reinforced, and their brick linings completed. The ante-rooms have been finished and fitted up for

ordnance store-rooms.

Three barbette center pintle gun platforms have been built.

The two magazine traverses on the gorge, and four bomb proof traverses, have been built and partially covered with concrete.

The quarters in the gorge have nearly all been lathed and plastered, all the windows and outer doors glazed and put in, and some of the rooms nearly completed.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$25,000.

New Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine, in charge of Major Thomas L. Cascy, brevet colonel United States army, and Lieutenant Colonel George Thom, brevet brigadicr general United States army.—The progress made during the year is as follows: The scarps B and C of old enclosed work have been carried from reference (16') and scarp A from its foundations in reference (11'8") to completion in reference (32';) the earthern parapet on front C has been carried to reference (40') for about two-thirds of the length of this front; and the remainder of this front, and fronts B and A, have been covered with earth to reference (36') to protect them through the winter.

The stairway from the upper to the lower parade, south flank, has been carried from reference (11'8") to reference (28',) which completes the steps as well as the masonry between it and the old enclosed work.

In the magazine traverse of the south battery excavation has been made for its foundation and drainage through the parapet; the drains built; concrete foundation laid; and the masonry built as follows: The cut stone masonry on the east side and front carried to reference (33';) the brick work in the entrance up to reference (32';) and in the anteroom and west side of magazine to reference (31'.)

The two piers on front II next to angle II-III have been carried up to reference (12';) the remaining pier, and the magazine foundation at the

angle I-II, have been carried up to reference (6'6".)

In the old enclosed work the brick buildings heretofore used as officers' quarters, and the two small magazines in it, have been taken down, preparatory to building a new magazine.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Maine, in charge of Major Thomas L. Casey, brevet colonel United States army, and Lieutenant Colonel George Thom, brevet brigadier general United States army.—The progress made during the year is as follows: The gorge wall of east bastion has been carried from reference (56'8") to reference (59'9";) and the two magazines and gorge scarp also to reference (59'9";) the flagging of the second tier of the gorge laid, and ante-rooms in the gorge of this bastion finished.

The gorge parade wall of the west bastion, together with its two magazines and ante-rooms, have been carried from reference (41') to reference (59'9";) and the gorge scarp wall in rear, from reference (55'3") to reference (59'9") and all the flagging laid on the second tier of the gorge. The magazines and ante-rooms of the bastion have been finished.

Excavation has been made for the foundation of magazine traverse C of the main work, its parade wall carried up to reference (56,) and its

other walls to reference (58'9".)

Partial excavation has been made for magazine traverse B. Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Fort McClary, Portsmouth Harbor, Kittery Point, Maine, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Foster, brevet major general United States army. At this fort the work accomplished in the past fiscal year comprises the completion of the excavation of the solid rock to the required dimensions to form the ditches of the north and west (land) fronts, and for cisterns, magazines, covered passages to the caponnieres, and cunettes to the ditches; the construction of one hundred and sixty-two feet of granite masonry scarps of the west fronts, and of the entire length of granite scarp of the north front to the height of nine courses, or twenty feet four inches to the reference (59';) the construction of the granite masonry scarp of the northwest caponniere, including four embrasures complete to a height of four courses or eleven feet two inches, to the reference (50' 10";) the construction in this caponniere of a brick eistern, and granite masonry magazine, with brick covering arches and a portion of the granite masonry side walls of the passage leading to the terreplein; the extension of the granite scarp of the south front across the south end of the west ditch; the filling with dry rock the south end of this ditch to the requisite grade, and the dry rock filling behind the scarp walls and in the glacis.

This year it is proposed to continue the work on the land fronts.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$75,000.

Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Foster, brevet major general United States army.—At this fort during the year no work except the guarding and preservation of machinery and material has been done.

A large supply of materials and ample machinery are ready for active

operations.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, in charge of Colonel H. W. Benham, brevet major general United States army.—The work for the past year has consisted mainly in building one bomb proof traverse on the coverface of the northeast front (No. 2) and the construction of another almost to completion on the same coverface. The building up of the scarp wall and arch of the main gateway, with some repairs of drains, slopes, &c., and the removal of the old engineer buildings within the fort, and their reconstruction nearly to completion on the exterior of the work.

During the present year it is proposed to continue the construction of bomb proof traverses around the parapet of main work, complete the engineer buildings outside the fort, repair embankments and slopes, and stop the leaks over the arches of some of the principal casemates.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$100,000.

Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, in charge of Colonel H. W. Benham, brevet major general United States army.—The work of the year has consisted mainly in the construction of the long covered way which forms a large arched communication between the tower ditch and south battery; the raising of the embankment up to the height of the proposed terreplein of the bastions at the northeast, northwest, and southwest angles of the proposed earthwork around the tower; the repair of the embankments of several of the bomb proof traverses at the different batteries, and the receiving and preparation of the material necessary for constructing the open covered way from the south battery to water batteries.

* the protection of the face of the bluff in front of the east battery,

the continuation of the embankment of the earthwork surrounding the tower, and the construction of the open covered way from the south to the water batteries.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$75,000.

Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, in charge of Colonel H. W. Benham, brevet major general United States army.—The work of the past fiscal year comprises the completion of the masonry, concrete, and earth covering of the magazines of the northwest exterior battery, the commencement and essential completion of the masonry of the large bomb proof traverse of the southeast exterior battery, and the commencement of the masonry of the adjacent magazine, the cutting down of the parapet, and the enlargement and raising of the embankment at the outer extremity of this battery to the level of the terreplein for the central front pintle guns there, and the preparation of the stone required for the gun platforms and magazines.

It is proposed during the present year to commence the construction of the new sea-wall, complete the traverse and magazine of southeast

battery, and repair the slopes of the northwest battery.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Permanent forts at Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts.—Commencement of operations here are waiting for the preparation of plans for the works.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Massachusetts, in charge of Captain J. A. Smith, brevet major United States army.—The scarp and parade walls have been completed, also the concreting of roofs over arches.

All the foundations for breast height wall and gun platforms have

been raised to the height for receiving the stone superstructures.

The mastic covering of roofs is far advanced, and all the valley arches

with their manholes and covers completed.

The masonry for three magazines has been built. The masonry of two stair towers on gorge has been completed, and the towers furnished with iron stairways.

The balcony forming communication with second tier of quarters has been completed, and two casemates for quarters have been furred with

brick.

The iron work for upper balcony has been made, and the balcony nearly finished. Two magazines have been completed and made ready to receive powder. Four heavy doors have been made for magazines, also all the hinges for outer doors, and several doors fitted and hung.

It is proposed during the year ending June 30, 1869, to cover the mastic roofing with bricks, gravel, and earth, and to complete as far as possible with available funds the construction of parapet and terreplein and covering for magazines.

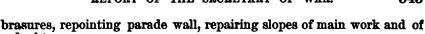
The work has now arrived so near completion that it is highly import-

ant it should progress continuously until finished.

The amount estimated to complete the work, exclusive of additional batteries, for which plans have been prepared, is fifty thousand dollars.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, in charge of Major D. C. Houston, brevet colonel United States army.—The work on this fort has consisted in removal and repairs of barn, repairs of permanent wharf, construction of new postern gates, putting up iron railing about terreplein stairway, construction of water-closets for enlisted men, building guard-house, repairing sidewalks, coping and surface drains, repairing casemate arches and terreplein to prevent leakage, refacing brick em-



The work contemplated for the year ending June 30, 1869, will consist in repairs of permanent wharf; repairs of sea-wall protecting embankment of glacis west of fort; repointing parade wall of main work and the redoubt; continuing repairs of brick embrasures, main work.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Defences of Dutch island, Rhode Island, western entrance Narragansett bay, in charge of Major D. C. Houston, brevet colonel United States army.— Operations at this point during the past year have consisted in altering the upper battery to adapt it to an armament of 15-inch guns; constructing a permanent wharf; moving and repairing building for overseer's quarters; preparing site for proposed permanent work on summit of the island; removing and repairing buildings used as mess-house and stable, and making roads.

The operations contemplated for the year ending June 30, 1869, are completing the work above enumerated, and commencing work on the per-

manent defences.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, in charge of Major H. L. Abbot, brevet brigadier general United States army.—The operations during the past year have been confined to completing two service magazines; laying two 15-inch gun platforms upon the coverface; making necessary modifications of the casemates of the lower tier of the main work, to adapt them to receive the new iron carriages of the 10-inch guns; and to making necessary repairs upon the wharf, engineer buildings, &c., and a survey of the public lands.

The operations proposed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, are the following: Completing the work now on hand, constructing magazine

in place of arms, extending sea-wall and repairing wharf. Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Fort at Willet's Point, eastern entrance to New York harbor, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel James C. Duane, brevet brigadier general United States army.—At this work during the year the arch over the service magazine in the second tier of the channel bastion, the drain gallery in the rear of the northeast retaining wall, the guard-house, and the quarters for engineer in charge, were finished. The arches over the salient casemate and two flank casemates in the channel bastion, and the cloister arch connecting the flank casemates with the service magazine, were constructed, and excavation for a storage magazine commenced.

It is contemplated for the present year, to continue the excavation for

the storage magazine as far as the funds will allow.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Fort Columbus, Governor's island, New York harbor, in charge of Major N. Bowen, brevet colonel United States army.—The operations of the year at this work consisted in pointing the scarp; relaying with new flagging the area under the portico of barracks; taking up and repairing the drains near magazine; cutting man-holes in flagging of sidewalk; repairing roads, slopes, glacis and grass plots in parade, and other slight repairs.

For the coming fiscal year it is proposed to renovate the system of drains and cunettes for the island; repair coping; make a new floor of mastic and brick concrete for cellar vault; reline and refloor magazines; make new draw-bridge and portcullis; continue unfinished repairs, and make any others that may become necessary for the preservation of the

work.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$15,000.

Castle Williams, Governor's island, New York harbor, in charge of Major N. Bowen, brevet colonel United States army.—The galleries, doors, and embrasure shutters of the casemates have been repaired. Ten casemates have been repayed with bricks, and the iron traverse rails repaired.

The seams of the mastic covering of terreplien have been calked with

oakum and pitch.

A new iron gutter has been put up around the parade wall on the terre-

plein of barbette.

During the present fiscal year it is proposed to repair and partly refloor the galleries and the upper tiers of casemates, and renew the heavy girders there; reline and refloor the magazines; and make any other repairs that may become necessary.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$10,000.

South battery, Governor's island, New York harbor, in charge of Major N. Bowen, brevet colonel United States army.—In the parade the flagging has been taken up and relaid; the walks in front of magazine taken up and new flagging laid; the stone and mason work of well repaired. The pavement in the sallyport has been taken up, dressed, and relaid, and the drains have been opened and repaired.

During the present fiscal year it is proposed to point masonry, repair

the coping, and reline and refloor magazines.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$5,000.

Fort Wood, Bedloe's island, New York harbor, in charge of Major N. Bowen, brevet colonel United States army.—During the year the exterior walls and coping of the magazines, the coping of the parade wall, the mason work of the steps and posterns, and the brick work of barracks, have been pointed. The draw-bridge and its railing have been repaired. The sea-wall has been repaired, and the slopes have been repaired and resodded.

For the present fiscal year it is proposed to point masonry, repave posterns, repair coping, reline and refloor magazines, repair slopes, and

reinforce gun platforms.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$60,000.

New battery, near Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel John Newton, brevet major general United States army.—At this work during the year one traverse magazine has been lengthened to 25 feet, and five, each 25 feet long, have been nearly completed. The north and south magazines are now completed, except the entrances and a short drain for the latter.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel John Newton, brevet major general United States army.—During the year over 2,000 feet of drainwork have been completed. A portion of the counterscarp wall was taken down and partially rebuilt, and other labor expended in pointing walls, constructing and hanging doors, moving and repairing carpenter shop, and storehouse, &c.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, in charge of Lieutenant Coloncl John Newton, brevet major general United States army.—A small sum derived from contingencies of fortifications was devoted to boring upon the proposed site of the new work.

The terreplein, where not covered with a shed, leaks badly, and should at once be repaired in a temporary manner to prevent decay of the wooden gun platforms and casemates.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, New York harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, brevet major general United States army.—During the past year operations have been confined to those necessary to complete the construction of the south soldiers' latrine, and the drain appertaining to it on the slope in front of the south side of the wing, and also the making of roads, care and preservation of slopes, repairs thereto, &c.

The work for the ensuing fiscal year will be the excavation of the parade of the fort, and the preservation of the slopes, drains, roads, &c.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$80,000.

Battery Hudson, New York harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, brevet major general United States army.—No work has been applied to this battery during the last fiscal year beyond such as was incidental to keeping it in order, such as cleaning out drains and traps, cutting the grass, &c.

The operations for the current fiscal year will be confined to repairs upon the storage magazine, which leaks, and in the preservation of the

work.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

New casemated battery on Staten island, New York harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, brevet major general United States army.—The stone cutting for the foundation courses was continued during July and August,

1867, and was then suspended for more pressing work.

Preliminary operations for the construction of a stone wharf, in place of the wooden one at present existing, were commenced in May, 1868, and continued to the end of the fiscal year. These consisted in preparing the road leading to the dock, and cutting stone for the wharf from granite stock on hand.

Operations for the ensuing fiscal year will be directed to the con-

struction of the stone wharf above mentioned.

No appropriation is asked for the next fiscal year.

North cliff battery, Staten island, New York harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, brevet major general United States army.—The operations of the past year are comprised in the construction and completion of the principal magazine, the filling above it, and the filling of the parade in the south end. The magazine is complete, with the exception of hanging the doors. The parados has been filled up nearly to the level of the foundation of the bomb-proof and magazine, in reference (22'.)

The operations for the ensuing year will be directed merely to finishing the filling above the magazine, sodding and completing the slopes in rear of the battery, and, if the means on hand will justify it, in laying the foundation and a portion of the rubble wall of the bomb-proof and maga-

zines in the parados.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

South cliff battery, Staten island, New York harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, brevet major general United States army.—The operations on this work have been confined to excavating for and macadamizing the roads from the south end of the battery to the rear of Battery Hudson, and from the north end to Fort Wadsworth; paving the gutters of these roads, and resodding portions of the slope resting thereon.

The operations of the current fiscal year will be merely to preserve

and keep in order the battery.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel John Newton, brevet major general United States army.—The condition of the channel fronts remains as at the date of the last annual report.

The southeast, south, and southwest land fronts have been advanced.

during the present year. The scarp of the southeast front is generally at the reference of the sills of the loop-holes; of the southwest, at the reference of two courses below the sills; and the short (south) front has about half the foundations and a small portion of the scarp built to the reference, (7'.)

The work on the land fronts, which is entirely independent of modifications of the channel fronts, should not be delayed, and the largest sum that could be conveniently expended in a year might with propriety

be appropriated.

Shore improvements for protection of site of fort.—Repairs were made to jettees 1, 2, and 4. A new jettee (No. 6) was commenced in September, between jettees 1 and 2, with the object of protecting the root of the latter from the action of the seas, tending to separate the jettee from the land. To fulfil this purpose, No. 6 requires considerable more development.

The jettees, being composed generally of small masses, are liable to have portions removed by the waves during storms, and to remedy this it would be necessary to protect their heads by large blocks of concrete

of from five to fifteen tons weight.

These constructions being short, are, for that reason, and especially during stormy periods, exposed to be cut around by the water, and hence require, from time to time, to be extended into the land. A continual watch will be necessary, at least for some time, against this danger.

The object has been during the past season to do only what was absolutely necessary for preservation of existing works of protection, and jettee No. 6 was commenced, and should be extended for this purpose.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$150,000.

Fort Mifflin, Delaware river, Pennsylvania, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Stewart.—Extensive repairs have been made in the embankments of main magazine. Its ventilators have been in part rebuilt, and copper caps placed thereon.

Over four thousand cubic yards of deposit have been removed from the ditches. The wharf, river wall, sluice, and parapets have been

repaired, and much miscellaneous work done.

Contemplated operations.—Removal of old traverse stones and completion of gun-platforms; probable construction of bomb-proof traverse, &c.; pointing of scarp and breast-height walls; grading of terrepleins and banquettes after the gun-platforms are modified, and renewal of roadway of bridges.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$35,000.

Fort Delaware, Delaware river, Delaware, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Stewart.—The southern dock wall has been extended for 69 feet, and the northern 220 feet; the two sluice-ways to island ditches have been finished; the coping of all the fronts, and portions of scarp wall have been pointed; flagging has been relaid along the parade wall of fronts 1 and 2; the island ditch has been extended 243 feet to the sluiceway; the island embankment, for the length of 3,700 feet, has been repaired and raised to the proper level, and the engineer quarters have been repaired and painted.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$70,000.

New fort, opposite Fort Delaware.—Commencement of operations is deferred until the project for the work is revised.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

New fort, near Delaware breakwater.—This work will be begun as soon



as the best methods of applying iron to such constructions are deter-

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, in charge of Major William P. Craighill, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army, Major J. G. Parke, brevet major general United States army, and Colonel J. H. Simpson, brevet brigadier general United States army.—During the year the new work of parapets of water battery and magazine covering have been consolidated; glacis of water battery re-formed; new drains cut for magazines, &c.; interior slope of main work re-formed of sod, and brick pavement laid connecting the fort and the officers' quarters with outer gate-

The whole improvement of water battery, as contemplated, is now completed, except covering terreplein of water battery and ditch of main

work with powdered slag and cinders.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, in charge of Major William P. Craighill, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army, Major J. G. Parke, brevet major general United States army, and Colonel J. H. Simpson, brevet brigadier general United States army.—The work is now completed on fronts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, up to springing line of casemate arches of second tier.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Obstructions of the Potomac.—Sufficient materiel has been provided to enable experiments to be made to test the suitableness of the designs adopted for such obstructions. It is proposed to subject the obstructions to the requisite trials as to the facility of handling, placing, and maintaining them in channel ways, and of their sufficiency to impede and resist the passage of hostile ships. Some naval co-operation is desirable in the execution of the trials, which will be entered upon as soon as practicable.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, in charge of Colonel Henry Brewerton, brevet brigadier general United States army.—During the past year some repairs have been made to the floors and embrasures of casemates; the terreplein and slopes and ramps of the work have been thoroughly repaired; the roadway inside of the fort has been graded and covered with six inches of clay and sand; 761 running feet of drains have been dug on each side of the road; the decayed wooden platforms on the land fronts have been removed, and the ditch has been thoroughly cleaned on all the fronts of the work.

In the water battery and covered way the arches of eight casemates have been partially uncovered, a portion of the brick work removed, and The sand in front of the battery has been removed, the roof repaired.

and the ground graded, and some slight repairs made.

In the redoubt 490 feet of the wooden breast height have been repaired The decayed wooden gun platforms have been taked up. The slopes have been repaired and sodded. A stone wall 80 feet in length has been built to support the foot of the glacis opposite the curtain of front 1. A wagon road leading to the beach has been constructed. A breakwater has been built on the beach opposite front 2, and the railroad and wharf have been repaired.

It is proposed this year to widen the terreplein and increase the thickness of the parapets of the channel fronts of the main work, lay down new platforms for heavy guns, construct traverses and service maga-

zines, and remodel and finish the redoubt.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$100,000.

Artesian well, Fort Monroe, Virginia, in charge of Colonel Henry Breserton, brevet brigadier general United States army.—Operations, preparatory to sinking the 8-inch tube within the 12-inch pipe of the well of 186 and 1865, were commenced in August, 1867. It was considered between withdraw the 5-inch and 8-inch pipes from the well of 1845, with a woof using the latter sized pipes in the well now in progress.

One hundred and eighty-six feet of the 5-inch pipe and 120 feet of the 8-inch pipe have been withdrawn. A house was constructed over the site of the new well, and a steam engine and necessary machiners for

boring were put up.

The work has steadily progressed under difficulties which have be surmounted, and now reaches to a depth of 370 feet, being 30 feet great

than has been before reached at this locality.

It is proposed this year to apply the balance of available means sinking the 8-inch pipe within the 12-inch pipe until pure water reached.

Nó appropriation is asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Wool, Hampton Roads, Virginia, in charge of Colonel Henry bee erron, brevet brigadier general United States army.—Operations have been confined to the construction of magazines of the first tier. The loading on the sites of the magazines at the capital, and at the east and we ends, have all been removed, and the material placed as loading on the sites of the proposed traverse magazine and main magazines at the capital and at west end have been finished, and excavations made preparatory to our mencing the foundation of the magazine at east end. The first, seems and third courses of the superstructure of the magazine at the capital including filling rooms, stairways, &c., have been completed, and a put tion of the fourth course has been built.

It is proposed to expend the amount available in the completion of magazine and adjuncts of the first tier at the capital, and in the estruction of the magazines, &c., of the same tier at the east and we ends, and on such other portions of the work as may hereafter be

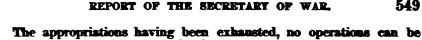
decided upon.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Clinch, Amelia island, Florida, in charge of Captain J. W. Bobrevet lieutenant colonel United States army.—Active operations continued upon this work until October, 1867, during which period main sewer was completed, the drawbridge gateway nearly finish storehouse and barrack covered, interior finish of storehouse continuand the masonry of those gun platforms which had been commendentirely perfected. Work was then suspended, and the fort enterior of a keeper, who, with the assistance of some additional inhelp, has kept the various parts of the work in good order through the remainder of the season.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, in charge of Major Walter Metadad Colonel J. H. Simpson, brevet brigadier general United States of the operations of the year consisted in the filling in of the southern of the coverface, up to the required reference, with sand; the coron of one-half of the permanent sea-wall of the northern front; it in of a portion of this end with sand; the excavation of one-half ditch by the dredging machine, and the continuation of the embed of glacis of tower 1.



carried on during the present fiscal year.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$150,000. Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas, Florida, in charge of Major Walter McFarland and Colonel J. H. Simpson, brevet brigadier general United States army.—Officers' quarters, front piazza completed, except roofing with galvanized iron; one section of nine rooms finished completely; six other rooms completed, except partitions of the folding doors; and about one-half of the remaining rooms furred, lathed, &c.

Boldier's barracks.—One section furred and lathed, and its window

frames put up.

Ditch on face three excavated.

The operations contemplated for the present fiscal year are the excavation of the ditch on face four, and the covering of roof of soldiers' barracks, and of piazza of officers' quarters, with galvanized iron.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$100,000.

New fort at Tortugas, Florida.—This work will be commenced as soon as the best combination of materials for its uncovered scarps is determined on.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida, in charge of Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army, and Major Frederick E. Prime, brevet colonel United States army.—The operations of the past year have consisted in rebuilding the wharf; opening and cleaning the drain of ditch; building plank road from wharf to entrance of fort; repairing pavement of terreplein; removing sand and traverses in south bastion, and uncovering casemate arches of southwest bastion for foundation of 15-inch gun platform.

The operations contemplated for the present fiscal year are the construction of 15-inch gun platforms in southwest and northwest bastions; building wooden platforms for projectiles, and such general repairs as

may be necessary.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Barrancas and redoubt, Pensacola harbor, Florida, in charge of Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army, and Major Frederick E. Prime, brevet colonel United States army.—During the past year the breast-height walls of the main work and of the redoubt have been repaired, and the parapets regraded and sodded; the necessary repairs of foundation of southwest angle of countersearp wall made; the southern extremity of glacis and ditch graded and sodded, and west branch of ditch regraded; gates of main entrance made and hung, and a fence around the works commenced and about half completed.

It is proposed during the present year to rebuild the permanent part of the bridge: repair the drawbridge machinery; complete the fences; repair the woodwork of magazines, and make some other slight neces-

sary repairs.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Morgan, eastern entrance to Mobile bay, Alabama, in charge of Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army, and Major Frederick E. Prime, brevet colonel United States army.—The operations of the year at this work consisted in repairs to engineer buildings; putting in wooden fronts of casemates for engineer and ordnance storerooms; repairing breakwater and securing its foot by a rip-rap protection; repairing mouth of main drain; grading and sodding slopes; removing walls of old citadel, and commencing the foundation for con-

crete sea-wall in continuation of present breakwater.

During the present year it is proposed to repair the wharf; continue the demolition of the citadel; continue the grading and sodding of slopes; complete the foundation of sea-wall, and make such general repairs to the work as may be necessary.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Gaines, Daupkin island, Mobile bay, Alabama, in charge of Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army, and Major Frederick E. Prime, brevet colonel United States army.—At this work during the year the repairs of wharf, of temporary buildings occupied by the engineer force, and of the two buildings at the main entrance have been completed. Repairs of plastering, woodwork, and roof surfaces of officers' quarters have been commenced. The earth-cover of scarp of southwest bastion has been removed and the material embanked in glacis.

For protection of the site two wing-dams were built and partly strengthened, and connected with concrete and fragments of masonry

from the citadel of Fort Morgan.

Operations for the present year will consist in completing shore protection and repair of buildings in the fort; reopening drainage of ditch and grading same; keeping the shore protection in repair, and extending it if required.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$50,000.

Fort on Ship island, coast of Mississippi, in charge of Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army, and Major Frederick E. Prime, brevet colonel United States army.—Nothing has been done to this work during the past year except cutting grass and keeping parapet slopes in good order.

During the present year it is proposed to complete the rooms on each side of the gateway, lay flagging in front of the same, and restore the

drainage of the parade.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Pike, Rigolets Pass, Louisiana, in charge of Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army.—No work done here during the year.

It is contemplated to repair the pile revetment protecting the site, repair the bridges, and make such other repairs as may become necessary during the current fiscal year.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur Pass, Louisiana, in charge of Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army.—This work is in serviceable condition, including its magazines and platforms, excepting three wooden platforms and the two bridges crossing the inner and outer ditches.

No work has been done the past year.

It is contemplated to repair the bridges, and effect such other repairs as may become necessary during the present fiscal year.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Tower Duprés, Lake Borgne, Louisiana, in charge of Major M. D. Mc-Alester, brevet brigadier general United States army.—This work, including the existing platforms, is in good condition. A magazine should be provided.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Battery Bienvenue, Lake Borgne, Louisiana, in charge of Major M. D.

McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army.—This work is in good condition, with the exception of a portion of the existing platforms.

The magazines are in good order.

No operations have taken place during the past year.

It is proposed to reinforce the gun platforms and make some general repairs.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana, in charge of M. D. McAlester, brevel brigadier general United States army.—This work is in a condition for the service of its armament.

During the past year the levees around the work were put in thorough

repair, and some slight repairs to the work itself were made.

The erection of a storage magazine and the execution of the current repairs are the operations contemplated for the present year.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$75,000.

Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, in charge of Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army.—This work is in good condition.

All the levees for protection from overflow have been repaired. The rotton revetment of levee on the river front has been replaced, and the entire embankment raised to the level of the wharf. A new levee has been run from the lower end of the front levee to the bayou.

During the present year it is contemplated to build a storage magazine, with service magazines in connection therewith; to modify and repair the service magazine in the upper battery, and to make such minor repairs as may be necessary.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$75,000.

Fort Livingston, Barataria bay, Louisiana, in charge of Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier general United States army.—No operations have taken place at this work during the year.

It is contemplated to prepare platforms for several guns of large calibre, to modify the counterscap casemates; to repair the breakwater, and

to make some slight general repairs to the work.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$24,500.

Fort at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco harbor, California, in charge of Major George H. Elliot.—The railroad from the wharf to the new sea wall has been completed. The coping of the old wall has been extended 126 feet. The heavy coffer-dam for the protection of the site of the new sea wall during its construction was finished early in the year.

The excavation for the sea wall has been completed, and 228 feet of the latter has been carried to reference (10',) 174 feet to reference (6'6'',)

and 264 feet to reference (3' 6".)

The foundation has been in all cases carried to the solid rock, and to

a depth of four feet six inches below low water.

Arrangements have been made for the extinguishing of accidental fires among the public buildings, by laying the necessary pipes and erecting a force pump.

The bulkhead for the protection of the roadway between the wharf and the main work from the encroachments of the sea has been extended 100 feet towards the latter, and the roadway has been raised and repaired.

Large stones have been placed in front of a part of the old sea wall to

protect the concrete foundation, which is exposed to the sea Necessary repairs have been made in the main work.

Probable operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.—The sea wall in front of the 15-inch gun barbette battery on the eastern shore will be finished, and the filling in its rear completed.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$200,000.

Fort at Lime Point, San Francisco harbor, California, in charge of Major George H. Mendell, brevet colonel United States army.—During the past year the following works have been completed:

Lodging and mess-house with outbuildings, stable, carpenters' shop, office for overseer and master workmen, two sets of quarters for master workmen, blacksmiths' shop with four forges, water tank, storehouse,

coal sheds, brick powder magazine, and small tank.

Water has been brought about 400 yards in pipes, and arrangements made to throw a stream over the buildings most exposed to fire. mile of fencing has been built, and 1,000 yards of roadway mainly in excavation through hard rock. A crib wharf has been constructed; a steamboat built for the service of the work, and rock excavation of site made to the extent of about 60,000 yards.

A tunnel has been excavated for a distance of about 60 feet for a large The tunnel, when completed, with its branches, will be about 200 The charges, four in number, in the aggregate will amount to about nine tons of powder. During the present year the rock excavations will be continued and probably completed, and operations on the scarp of the work commenced.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$200,000.

Fort at Alcatraz island, San Francisco harbor, California, in charge of Major George H. Mendell, brevet colonel United States army.—The operations on this work during the past fiscal year have been limited, and have

been mainly directed to the following objects, viz.:

The wharf was extended, on wooden piles, for a distance of 50 feet; a wharf crane, capable of hoisting a weight of 10 tons, was constructed; a number of permanent centre pintle platforms were adapted for 8-inch and 10-inch guns and iron carriages by replacing the pintles and traverse circles; the masonry of the rear rooms of the casemated barrack was carried up to its full height; the floor of the first tier of casemates was excavated in rock and prepared for a pavement of asphaltum; the plumbing of the water-closets in this barrack was completed, and additional water-pipes in the casemat es were placed; the stone steps from the second tier of casemates to the barbette were cut and laid, and all the coping for the area wall was cut with the exception of two stones.

Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$100,000.

Defences at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, in charge of Major George H. Mendell, brevet colonel United States army.—It is proposed during the present year to remove the decayed wooden revetment of the scarp of Fort Stevens, and carry the exterior slope of the parapet to the bottom of the ditch.

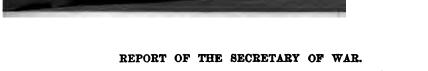
No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Survey for land defences at San Francisco, California, in charge of Major George H. Elliot.—The survey for these defences was commenced in March, 1867, with the aid of a party of the coast survey, and the field work was finished in October of the same year. The final report and maps have not yet been received.

No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

BATTALION OF ENGINEERS AND DEPOTS.

Battalion of engineers commanded by Major Henry L. Abbot, brevet brigadier general United States army, headquarters Willet's Point, New York.



The strength of the five companies of engineer troops on the 30th of June, 1868, was 21 officers and 667 enlisted men. Eighty-five recruits were needed to complete the organization. The companies of the battalion

were stationed and commanded as follows:

At Willet's Point, New York harbor, company A, Captain A. Stickney, brevet major United States army, company B, Captain A. H. Burnham, brevet major United States army, company C, Captain A. H. Holgate; at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, company E, Captain J. W. Cuyler; at Yerba Buena island, California, company D, Captain S. M. Mansfield, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army. A detachment of 50 men from companies A, B, C, and E, under the command of Captain A. N. Damrell, brevet major United States army, served at the United States Military Academy for the purpose of aiding in the instruction in practical engineering. During the year also small detachments of enlisted men from the battalion have, from time to time, been furnished for duty with various officers serving upon the staffs of generals commanding in the western military divisions and departments.

The troops at their several posts have been actively employed with the theoretical and practical instructions and drills peculiar to their arm of service, with the storage, classification and repairs of engineer equipage, and with the construction and repairs of the quarters and storehouses of

the several posts and depots.

Under the commander of the battalion a system of theoretical and practical instruction for the various commands has been established, and a field observatory erected and supplied with instruments, at Willet's Point. In compliance with General Orders No. 56, dated Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 1, 1866, schools have been opened for the enlisted men, which would have proved even more successful had a small appropriation been available for the purchase of text-books for the pupils. An appropriation of \$200 is recommended for this purpose.

I beg leave to renew the recommendations contained in my report of last year, that a commissary sergeant and two principal musicians should be allowed to the non-commissioned staff of the battalion; that the 7th section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem paid to other soldiers when engaged in continuous labor, should be repealed, and that an appropriation of \$1,000 should be made to purchase the stock out of which siege and trench materials are fabricated, for the instruction of the troops at Willet's Point; which recommendations were made the subject of a special communication dated January 9, 1868.

Three points have been selected for engineer posts and depots; namely: Willet's Point, New York harbor, Jefferson barracks, Missouri; and

Yerba Buena island, California.

Engineer post and depot of Willet's Point, New York harbor; the post commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Duane, brevet brigadier general United States army; the depot by Major Henry L. Abbott, brevet brigadier general United States army.—This point, also selected as the headquarters of the battalion of engineers, was constituted an engineer post and depot in 1865, and was the point at which the engineer equipage used (in the Atlantic States) during the late war was concentrated at its close. But one building has thus far been constructed for the storage of the engineer property, namely, a wooden shed 250 feet long by 37 feet in width.

During the past year the storage and classification of the engineer property at this depot has been completed, and limited sales of property have been made to officers of the corps for use upon public works in their charge. The new depot at Yerba Buena, California, has also been

supplied from it with the needful trains, tools, &c.

During the past year a portion of the quarters needed for the officers of the command have been erected, a post bake house and a stable completed, and a post hospital well advanced towards completion.

An appropriation of \$15,000 for the barracks at this post, which are

much needed, is recommended.

Engineer post and depot at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, until October, 1867, commanded by Captain William Ludlow, brevet major United States army; after that date by Captain P. C. Hains, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army.—Up to the 20th of November, 1867, the depot consisted of a small piece of ground, some two and a half acres and a few temporary wooden buildings wholly inadequate to the storage of the engineer property, or quartering of the troops. At this date the post of Jefferson barracks, with most of its buildings, very much out of repair, and about 300 acres of land, was transferred to the crops of engineers under the operations of General Orders No. 9, dated headquarters military division of the Missouri, October 21, 1867, and the agreement to pay to the quartermasters' department \$20,000 for the property.

to the quartermasters' department \$20,000 for the property.

The property was at once taken possession of by the command, and a general plan for converting the old barracks with the proper quarters and storehouses for the depot was prepared. During the year the alterations of the east portion of the north row of soldiers' barracks for equipment sheds was nearly completed, and some progress made with other portions. The classification and storage of the engineer equipments was well advanced, and some 1,200 yards of fence to enclose the reservation

completed.

As by the act of March 2, 1867, but one-half of the sum appropriated for the quarters at Jefferson barracks could be expended, a further appropriation to complete the agreement with the quartermasters' department, of \$10,000, is necessary.

For the repairs of the barracks a sum of \$15,000 is required. For the construction of four cisterns to hold drinking water for the command, a sum of \$1,000 is needed. The appropriation of these several amounts

named is recommended.

Engineer post and depot of Yerba Buena island, California, commanded by Captain S. M. Mansfield, brevet licutenant colonel United States army.— This engineer post and depot was constituted by Special Orders No. 34, dated headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's Office, February 10, 1868, and was occupied by the present command on the 25th of March following.

The island being entirely devoid of buildings, the garrison was en-

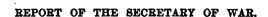
camped, and continued so at the close of the fiscal year.

The command has been actively employed in making roads, clearing and preparing a part of the island for permanent occupation, and in improving the supply of water. A pontoon train and supply of engineer tools were sent from the depot at Willet's Point, and it is expected that the men and materials will be well sheltered before the rainy sezson commences.

This island forms an admirable position for an engineer depot for the military division of the Pacific. An appropriation of \$5,000 is recom-

mended to provide a proper supply of water for the depot.

The above estimate of funds for the repairs of barracks and for furnishing supplies of water, ordinarily enclosed within the estimates of the quartermasters' department, are made in accordance with the decisions of the Secretary of War under date of June 8, 1868.



RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The operations in progress, under the acts making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, &c., approved June 23, 1866, and March 2, 1867, have resulted mainly in securing better facilities for the ingress and egress of the naval and commercial vessels of the United States, rendering navigation safer and more expeditious, although much remains to be done to perfect and complete the plans adopted for improvement.

Previous reports have invited attention to those provisions of the acts making appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors, requiring the expenditures to be made by separate contracts for each class of material and each class of labor, with the lowest responsible bidder, after suitable public advertisement, and to the difficulties and vexatious delays incident to this system.

In numerous instances, during the past season, contractors have failed to comply with the terms of their contracts, to the serious injury of the

works in progress and subjecting the government to loss.

These cases have been so frequent that it is to be expected many others will occur. Contractors decline to enter into their contracts, after having duly executed them, resulting in a change of contractors before the work has been begun; and, in fact, it has become apparent that there is no certainty that a contract will be complied with unless it should be greatly to the advantage of the contractor. This evil requires the adoption of some uniform mode of procedure in relation thereto, and stringent measures to arrest its progress.

At first instructions were given to the officers in charge of the works at which such failures occurred to award the contracts to the next lowest original bidders, and to notify the delinquents that they would be held accountable for the difference between the amount of their contract and the new one, as well as for any loss to the United States arising from delays caused by their failures; such as the machinery and workmen of

other contractors lying idle, &c., &c.

Subsequently, from fears of collusion among the lowest bidders, it was deemed advisable to advertise anew for proposals, at the same time holding the contractor liable for the difference and for losses, should there

be anv.

In both instances, however, the unavoidable delays in the progress of the work, caused by this change of contractors, have been found injurious, and the experience gained unmistakably proves that it would invariably have been more to the interests of the United States to have authorized the engineer in charge to complete the forfeited contract by the purchase of the material in open market, and the employment of the labor by days' work, holding the delinquent contractor and his sureties liable for any increase of expenditure or other loss to the United States that might arise in thus completing the work contracted for.

It is therefore suggested that in view of the difficulties referred to and to avoid future complications that may arise, authority should be provided by legislation to pursue the course indicated—that is, to purchase in open market, and to employ labor by the day, invariably in all cases of contractors failing to complete their contracts or promptly commencing

their engagements.

Experience has, however, proved the system of contracts prescribed in the appropriation acts to be the worst possible mode of carrying on the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The act making the appropriations, section 2, approved March 2, 1867, required a full estimate for the entire and permanent completion of each work, with the amount that may be profitably expended in the next fiscal year.

In compliance therewith, the estimates for continuing the improvements during the year ending June 30, 1869, were submitted, amounting

to \$6,857,000.

Subsequently these estimates were reduced to \$3,436,000, to which sum was added the amount required for certain improvements urgently needed by commerce, and which belonged to the same class of improvements as those for which appropriations had been already made. These additions increased the estimate to \$4,012,500. This revision of the original estimates was made in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 18, 1868, and the amounts were placed as low as it was deemed prudent, having in view the protection of the improvement from injury and deterioration, together with a reasonable progress towards completion, due regard being had to the wants of commerce in each case.

Moreover these estimates did not embrace other improvements, the information upon which had been called for under resolutions of Congress, but it was not in readiness to be submitted.

These revised estimates formed the basis of the bill which passed the

House of Representatives June 30, 1868.

In the act making appropriations and to supply deficiencies, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1868, there is appropriated for the "repairs, preservation, extension, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War," \$1,500,000, with a provision making reference to the bill which passed the House of Representatives June 30, 1868.

This appropriation was, with the sanction of the Secretary of War, distributed to the following named works, regard being had in the allotment to the relative importance of the various improvements, their condition, and the balances of former appropriations on hand applicable to them:

Green Bay harbor	\$17,500 00)
Manitowoc harbor	17,500 00	
Chicago harbor	35,000 00	
Michigan City harbor	25,000 00	
And Deer Seies harbon		
Aux Becs Scies harbor	10,000 00	
Saginaw River harbor	9,000 00)
St. Clair flats	86,000 00)
Cleveland harbor	17,000 00)
Erie harbor	40,000 00	
Oswego harbor	20,000 00)
Upper Mississippi river	26,000 00	
Des Moines rapids	300,000 00	
Rock Island rapids	156,000 00)
Mississippi river	40,000 00	
Missouri river	25,000 00	
Arkansas river	20,000 00	
Tennessee river, from its mouth to Florence, and from Chat-	,	
tanooga to Décatur, Alabama	85,000 00)
Ohio river	85,000 00	
Falls of the Ohio	85,000 00	
Mouth of the Mississippi river	50,000 00	
Patapseo river	17,000 00	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Specimentus - The	B5.(Not 100
Hoose Tre	STATION IN
Remote if observation in Last river	STATES IN
Biston harror	
Same area. Mane	MICHAEL COL
WHERETA TIVE	indi top
Removal of Bussian Last. Sai Francisco harrier	in ann w

and military-ments up it impress to berevict submitted showing the progress the tipe the past the another that can be produced expended during the heart been year mon the vorte authorized by Congress.

At innendix is also submitted containing the reports of the engineers in charge of the impersements, made in accordance with the following curvatur and vita the recommendence of the bete of appropriation to which amendor is respectfully named for full details of each survey or work of ingerveneur.

Trium.

FLANGUETERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS Washington, I. C. Sure D. 1965.

- I You minute report of progress it all vorte of time and harror inrevenents and sursers it your charge must be Tribenitted as not been these beatiminates as soon after the first mother as practically, and should to accommunitied in a trace or symptom of the confedite to be embodied He wilder of the "Here of grittles-
- I You attention is also instruct in the same time to sections I and but the art making appropriations for the repair preservation and comple tion of certain public vortes &c., upproved since II. 1866, and to section and the arm ion the same burbose of March 1 1867 with the view of reporting to ourses of the following points to be embraced in your Million below. Lillier.
- I design a sum of a result of the pair adopted, and thems of exmentimus under that ball
- The amount that a required for entire and permanent competion the earth word those four charges
- . The almount that can be profitable expedited upon each voic furnig the lett beth bedt
 - a. The cohection district it which each work a neather.
- I ar or hear what how of entire light-holler or how each work is المنطابة
- Visar amount of coveries via coherent at the heartest port of entry Weart vorth on the loss bent year
- The lates that bearings with amount of commence and nationalist Within the emercial of the considerant of each harmonial volume

 - Liss har is proposal for each work with names of influences.
 List har is community for each work with names of communitors.
- The growther of continuets for each mass of materials or autor for each W15-:
- is endormed if they received and emperated in account it early word that a first test test also amount of appropriation it distinct fille there is a second recommend for the tent of this elimin blood of
- The state of the work is start to not to atting of permitthem completely a real and estimate should be submitted as to the and selection with the transfer of the property of the little of the lit

rivers in the condition contemplated in the plan of improvement; or, if the maintenance of the improved condition does not require an annual expenditure, then the probable periods at which the preservation of the works and maintenance of depth of water will require expenditures of money, and the amount of such expenditure.

By command of Brigadier General Humphreys.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Major of Engineers and Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

HARBORS ON LAKES SUPERIOR AND MICHIGAN.

Officer in charge, Brevet Colonel J. B. Wheeler, major corps of engineers, who has assigned the officers under his orders to the following duties:

Captain A. Mackenzie, corps of engineers, special superintendent for the harbors of Black Lake, Grand Haven, Muskegon, White River, Pentwater, Pere Marquette, Manistee, and Aux Becs Scies; station Mil-

Captain D. P. Heap, corps of engineers, special superintendent for the harbors of Kenosha, Chicago, Michigan City, New Buffalo, St. Joseph, and South Haven; station Chicago.

Assistant Henry Bacon, special superintendent for the harbors of

Superior City, Ontonagan, and Eagle Harbor; station Ontonagon.

Assistant W. H. Hearding, special superintendent for the harbors of

Assistant W. H. Hearding, special superintendent for the harbors of Marquette, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Racine; station Milwaukee.

Assistant W. T. Casgrain, in charge of surveys and preparation of maps and other duties connected with surveys of harbors; station Milwaukee.

In addition to the officer in special charge a foreman is employed at each harbor to keep a constant watch over government property, and to see that the work is in accordance with the plans and specifications furnished. (See Appendix A.)

LAKE SUPERIOR.

1. Superior City harbor, Wisconsin.

The plan adopted for this harbor is to protect the beach on Minnesota Point by an enrockment of rubble-stone, and to narrow gradually the present outlet of the bay to about the width of the river, say 350 feet by crib work, thence to construct two parallel piers; the weather pier (Wisconsin pier) to extend to 18 feet water in the lake. The piers to be built of cribs with grillage bottoms and ballasted with stone.

Estimate for completion	\$263,300	00
Amount appropriated	63,000	00

Amount required for completion	200, 300 00

During the year 24 cribs have been placed, making 768 running feet of pier work, and more than one half of this has been finished.

During the year there has been received from the Treasury

Department on account of this work	\$ 20,000	00
	25, 839	
Leaving due the appropriation	37, 026	68

The greater part of this balance will be expended during the present

238,779 23

559 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. working season. There can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year, if appropriated in time, \$100,000. (See Appendix A 1.)

2. Ontonagon, Michigan. The plan adopted for this harbor was given in the last annual report. Estimate for completion was...... \$292, 801 50 Amount appropriated..... 97,600 00

During the year 449 running feet of pier work has been built up to the surface of the water. As soon as the cribs have settled well the pier will be finished.

Before close of navigation it is expected that not less than 1,200 feet of pier will be built.

During the year there has been received from the Treasury Department for this work **\$35,000 00** There has been expended 30,937 57 And due the appropriation on June 30..... 66, 937 53 Fifty thousand dollars of this amount will be expended during the present working season. The cost of the entire improvement is estimated by the offi-From which deduct..... 97,600 00

If appropriated in time, there could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year, \$98,000.

(See Appendix A 2.)

3. Eagle harbor, Michigan.

The plan adopted for this harbor is to excavate a channel 130 feet wide and 14 feet deep, through the rock that forms an obstruction in the entrance, and after this has been done, to build breakwaters from the eastern and western points, in order to define the entrance to the harbor.

There was estimated to have been 1,803 cubic yards of trap rock that had to be removed to effect this improvement, and at \$81 per cubic yard the amount required to remove the rock was...... \$146,016 00

And this leaves required for completion.....

And there was appropriated..... 65,000 00

The work of removing this rock was let for \$58 per cubic yard.

Upon a careful survey, made upon the ice during the winter, the number of cubic yards to be taken away, to give a channel 14 feet deep and 130 feet wide, has been ascertained to be 3,372 22-100, at a cost of **\$195,588** 76.

The width of channel was reduced to 80 feet, and the contractor commenced his work with the knowledge that he was limited to the present appropriation for payment of all work done under this contract.

To make this cut 80 feet wide we calculated 2,040 cubic yards will have

to be removed, at a cost of \$118,320.

The contractor has removed 100 cubic yards of rock during the fiscal

There has been received from the Treasury Department, 7,382 84 There is due appropriation on June 30, 1868..... 57,617 10 If the contractor receives his nitro-glycerine the whole of this amount will be expended this season.

In that case the channel was 130 feet wide. If the channel be made 130 feet wide, we must increase the estimate \$77, 268 76, which would make the estimate for completion to be \$261,293 76.

There can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year, \$66,000. (See Appendix A 3.)

4. Marquette harbor, Michigan.

The plan of improvement for this harbor is to build a breakwater about 2,000 feet long, commencing at the shore, and extending southward in front of the town. The breakwater to be composed of cribs, with grillage bottoms, filled with stone, each section having a width not less than the average height of structure above the bottom.

The work was commenced in August, 1867, and a section of five cribs, equal to 160 running feet of pier and about 100 running feet of stone embankment, connecting the crib work with the shore, were partially built in 1867.

The length of finished pier on the 30th of June, 1868, was 310 feet.

During the fiscal year there has been received from the

There remains belonging to this appropriation, on the 30th of June, \$64,414 79, which will be entirely expended this season, if the progress of the work is equal to our anticipations.

If appropriated in time, there can be profitably expended upon this harbor, during the next fiscal year, \$100,000.

(See Appendix A 4.)

LAKE MICHIGAN.

5. Green Bay harbor, Wisconsin.

The plan for this harbor is to cut a new channel 200 feet wide and 12 feet deep, across Grass island.

This work was commenced in the fall of 1866, but very little was done. Work was resumed in the spring of 1867 and vigorously prosecuted. From June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1868, 107,831 cubic yards of earth and sand were removed and dumped at distances of not less than three-fourths of a mile from the channel. At the present time there is a channel, with an average width of 100 feet and minimum depth of 9½ feet of water, in constant use by the bay steamers and vessels of light draught that navigate Green bay.

draught that navigate Green bay.

When the work was stopped, in 1867, careful measurements and soundings were made along and through the new cut. When the sea-

son of 1868 opened, and before the work was renewed, these soundings were again made, but few changes were found, and those unimportant.

A succession of heavy winds from the north and northeast, later in the season, affected the sides of the cut, and formed a small bar near-the entrance on the northern side.

Hence it seems necessary, in order that this work should be finished properly, that the cut through the island should be revetted and the northern entrance protected by piers.

During the fiscal year there has been received from the Treasury Department. \$47,002 28 Expended 45,900 81 Amount due appropriation 28,288 37

This last amount will be expended during the present working season. Amount required next fiscal year, \$82,500.

(See Appendix A 5.)

6. Manitowoc harbor, Wisconsin.

The plan is to build two parallel piers extending outward into the lake until the proper depth of water is obtained and to dredge the waterway between them.

The piers to be composed of cribs filled with stone.

There had been built on the 30th of June, 1868, 1,413 lineal feet of pier work; of this all had been finished excepting 13 cribs, making 416 lineal feet of pier that had been built to the surface of the water.

During the fiscal year there has been received from the Treasury Department for this work \$60,000 00 There was expended 50,168 53 There remained due the appropriation 19,984 06

This amount has since been expended.

There can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year, \$27,500. (See Appendix A 6.)

7. Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin.

The recommendation of the last annual report is renewed by the officer in charge, and is approved. It is to extend the piers until the outer bar is crossed. This would require an additional 416 running feet of pier work and dredging. The estimated cost was \$49,000.

The work done at this harbor in 1867, was an extension of the piers,

amounting to 448 lineal feet of pier work.		
In 1866, there was appropriated	\$47,598	91
In 1867, there was appropriated	8,000	00
Total	55,598	<u>91</u>
Of which there had been expended on June 30	47,383	14
Leaving due the appropriation	8,215	77

This being available for dredging purposes, a contract was made with Lucius R. Muzzy, the lowest bidder, who was at the date of the report 36 Ab

dredging the channel between the piers, whenever the weather was favorable.

The stone has settled considerably, and it may be necessary for the preservation of the piers to put in more ballast this fall.

There can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year \$49,000. (See Appendix A 7.)

8. Milwaukee harbor, Wisconsin.

The bar from the northward, encroaching upon the entrance to this harbor, mentioned in my last annual report, has enlarged, and to such an extent as to allow of no longer delay upon the work.

Contracts have been entered into for building the necessary pier work

as far as the money on hand will allow.

There should be an extension of 400 lineal feet made to each pier, making 800 feet in all, composed of cribs not less than 25 feet wide, filled with stone.

The cost of this pier work would be not less than \$100 per lineal foot.

The estimate for completion would be \$80,000.

The amount that could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year, if appropriated in time, is \$42,000.

During the year there has been received from the Treasury

Department. \$10,000 00
Expended . 9,999 20

Leaving due to the appropriation, June 30, \$38,284 31, which amount will be expended this season, if a fair rate of progress can be obtained. (See Appendix A 8.)

9. Racine harbor, Wisconsin.

.The plan proposed and adopted to extend both piers until they were m 15 feet of water has been partially carried out.

During the year there has been built 544 running feet of pier; 128 feet of this pier required building up, and when the crib now building has been placed, the entire pier work for the north side will be finished.

The officer in charge urges the necessity of carrying out the south pier to the same distance, and thinks the amount estimated in the last annual report can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year in mishing up the work, viz., \$40,000.

During the fiscal year there was received from the Treasury

Department \$50,000 00 And expended 47,927 97

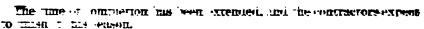
There remains belonging to the appropriation \$13,706 93, which will be expended this season.

(See Appendix A 9.)

10. Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin.

The plan for this harbor was given in Appendix A 9 of the last annual report. Estimated cost of completion, \$55,000.

During the past season the extension to the south pier was entirely finished. That to the north pier was built, but not completely finished, in consequence of bad weather.



Received through the near \$57.000 '9: expended turing the near \$69.000 44. There outdoor containly expended turing the next near \$55.000. See appendix \$10.

L. L'acago carror. Minute.

In the north of Perover, 1866, contracts were underfor extending the north for 400 eet, in accordance with many previously alopted.

Hinter and rou very countried and arrangements made to have the stone ready to commence the round Derice the work was commenced in 1867 the Through turns and Donk temporary scientified a propert for an entrance to their casin at the end of the piece. This propert was approved by the re-result of Var, the company promising to case in the entrance to the casin by the end of the vorking season, and to assume any entrence that might arrive to the contribution inpugit departure rountly engaged than any

The officer is marge recommended in his annual report of assissar the remotion of the enight of new new of 500 eet, as not yound carry the extremity of the extension to the bount originally proposed. But nationally acquired to an interest together sufficient to unique of essimant of the carry of their times of thought sets to use them in this extension.

Letters be ensert coses, I norming unionescent actions a socially definite the family and Lock Company will may enclosed the mash, and that the 400 sector where will be unit. This will place the extremity of the pier in 27 sector water.

By not making encount the basin a little of said bassed through the entitude, coming a partie of the late of this report this was being removed by in-turning

The extension of the south ner vould improve the largor, and Unerstone renew the recommendation hade in the assuminal report in \$48,000 for this outloose.

During the fear there has been trawn from the Pressury Department for this nation \$40,000, and expended \$15,500 ftl. leaving the the appropriation in time 30, \$40,175 ftl. when will be expended this senson.

See Amendia A II.

😀 Menujan Lity. Imilana.

The plan adopted for this harpor is to extend the piers, fredge out the ziver, and sheath pile the north bank of the ziver.

There was moreomated the sum of \$75,000, and to complete the work an additional sum of \$55,500 was asked for.

This amount can be profitably expended burns the rext iscal year. There has been excavared \$4.084 more words or court, day, and sand from the channel turns the year. The induce of the contractor to dedyer timeer and to the framing has been the course a serious delay.

It is emperied that progress will be made before the working season closes.

An annual emendation of \$10,000 will be required for diveloping between

the channel piers, as well as around the bend, where the drift sand rapidly accumulates.

(See Appendix A 12.)

13. New Buffalo, Michigan.

The plan for improving this harbor is to connect Lake Pottawatomie and Lake Michigan by a cut. Under the present contract 70,563 cubic yards of material have been removed, and the sides of the cut partially revetted. The force of the current is insufficient to keep the cut open; the accumulation of sand at this locality is so great that no effectual improvement can be made but by at once following up the cutting from the inner lake with pier construction, which will involve a large outlay, say \$325,000. The annual expenditure for dredging the channel of the drift sand is estimated at \$10,000.

The subject of the improvement of this harbor was brought before a board of engineers, whose report was adverse thereto; but the appropriation act having directed the execution of the work, there was no other course to pursue than to commence the project with the means appropriated, and submit the results of the experiment in order that Congress may determine whether the improvement shall be continued. (The report of the board of engineers follows, Appendix D 9.)

(See Appendix A 13.)

14. St. Joseph harbor, Michigan.

The plan adopted is to repair the old piers and extend the south pier 200 feet.

This extension is a pier built of piles on a plan given by General Cram, with some slight modifications.

He hoped that this addition would compel the force of the current of the river to set directly out into the lake, and thus preserve the channel.

Although the pier has been carried out the required distance, the bene-

ficial effect has not been proportional to the expectations.

The recommendation in the annual report of last year is renewed to extend the south pier the distance of 700 feet at a cost of \$77,000. There has been allotted \$7,500.

If appropriated in time the amount that could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year is \$09,500.

(See Appendix A 14.)

15. South Haven, Michigan.

The plan adopted is to widen the mouth of the river to 120 feet, protect the banks with sheath piling, where excavation was made, building two parallel piers, and dredge the water-way between the piers and across the bar opposite the entrance.

Amount appropriated..... 43,000 00

During the fiscal year the work has been confined to extending the piers in the direction proposed. Eighteen cribs, making 576 running feet of pier, have been built, but not completely finished.

During the fiscal year there has been received for this work the sum of \$32,000, and expended \$29,672 39; and due the appropriation on June 30, 1868, \$13,315 11; which amount will soon be exhausted. can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year \$43,000.

(See Appendix A 15.)

16. Biasi Lake. Hickory.

The pian adopted for this harbor is to extend the piers, close pile the cur, and dredge the channel to a depth of 12 feet. The estimate was \$196,617-31 which amount has been appropriated. (In the 20th of June, 1865, there had been dredged \$1.945 entire yards of earth; and sand in making the requires channel, and \$22 feet of pier work built. This pier work will be impaced this season.

fise Appendix A 16.

I. Grand Haven. Michigan.

The plan adopted for this harbor is to defend the south, bank of the river near its mouth with a close pilling, and to extend the piers.

Estimate for completion of close piling and south pier ... \$167.171 21

Estimate for building north pier \$200.000 00

Necessary for completion 201111 21

Immy the fiscal year 1.943 lineal fest of close piling was thrished, and the south piet extended 300 fest. This piet will be extended an additional 100 fest this season, and the work on the extension stopped.

There is usinger of a breach being made in the old part, and directions have been given to guard against it.

Durrug the fiscal year there has been received from the Treasury Department on this work. \$50.678 \$6 And expended. 49.489 28 And one appropriation on June 30, 1868. \$60.295 \$6

Wince amount will be expended this season. There can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year \$75,000.

(See Appendix A II..

16. Muskegen, Michigan.

The pian adopted is to extend the piers and tear away the portion of the old piers above water and build up with a crib superstructure filled with stone.

The estimate for extending pier was. The estimate for initiding up old piers.	0.64,256 (141),48	(N)
Total	100,450	<u>m</u>

During the fiscal year there has been built 384 running feet of pier. During the year there has been received from the Treasury Department for this work \$37,500, and expended \$27,710 94, and due the appropriation on the 30th of June, 1868, \$28,484 41.

The greater portion of this balance will be expended in extending the

piers this season.

For building the upper part of a portion of the old piers, there will be required for the next fiscal year \$10,000.

(See Appendix A 18.)

19. White river, Michigan.

The plan adopted is to make a cut 200 feet wide, close pile the sides of the new cut, and extend parallel piers until the depth of 12 feet is attained.

During the fiscal year there have been removed 105,377 cubic yards of earth and sand, and about 1,000 running feet of close piling built.

During the fiscal year there has been received from the Treasury Department for this harbor \$36,000, and expended \$38,119 72; due appropriation June 30, 1868, \$18,880 28.

This amount will be expended during the present season.

The dredging was stopped on June 6, as a further prosecution of the work of dredging would soon exhaust the appropriation, and it was necessary to retain a portion to finish the revetment of the cut.

There could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year the sum

of \$75,000.

(See Appendix A 19.)

20. Pentwater, Michigan.

The plan adopted for this harbor is to widen the present entrance, revet the sides of the cut with a close piling, extend outward into Lake Michigan two parallel piers, and to dredge a channel 12 feet deep.

There was appropriated 55,000 00

On the 30th of June there had been built 320 running feet of pier to the surface of the water, and 15,944 cubic yards of earth removed from the channel. It was not intended to dredge the channel until the extension of the piers was finished, but so urgent was the appeal of the citizens to have an entrance into the harbor that their vessels could use and avoid the high rates charged by the owner of the pier on the north side, that the contractor for dredging was allowed to commence work.

It was of temporary benefit and will be of service in the future improvement.

During the fiscal year there was received from the Treas-

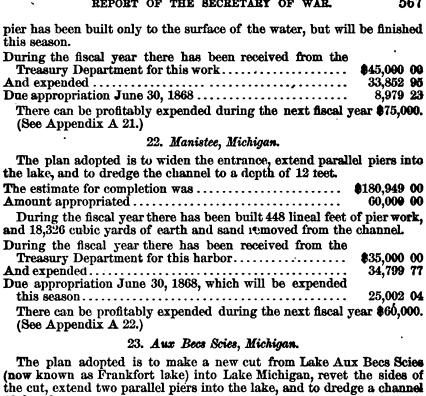
ury Department for this harbor \$35,000 00 And expended...... 25,045 12 Due appropriation on June 30, 1868..... 29,946 88

There can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year \$75,000. (See Appendix A 20.)

21. Pere Marquette, Michigan.

The plan adopted is similar to the one for Pentwater, and the estimate for completion was..... **\$270,682** 16 50,000 00

tilt 606 running feet of pier, and from the channel. The



12 feet deep. Estimate for completion..... **\$146,400 00** Amount appropriated 98,541 00

During the fiscal year there has been 384 running feet of pier built, 525 running feet of close piling made, and 117,573 cubic yards of earth, clay, and sand removed.

During the fiscal year there has been received from the \$55,000 00 Treasury Department for this work..... 66,227 92 And expended..... Due appropriation on 30th June, 1868 31,481 82 This amount will be expended during the present season, together with the allotment of \$10,000.

There can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year \$38,000. (See Appendix A 23.)

24. Surveys in connection with the improvement of harbors on Lakes Superior and Michigan.

(See Appendix A 24.)

HARBORS ON LAKE HURON AND ON THE WESTERN PART OF LAKE ERIE; IMPROVEMENT OF THE ST. MARY'S RIVER AND OF THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

Chicer in charge, Brevet Major General T. J. Cram, colonel corps of engineers, having under his orders Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. Harwood, captain corps of engineers, until June, 1868, and Captain J. G. Ladecker, corps of engineers.

1. Improvement of the St. Mary's river, Michigan.

The work during the year has been confined to dredging the middle channel of Lake George; from July 1st to the close of the season of 1867, the material dredged amounted to 109,724 cubic yards. The work was resumed on May 12, 1868, and the amount dredged to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, was 28,691 cubic yards, making the amount of work done during the fiscal year 138,415 cubic yards, by two Osgood dredges. The average performance of these two machines, in soft clay favorable for dredging, was 45.78, cubic yards per bour for each

for dredging, was $45\frac{78}{100}$ cubic yards per hour for each.

The officer in charge reports, as the results of a recent inspection, that there was at the date of his report at least 80,000 cubic yards yet to be dredged. This is 51,252 cubic yards in excess of the estimate made by him in 1866. This estimate was based upon surveys made in 1864, and the excess is due, in a great measure, to the filling up of the unfinished channel, (excavated in 1859,) between the date of the survey and the present time. The cost of removing this excess will exceed the amount available June 30, 1868, by \$15,000.

Amount on hand July 1, 1867	\$ 99,995 44 67,942 87
Leaving available	32,052 57
Estimated amount required to complete all the improvements contemplated in this river, exclusive of the improvement of the St. Mary's canal	\$398,983 10,000
is	40,000

LAKE HURON.

2. Au Sable river, Michigan.

An appropriation of \$50,000 was made for this work by act of March 2, 1867. Owing to unavoidable delay contracts were not entered into until the end of the working season of 1867.

A considerable amount of materials were delivered in May and June,

but no cribs sunk up to the close of the fiscal year.

Additional amount required to complete the work...... 20,000 00

The officer in charge is of opinion that this will always be an expensive harbor to keep open, (owing to the great quantity of sand coming down the river, and in the literal current of the lake at this point,) for which an annual expenditure of \$6,000 for dredging will be required.

(See Appendix B.)

3. Improvement of mouth of Saginaw river, Michigan.

A channel 195 feet in width and 12 feet deep is being cut, by dredging, through very hard material. From July 1, to the close of the working season of 1867, the material excavated amounted to 54,312 cubic yards. The product we resumed in Arth 1866 and 7 for 900 of 1866 infinance of the color of the and frequency for 20142, or or colors making an appropriate of 1,084 of the transplant to evaluation of the world The 3 color from 1866 of the dreader approximate the 3 colors 94 colors where the 3 colors.

I have only or row or . Since full new term commutates from a term of the constraint of the constraint of the row of the row of the constraint of the constr

am van svalide fan a 1947 amerik en soes is sine is desi Leavand svalide を 自 は な

医多种性

an annual sum of findows is resumated for to the engineer in charge to resume in heromaly this in open science to be touch necessary the appendix I..

a R. Car nata

THE THE SHEET HAD TO STREET WHO TO STREET OUT OF CHILD 300 CON STREET OF THE SHEET AND ALL OF THE SHEET AND ALL OF THE SHEET AND THE SHEET AND

tendent in the enterior that Seed's reconing process by applied to the time of the Cure above Vinter and requestes that an approximation is \$27,000 to asked for the numbers. This was submitted to the respect to the numbers of the very submitted to Congress. It is estimated of the officer in charge that he this mater the saming for effect to that the saming the about the saddingnal sum asked to the

The observation of the probabilism amount required for this improvement was the first the

Additional allegae deciments to connect the viols. Somework of Themselves at the second of the secon

Tiriu San IM M

The officer is convey as if opinion that an execute amount expendence of \$1,500 vill productly be required no require and presentation, which the improvement is conjugated. Without the application of the cross-

soting process to the timber, he thinks this sum would have been incresed to \$5,000.

(See Appendix B.)

LAKE ERIE.

5. Monroe, Michigan.

During the fiscal year much work has been done. The old parts of the piers have been completely repaired with new timber filled with

stone and planked over.

A length of 300 feet interior to the shore end of the north pier has been filled with pile pier work, sheet piled on both sides and filled with brush and stone. This is to prevent the washing in of the sand which is again carried out by the freshet currents and deposited upon the outer bar. A length of 250 feet on the interior part of the south pier has been protected in the same manner during the fiscal year.

Amount on hand July 1, 1867	\$24, 255 21
Amount expended to June 30, 1868	13,665 00
Leaving to be expended hereafter as circumstances may	•
require	10,590 21

The officer in charge estimates the probable annual expense of keeping this harbor in repair at \$1,700.

(See Appendix B.)

6. Harbor of Toledo, Maumee bay, Ohio.

The work of deepening the old channel has been continued during the year.

From July 1 to December 1, 28,335 cubic yards, and from March 30 to June 30, of this year, 18,498 cubic yards had been removed; making for the whole year 46,833 cubic yards; the average performance of the

dredge was 383 cubic yards per hour.

As stated in my annual report of last year, this harbor, in view of its commercial importance, is one of those deemed necessary to be enlarged to an increased depth of 15 feet and width of 300 feet. The officer in charge estimates about \$470,000 as the additional cost of such improvement. To carry out this plan an appropriation of \$150,000 for the next fiscal year is required.

Amount expended to June 30, 1868..... 22, 420 37 (See Appendix B.)

7. Improvement of Sandusky river, Ohio.

The plan of improvement adopted was to make a channel from 160 to

200 feet wide and 12 feet deep, by dredging.

The work has progressed satisfactorily during the year. From July 1 to December 7, 1867, 20,716 cubic yards, and from May 10 to June 30, 1868, 26,931 cubic yards were removed, making for the whole fiscal year 41,697 cubic yards.

The dredge averaged $45\frac{6}{10}$ cubic yards per hour. This dredge is of the Otis patent, single engine, 15-horse power.

The balance on hand July 1, 1868, will be sufficient to bring the river to such a degree of improvement as will materially benefit the navigation, but will fall short of accomplishing the total amount of dredging that was in contemplation.

8. Sandusky City harbor, Ohio.

The operations for the improvement of this harbor have been confined to dredging the channel through the outer bar, at the outlet of the bay into the lake, with a view of obtaining a channel width of 400 feet, and depth of 12 feet.

This bar is in a very much exposed place for dredging, moderate easterly winds, even, preventing the dredges from lying on the bar. The amount of work done from date of last annual report to close of the present fiscal year was the removal of 17,632 cubic yards of material. Average work of one dredge 29½ cubic yards per hour in sand.

As the balance is sufficient to continue the dredging of the outer bar to the extent required, no additional appropriation is asked for.

The officer in charge estimates the annual expense of keeping this channel open to be about \$2,500.

(See Appendix B.)

9. Huron harbor, Ohio.

The work at this harbor is the rebuilding and repair of the dilapidated portions of the old piers, standing above water; sinking new cribs to rest on the foundations of those that have been swept away, and raising the whole (with a new superstructure) to five feet above water; filling the piers with stone, and planking over all.

In October, 1867, the old piers had been repaired as far as necessary. During the winter and spring of the present year a small breach occurred in the old under-water work of one pier, and also one in another part of the old superstructure, and it will be necessary to protect the new lake extremity of the east pier, which seems to have been undermined.

These repairs will be done before the close of the present season.

The amount available will not only suffice to make the repairs mentioned, but will be sufficient for some years to come to make annual repairs.

10. Vermillion harbor, Ohio.

The operations at this harbor have consisted in repairing the old piers wherever necessary, above and under water, and in raising them to five feet above water, filling with stone, and planking over all.

Until further damage or deterioration shall show a necessity for it, it is not intended to make further expenditures upon this work.

(See Appendix B.)

11. Black River harbor, Ohio.

Nothing has been done on this harbor during the last fiscal year.

The appropriation of \$10,000 made in 1866 is still available for repairs, but there are indications of decay in the old parts of the west pier which

will soon require attention.

The officer in charge estimates the average annual expense of keeping the work in repair to be about \$1,500. He thinks that the present available sum applied to these repairs, as the necessity for them will arise, will keep the harbor in good condition for several years to come. (See Appendix B.)

12. Examination and surveys in connection with the improvement of harbors on Lake Erie.

Special examinations and surveys were made with the view of perfecting the plans and estimates of cost and of locating the improvement for the harbors of Buffalo and Dunkirk, New York, and of Port Clinton, Ohio. (See Appendices B and B 1.)

HARBORS ON LAKE ERIE, FROM CLEVELAND, OHIO, TO ERIE, PENN-SYLVANIA, INCLUSIVE.

These harbors were under the direction of Brevet Major General T. J. Cram, colonel of engineers, up to May 28, 1868. Subsequent to that date they have been under the direction of Major Walter McFarland, corps of engineers.

1. Cleveland harbor, Ohio.

The plan of improvement for this harbor is one recommended by General Cram, and is denominated a pile pier, which he regarded as peculiarly adapted to this locality. It is an experiment which was justified by economy of cost, but it remains to be tested whether it has any advantage over the crib-pier, even at this locality.

Available June 30, 1868.....

Amount required (in addition to balance) to complete present plan.

30, 858 99

This is one of the harbors selected for an increased depth, to admit vessels of 14 feet draught, for which the estimate is \$39,000.

The amount that may be profitably expended in the season following the appropriation is \$25,000.

(See Appendix C.)

2. Grand River harbor, Ohio.

The work during the past year consisted of repairs of the old piers, in the construction of nine cribs for east pier extension, and in the placing of four of them.

The action of the spring freshets caused the undermining of the entire length of the four cribs, and their settlement to the clay substratum at the outer end, from six to eight feet below the sand bottom on which they had been placed.

Amount available July 1, 1867	\$ 53, 310	22
	8, 221	22
Balance June 30, 1868 Probable cost of east pier crib extension	45, 089 21, 631	00 00
Leavingavailable for the extension of the west pier parallel to the	23, 458 east pier,	

other modification of the plan as may be necessary after the completion of the partial plan now in progress.

(See Appendix C 1.)

3. Ashtabula harbor, Ohio.

The work was limited to the repair of the old piers, and in preparation for extension of the east pier, while under the charge of General Cram. Since the transfer to Major McFarland, eight cribs of the extension, of a total length of 240 feet, have been built, floated to their position and sunk, in accordance with the plan which contemplates the equal extenion of both piers.

Amount available July 1, 1867	\$ 72, 76 4 29
——————————————————————————————————————	24, 454 13
Balance June 30, 1868	48, 310 16

The repairs of the old work having exceeded the estimate of General Cram, there will be required a further appropriation for completion of **\$**2,100.

(See Appendix C 2.)

4. Conneaut harbor, Ohio.

The repairs of the old piers have been made. In the spring

a freshet caused a breach behind the east pier, which will cost, as estimated. Cost of extension of west pier. Cost of dredging channel.	22,771 00
Total cost Expended under contract by General Cram	37, 952 00 16, 196 45

or, to complete the work of improvement as proposed, there is required a further appropriation of \$22,000.

(See Appendix C 3.)

5. Erie harbor, Pennsylvania.

The operations in progress for the improvement of this valuable harbor were well advanced, the pier having been extended 500 feet, and the channel ever the outer bar dredged to a width of 200 feet, and 14 feet in depth, when a severe gale damaged the pier so seriously as to render it expedient to lay the subject before a board of engineers, whose report is appended hereto.

Preparations were made by the officer in charge, in accordance with the views of the board of engineers, to remedy the disaster, and contracts

were entered into by him.	
There was expended by General Cram	\$43 , 873 49
There was expended by Major McFarland	3,610 09
Total expended	47, 483 58
Leaving a balance July 1, 1868	\$12,350 91 40,000 00
Total available for improvements	52, 350 91
The estimated cost of the repairs of the damaged pier Estimated cost of dredging outer bar Estimated cost of dredging inner bar	\$16,000 00 5,000 00 35,000 00
Total	56,000 00
Leaving a balance to be appropriated of	\$3,649 00 34,000 00
Making a total amount for the next fiscal year	37,650 00

This harbor is one of those selected for increased depth of channel to admit vessels drawing 14 feet, the estimate for which is \$35,000, a sum that may be profitably expended during the season subsequent to the date of the appropriation.

(See Appendices C 4 to C 11, inclusive.)

HARBORS ON LAKE ERIE, EAST OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

These harbors were under the charge of General Cram until June 3, 1868, at which date he was relieved by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Harwood, captain of engineers.

1. Dunkirk harbor, New York.

The repairs of the pier connecting the beacon-light foundation with the main land, a length of 1,380 feet, have been well advanced, and already arrest the washing of sand into the harbor, as well as offering partial protection to the harbor against the swell of the sea.

The breakwater has not yet been commenced, but bids have been invited, and the work will be shortly under contract, the balance of the appropriation being adequate for the construction of about 1,000 feet, after reserving an amount to meet contingent expenses and repairs.

The officer in charge recommends the removal of the remains of the outer breakwater commenced under an appropriation made in 1852. It is now an obstruction to navigation, and authority has been given for its removal to a depth of 14 feet below the surface of the water at the lowest stage.

Balance, July 1, 1868...... 91, 666 55

and will be expended, under contract, for completing beacon-pier, for building about 1,000 feet of breakwater, and removal of the old breakwater.

For continuing the plan of improvement an appropriation is required of \$50,000, which can be profitably expended next season.

(See Appendices D to D 5, inclusive.)

2. Buffalo sea wall, New York

This work remains as reported in the last annual report. It has been recommended to await its further construction until the works for the improvement of Buffalo harbor, now in progress, have been further advanced.

The balance of appropriation for the sea wall is \$23,751 39. (See Appendix D.)

3. Buffalo harbor, New York.

The plans for the improvement of this harbor were brought before a board of engineers for consideration. Their recommendations were approved, and the work is under contract for the building of so much as the appropriation will admit, namely, the repairs of pier-head and tow-path, the extension of the pier, and the construction of about 900 feet of breakwater.

On hand, July 1, 1868, and now under contract.... 193, 124 82

For the continuation of the work there is required an appropriation of \$275,000, which may be profitably expended during the next fiscal year.

(See Appendices D and D 6 to D 15, inclusive.)

HARBORS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Brevet Colonel C. E. Blunt, lieutenant colonel of engineers, has charge of these improvements, and is assisted by Captain W. A. Jones, corps of engineers.

1. Olcott harbor, (Eighteen-mile creek,) New York.

Contracts for this harbor have been entered into and partially executed. The channel of the creek has been modified by the removal of a portion

of the bar, and an old pier has been rebuilt in connection with the proposed new work.

The plans proposed and approved, and which will be partially carried out with the amount appropriated March 2, 1867, contemplate the construction of two parallel piers, 200 feet apart and 1,000 feet each in length, and dredging to give 10 feet of water.

The late delivery of the timber has prevented the accomplishment of as much work as was hoped could be finished by July 1. If the contractor for labor fulfils his agreement, considerable work on the new pier can be executed before the close of the season.

Amount appropriated March 2, 1867	\$60,000 00
Amount expended during the year	9,328 33
Amount estimated for completing the work	118,000 00
Amount required for next fiscal year, which may be profit-	•
ably expended during the next season	58,000 00
(See Appendix E.)	• •

2. Oak-orchard harbor, New York.

The timber in part, and all of the iron, required for the improvement have been delivered under the contracts concluded during the previous year, but no work has been done. Colonel Blunt reports that the con-

tractor will probably abandon his contract.

This will involve delay in the completion of the improvement; but little detriment to the public interest will ensue, as the business and commerce of the harbor are represented to be small. The value of the harbor consists in its being one of refuge, lying east of Niagara river 45 miles and west of Genesee river 30 miles. Both of these harbors offer great facilities as places of refuge.

Amount on hand July 1, 1867	\$87,000 00 12,206 89
Amount available July 1, 1868	74, 793 11

(See Appendix E.)

3. Mouth of the Genesee river, New York.

Since the last annual report, the rebuilding of the west pier has been completed and that of east pier is well advanced. By the end of the season this east pier will be completed as far as the balance available will permit.

An allotment of the appropriation for repairs, &c., made in 1864, has since been made, which will enable the officer in charge to complete the pier at its lake extremity.

The end of the east pier uniting with the main land requires repair

and extension to guard against a threatened breach.

To cover these repairs and extension, Colonel Blunt estimates to be required \$10,000, which can be profitably expended next season.

Amount on hand July 1, 1867	\$75,607 55,611	80 86
Amount available July 1, 1868	19, 995	

All under contract. Required to be appropriated, \$10,000. (See Appendix E.)

4. Big Sodus harbor, New York.

The work under the old contracts and that under the new contracts, reported herewith, has progressed satisfactorily on the whole. Up to June 30, 840 feet of the west pier have been completed, and 240 more rebuilt to the water level.

The wreck of a schooner in mid-channel, obstructing the passage, has been removed by special contract. A narrow channel has been obtained

by dredging, so that vessels drawing 10 feet have gone in.

It is thought the balance, \$58,645, 46, still available, will be sufficient to do the remaining necessary work in rebuilding piers and dredging channel, and no further appropriation is asked at present.

(See Appendix E)

5. Little Sodus harbor, New York.

The dredging of the channel and extension of the west pier, under contracts reported in 1866, and new contracts reported herewith, have been steadily continued.

Five hundred feet of new pier have been completed and 300 more brought up to the water level. This unfinished part, it is hoped, will be

completed this season.

The dredging of the channel has been, and is still, going on. It is

now 80 feet wide.

The opening between the pier and the west shore has been closed up by a cheap crib-work. A short east pier is deemed advisable to define the channel, and the opening on the east side of the harbor should also be closed.

For these objects, deemed necessary to complete the improvement, the request of last year for a further appropriation of \$25,000 is renewed.

Amount available July 1, 1868 27,860 51

Amount required to complete plan, \$25,000. (See Appendix E.)

6. Oswego harbor, New York.

The dredging of the harbor and repairs of United States have been continued during the year under contracts heretofore and now reported.

The dredging so far executed has rendered available for vessels a great part of the pier and portions of the harbor which had been useless for years. It is believed that all the dredging necessary for the present can be completed before the close of 1868.

The old pier will continue to need an annual expenditure for its repair; but unless a very large breech should be made, no additional appropriation

for this repair will be needed for two or three years.

For the extension of the pier northerly into the lake, a much needed improvement, \$50,000 is required and is asked for next fiscal year.

Instructions have been given for the commencement of the exist of the pier with a portion of the balance on hand, and with an all of \$20,000 from the appropriation for repairs, &c., made during session of Congress.

For the contingent repairs of the old pier, and for the further sion of the new pier, an appropriation of \$50,000 is required and

profitably expended during the next fiscal year.
(See Appendices E and E 1.)

7. Ogdensburgh harbor, Now York.

The dredging, which it is stated in the last report was explication that season, was executed, the contractor stopping work in 30, 1867; but instead of resuming work in the spring of 1868, doned his contract on the ground that the material to be remaind that the material to be remainded in price.) A second board of engineers having examined the revised plan of improvement has been submitted and proposed been invited for the dredging. Contracts have not yet been set it is hoped that they will be in time to resume operations destated part of the season of 1868.

Balance available July 1, 1868, \$37,118 58. (See Appendices E, and E 2 to E 9, inclusive.)

SURVEY AT PORT ONTARIO, MOUTH OF SALMON RIVER, M

A special report of this survey was made in compliance will tion of Congress of 17th January, 1868.

It does not appear that the wants of commerce and navigation? the construction of a harbor at the cost estimated.

(See Appendix E 12.)

SURVEY FOR A SHIP CANAL BETWEEN LAKES ERIR AND ONE

This survey was made under the direction of Brevet Colone corps of engineers, in compliance with a joint resolution of Commarks, 1867.

The importance of an uninterrupted water communication these two lakes for the largest class of vessels was, as early considered worthy of the efficient aid of the general government

In 1826 a survey was made under an association of private india and another in 1835, by Captain W. G. Williams, corps of topograengineers, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Represent

In the able report of Captain Williams, five different lines, two nearly coincide with the Four-mile creek and Twelve-mile creek the present survey, were carefully considered and estimated for prices of that day.

Preference was given to a route near to and debouching

Niagara river.

The five separate routes presented by Colonel Blunt as feasil canal in question do not differ as materially in cost as in length

Upon the shorter, or Lewiston routes, the proposed system (locks, indispensable from the great amount of lockage required) space, makes the cost relatively greater. And of the longer routes,



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Four-mile creek and the Twelve-mile creek routes have their cost relatively increased by more rock excavation and more double locks, when compared with the Eighteen-mile creek route. The Eighteen-mile creek route best fulfils the conditions of security by being further removed from the frontier, and as its terminus is 15 miles further east on Lake Ontario than the average of the others, viewed as a route for commerce it is that much shorter. Its greater security against secret enterprise, during and just preceding a war, renders it preferable for commercial as well as for military and naval purposes.

Were the canal extended from Tonawanda to Buffalo harbor, its extension would not be better protected against an enemy than the river would

be. Its extension is therefore deemed unnecessary.

The average cost of the projected canal would be about \$12,000,000; and after a careful examination of the estimated cost of the several projects as given in detail in Colonel Blunt's report, it appears to be probable that they could not be executed for less sums than those estimated. (See Appendix E 10.)

SURVEY OF WILSON HARBOR, (TWELVE-MILE CREEK,) NEW YORK.

A special report of this survey, with an estimate for the cost of the improvement, was made on the 11th of March last, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 26, 1868.

This harbor is situated 12 miles east of the Niagara river and six miles west of the harbor of Olcott. At the latter there has been appropriated

\$60,000, which is now being expended.

Private parties have built piers at Wilson which afford a depth of six or seven feet into the harbor, but to make a suitable harbor an expenditure of \$155,000 would probably be required. Should it become the terminus of a canal around the falls of Niagara, a harbor would be indispensable at this locality.

A report made in 1854, with plan and estimates for a harbor at Twelvemile creek, will be found printed in Ex. Doc. 62, 33d Congress, 1st ses-

sion.

(See Appendix E 11.)

HARBORS ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The works of improvement on this lake were in charge the Colonel C. E. Blunt, lieutenant colonel corps of engineers, unclearly, 1868, when they were placed under the direction of Brevet Execution Colonel J. W. Barlow, captain corps of engineers.

1. Plattsburg harbor, New York.

The repairs of the breakwater were completed under the direction of Colonel Blunt.

The remaining improvement, which consists in dredging out the shoal lying between the breakwater and the wharves to the depth of nine feet, has been conducted by Colonel Barlow.

The extension of the breakwater northwardly some 300 feet and the revetment of the bank of the government reservation have been resommended to meet the increasing commercial interests of the harbor.

The balance available for dredging is \$6,000. A further appropriation to complete the dredging is required of \$20,000, which may be profitably expended next season.

(Sec Appendix F.)

2. Burlington harbor, Vermont.

The charge of this harbor was transferred by Colonel Blunt to Colonel Barlow December 12, 1867. The contracts for labor and material after serious delays have been finally entered into, and considerable progress has been made.

The plan recommended by the Board of engineers, and adopted for the improvement is to extend the present breakwater northwardly 1,200 feet, making the entire length 2,660 feet.

The extension is being made by cribs of timber, rectangular in cross sections, having a base of 80 feet, and a height of 40 feet, ballasted with stone.

The estimated cost of extension	\$333,442 00 107,672 20 17,254 66
The amount available July, 1868	90, 417 54

And all under contract.

The further appropriation of \$75,000 is required for the next fiscal year.

(See Appendix F 1.)

Surveys and improvements of the upper mississippi, minnesota, AND WISCONSIN BIVERS, AND INVESTIGATIONS RELATIVE TO BRIDG. ING THE MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RIVERS.

Officer in charge, Brevet Major General G. K. Warren, major corps of engineers, having under his orders Brevet Major C. R. Suter, captain corps of engineers, and H. C. Long, United States civil engineer.

Surveys and maps of the Mississippi river.

Owing to continued high water in 1867 but little was done in surveys before 1st October. From 12th June to 28th November (at which last date the river was closed by ice) a party was engaged measuring the river.

Of the river surveyed, 191 miles were resurveys of the work of 1866,

to de

e changes in the bed and banks, and rate of progress.

every have all been platted, and the plats reduced to a scale ches to the mile, and transferred to the map on that scale, extending from the Falls of St. Anthony to the mouth of the Ohio, combining in this, with the Land Office surveys as a basis, all the information

An examination was also made from the mouth of the Des Moines to the mouth of the Ohio, to determine the exact position of the bluffs, and connect the Land Office surveys of the two sides of the river.

Survey and maps of the Wisconsin river.

This survey, under Brevet Major Suter, corps of engineers, was commenced August 26, and finished November 6.

Surveys and maps of the Minnesota river.

An examination was made of this river in 1867, from Loc Traverse to its mouth to determine the character of the terraces and of the main bluffs.

Surveying outfit consists of two large flat-boats, fitted up for quarters, and about 25 small row-boats and skiffs. It is recommended by the officer in charge that a small propeller be added for the Mississippi above the rapids, at a cost of about \$3,000.

Additional surveys.

It is believed no further surveys will be required on the Minnesota and Wisconsin rivers, except in some limited spaces. There is a necessity for completing the survey of the Mississippi, so as to present a continuous map from the Falls of St. Anthony to Rock island rapids. This would require \$30,000 for the survey, and finishing the maps. The examination and survey of the river above the falls will require \$10,000.

Some additional measurements are necessary to complete the collection of material relating to bridging the Mississippi river, and completing maps and diagrams, which will require \$6,000. It is deemed important that these examinations and surveys should be vigorously prosecuted.

Improvement of the river.

The obstructions along the main trunk streams are generally sand-bars, and as this sand extends down to great depths the only economical improvements are dredging out the sand-bars, constructing wing dams to force the water to cut them out, and side canals with locks. The Minnesota river, particularly in its upper course, is more favorable for dams and locks.

Bridging the Mississippi river.

The great trough of the ancient Mississippi widens as we descend from one mile at St. Paul to ten miles at St. Louis. As the broad low valley, however, renders the construction of high bridges very expensive, drawbridges have so far been adopted.

The crossing of the Mississippi by a railroad bridge which shall not obstruct navigation is a serious undertaking; no bridge has yet been built that can claim to be of that character. This part of the detailed report is being prepared with great care to meet the wants of future legislation. Suggestions are made by General Warren relative to the foundations of bridges based upon his own deductions, and information received from several bridge engineers on the river.

(See Appendix G.)

Bridging the Ohio river.

An examination was made of the Steubenville bridge in Man last, and a report made upon it to this office, with an estimate for building a high bridge with 500 feet span. This report shows that a defective location reduces the 300 feet span which exists, as provided by law, to 250 feet width only for navigation. A draught of provisions required to secure to navigation the full benefit of the passage way, as fixed by law, &c., in future constructions, accompanies this report.

The Ohio river is more favorable in all respects for continuous high bridges than the Mississippi. The pools in the river afford the best loca-

tions for bridges to accommodate navigation.

(See Appendices G and G 3.)

Improvements on the upper Mississippi river.

The sum of \$96,000 was appropriated for the construction of two dredge and snag boats on the upper Mississippi, and for working them one year. The officer in charge reported in April, 1868, that there

remained, with the two boats purchased, \$20,181 39 unexpended, which would be required before the end of the year for repairs, &c. He estimates that \$36,000 would be required to continue them in service during the coming year. These boats were found to work satisfactorily, and it is considered important that they should be kept in service. The officer in charge believes that an increased depth of one foot is as great an alleviation as can be relied on by scraping without a disproportionate expense, and in certain localities that it would probably be necessary to resort to wing dams and jettees; these dams to be applied according to the peculiar requirements of the river. He recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 to test this kind of improvement at two localities, and that a provision should be inserted in the bill to allow the engineer in charge of the work certain discretion in regard to closing channels, &c.

The operations of the boats during the months of July and August

were very satisfactory.

The period of low water came unusually early this season, and at first stopped the large boats from running. The dredge boats were at the time undergoing repairs and alterations to fit them for snagging. The Caffrey was hastily fitted up for scraping, and put to work upon the bars; and although she had to perform double duty, she restored navigation for the largest boats and has maintained it ever since. The officer in charge states that the steamboat owners became so satisfied of her usefulness that they obtained the use of an extra scraper to put on one of their own boats and work at their own expense between Keokuk and St. Louis.

These boats may be regarded as a success in so far that they have enabled the largest steamboats to reach St. Paul two consecutive years, when they would otherwise have been compelled to lay up, and justifies the recommendation for an appropriation to continue their operations the ensuing year.

The steamboats Montana and C. I. Caffrey were purchased in 1867

for \$30,000 and \$8,500 respectively.

For continuing the improvement of the upper Mississippi river during the next fiscal year there is required \$65,000.

(See Appendices G and G 1.)

Improving the Minnesota river.

An. tisement was inserted in ten leading western and northwesters for proposals for removing snags and boulders from the in answer to which six proposals were received. The contract was given out and an assistant was appointed to superintend the In prosecuting operations during the season of 1867, the work was frequently impeded by leaning trees on the banks, which were liable to become still greater obstacles by being washed into the river. There were also in the ravines and along the banks of the tributaries a large number of trees, which the next high water would bring into the Minnesota. As the removal of these obstacles did not come within the contract, a party of axemen was employed during the winter months cutting these out. Of \$37,500 appropriated for this work \$28,289 15 has been expended, and the balance, \$9,210 85, will all be expended, with favorable weather, this season; and, it is believed, will nearly clear the river as far up as Mankato. An additional appropriation of \$20,000 is asked to carry on the work above that place.

An appropriation of \$30,000 is also solicited to make a practicable

passage at the Little Falls.

(See Appendix G.)

Wisconsin river.

This improvement is intended to form part of a line of communication by steamers from the Mississippi river by way of the Wisconsin river, Upper Fox, Lake Winnebago and Lower Fox river to Green Bay, and thence with the lakes.

General Warren, in his report of April 8, 1868, expressed himself in favor of an improvement of the river, by dams, jettees, revetments, &c., of brush and stone in connection with dredging, in preference to a canal

along the banks or to locks and dams in the river.

The question as to kind of improvement will mainly turn upon the making of a 3 feet, 4 feet, or 5 feet navigation, at a cost, respectively, of \$500,000, \$3,250,000 and \$4,300,000 nearly, as appears in his annual report of the present year, herewith appended.

As much experience is yet to be acquired, General Warren recommended in his April report an appropriation of \$50,000, which, with the balance on hand, would enable him to test this method of improvement

more fully than has yet been done.

In the absence of a decision by Congress upon these projects, an estimate for the next fiscal year is recommended, (to be applied to the experimental improvement of the river by wing dams and by the use of the Long scraper,) of \$50,000.

Public importance of these river improvements.

In presenting the general considerations on this subject, the moving of the wheat crop has been mainly kept in view by the officer in charge, but in no case does this show more than half of the benefit to an improved navigation that would result from transportation of all products combined.

Statistics and estimates are given of the product of the wheat-growing country and the relative cost of railway and water transportation, showing that many millions of dollars would be saved to producers and consumers by water transportation, were it as good as it is capable of being made, under the plans of improvement suggested. It is probable that the development of the resources of the new States will be so rapid in all the wheat-growing region that all the proposed means of transportation will be wanted as fast as they can be made available.

Harbor at Alton, Illinois.

The report upon the survey of this harbor, made under the direction of Brevet Major General G. K. Warren, by H. C. Long, United States civil engineer, which was called for by resolution of the House of Representatives of April 13, 1868, will be found in Appendix G 2.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES AND ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, AND THE SURVEY OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN TO ITS MOUTH.

Officer in charge Brevet Major General James H. Wilson, United States army, lieutenant colonel 35th infantry, having under his orders Brevet Major Charles J. Allen, United States army, captain corps of engineers; L. Cooper Overman, captain corps of engineers; F. Hoffman, second lieutenant 35th infantry; and Daniel C. Jenné, United States civil engineer.

1. Improvement of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi rive.

Proposals were invited September 4, 1867, for excavating the pin and for constructing the embankment wall of the canal, or for as at thereof as the amount then appropriated, namely, \$700,000, would plot. Contract for the work was awarded to W. Hennegan & So, lowest bidders, and concluded on the 25th of the same month. And expended under this contract up to and including June 30, 1868, \$163.

Proposals for materials and labor for the construction of the liver invited February 27, 1868, and the awards made to the lowest ders for the different classes of materials and labor May 2, with intitions to contract with the same whenever funds should be made able, and upon their complying with the requirements of the law. contracts under this letting had been entered into at the close of the cal year, but under the allotment to this work from the recent appropriations a contract for the lower lock was entered into.

Amount appropriated June 23, 1866	\$200, 000 500 , 000

Total	700, 668

Amount required for completion of the work	\$1,490,000
Amount required for next fiscal year	850,000
Allotment from general appropriation	
Balance to be appropriated for next fiscal year	

(See Appendices H and H 1 to H 6, inclusive.)

2. Improvement of the Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi rise.

Additional surveys were made, and about 100,000 soundings the from which very accurate charts of the river bed were projected. It was deemed necessary in order to obtain such minute information secure accuracy in laying out the work and determining the extent character of the improvement, the surveys made during the fall of the being necessarily imperfect and wanting in detail, on account of limited time and means at the disposition of the officer in charge of work.

Open and under the contract of C. G. Case & Co. were not emend to the high water and the difficulty of processing such machinery as was necessary; 3,898 cubic yards of were removed during the fall of 1867 and spring of 1868 from Duck Calculain.

Proposals for continuing this work were invited May 18, and the tract awarded to C. G. Case & Co., (the old contractors,) with whom officer in charge was directed to enter into contract as soon as an apprintation was made by Congress.

No contracts were made prior to June 23, 1868. Under the allowed to this work from the recent appropriations, a contract was entered and the work is progressing.

Amount appropriated June 23, 1866	\$100,000 M
Amount appropriated March 2, 1867	200, 000
Amount of allotment August, 1868	156, 000



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

\$394,000 00

585

Amount required for completion of the work 394,000 00 Amount required for next fiscal year..... (See Appendices H and H 7 to H 12, inclusive.)

3. Survey of the Illinois river.

The act of March 2, 1867, authorized the continuation of the survey of the Illinois river, with a view to a deep-water connection with Lake Michigan.

The survey was commenced early in June under the direction of a board consisting of Brevet Major General James H. Wilson, United States army, lieutenant colonel 35th infantry, and Mr. William Gooding, United States civil engineer.

A detailed and exhaustive survey of the country between Lake Michigan and La Salle, and a low-water survey of the river from La Salle to its mouth, was made, resulting in a recommendation to widen and deepen the Illinois and Michigan canal from Bridgeport to the head of Lake Joliet, with the exception of a section of about 111 miles between Summit and "The Sag," where it will be cheaper to excavate a new canal.

From Lake Joliet the line will follow the bed of the river, the construction of a piece of independent canal, to pass the Grand Rapids of the Illinois river, striking the river again at or below Ottowa, being necessary; thence to the mouth of the river, the navigation is to be secured by a system of locks and dams. The width of the canal to be not less than 160 feet; the depth six feet below the lowest known level of the water in Lake Michigan. The locks to be 350 feet long between the gates, and 75 feet wide in the chamber, and to give a minimum draught of seven feet; the slack water in the river to be at least seven feet in the lowest water.

The estimated cost of the improvement from Lake Michigan to the

mouth of the Illinois river, is \$18, 217, 242 56.

The amount of \$85,000 was alloted to the Illinois river from the general appropriation of \$1,500,000, to be applied to the improvement of the river from La Salle to its mouth. This amount, however, was found to be inadequate for the commencement of the plan of improvement recommended by the board of engineers, where the least cost of a lock and dam at any of the designated points below La Salle is estimated in round numbers at \$300,000. The lock and dam should be built simple neously, and no general system of improvement of this river by I should be begun until money enough has been provided t open for use at least one lock and dam. In consideration of ties and magnitude of the improvement it is not deemed practicable to begin with a less sum than \$300,000, which can be profitably expended. next year.

Cost of improvement from La Salle to the mouth of Illinois Required for next fiscal year..... 300,000 00 (See Appendices H, H 13, and H 14.)

Railroad levee on west side of Mississippi river.

The Committee on Freedman's Affairs in the House of Representatives having, through its chairman, requested information concerning a project for constructing a railroad along the bank of the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the St. Francis river, to a point west of Girardeau, the bed of the road to be used as a levee, &c., the subject was referred to Brevet Brigadier General H. L. Abbot, major corps of engineers, for a report, he being possessed of the requisite information, from his connection with the surveys and investigations made in 1857-'61, for determining the most practicable plan for securing the alluvial banks of the Mississippi from overflow, and with later examinations of the levees of the Mississippi in 1865-'66.

I concur with General Abbot in the views he has taken of this project.

See his report.

(Appendix H A.)

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI; SURVEY OF GAL-VESTON HARBOR, TEXAS, AND SURVEY OF PASS AND BAYOU MANCHAO AND AMITE RIVER, LOUISIANA.

Officer in charge, Brevet Brigadier General M. D. McAlester, major corps of engineers, having under his orders Brevet Major W. J. Twining, captain corps of engineers, and First Lieutenants D. W. Payne, W. S. Stanton, and M. R. Brown, corps of engineers.

1. Survey of Pass and Bayou Manchac and Amite river, Louisiana,

with a view of determining the feasibility of establishing first class steamboat navigation on that line, between the Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain.

The charts and plans appertaining to this survey were completed in the month of December, 1867, and, with the report dated January 9, 1868, were received during the latter month. They were submitted to Congress.

(See Appendices I and I 3.)

2. Survey of Galveston harbor, Texas,

with a view of forming a plan for its preservation and improvement. This survey has been completed, and a full report thereof, dated June 9, 1868, received, with accompanying documents, charts and plans. It was duly transmitted to Congress.

(See Appendices I, I 4, and I 5.)

3. Improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river.

On the proposal of September, 1867, proposals for constructing and delivering the channels, were of the contract dredge-boat, designed for deepening the channels, were of the contract was a were presented, which were unacceptable, since they exceeded, not only the careful estimate of the cost of building and delivering the vessel, but also the amount of funds available. Both were therefore rejected, and notice issued anew. Five proposals were received, and the contract was awarded to the "Atlantic Works," of East Boston, Massachusetts. The contract and bond were executed on the 15th of October.

On the 17th of October First Lieutenant D. W. Payne, corps of engineers, was assigned as inspector of the dredge-boat at Boston, in order to secure a faithful performance of the contract.

Delays occurred in the construction of the steamer, and in her delivery, arising chiefly from the novelty of construction, and she did not reach New Orleans until July of this year.

This steamer is now employed upon Pass à l'Outre, and exceeds the anticipations that were formed of her effectiveness, having in 12 hours work increased the depth over the har from 11 to 14 feet, on a width sufficient for the passage of a steamer.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The following amount can be profitably expended upon the work during the present and next fiscal year, for providing the second of the two dredge-boats authorized by Congress:

375,000 00

(See Appendices I, I 1, and I 2.)

Survey of the northwest channel from Key West to the Gulf of Mexico.

This survey was made in compliance with a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, of January 29, 1868, enclosing from the Senate Committee on Commerce petitions from citizens of Key West, and of the city of New York, praying that surveys might be ordered and appropriations made for the improvement of this channel. Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General J. H. Simpson, corps of engineers, under whose direction the survey was made by Lieutenant William R. Livermore, corps of engineers, during the months of March and April last, concurs with the petitioners with regard to the importance of opening this channel by

dredging, believing the project practicable.

He recommends opening a channel 300 feet wide, 18 feet deep, and 9,000 feet long, and estimates that for these dimensions about 262,800 cubic yards of material, a rather fine compact coral sand, will have to be removed. Owing to the exposed position of this channel, there will probably be not more than 90 working days in the year, from the necessity of having tolerably calm weather for the work. He therefore estimates that it would require four years for one steam dredge to complete the work, and the cost at about \$166,000. Should two dredge-boats be employed, the work would be completed in half the time; but this estimate should be increased by the cost of the additional dredge, less some minor items, to, say, \$217,000

(See Appendix I A.)

SHIP CANAL AROUND THE FALLS OF THE OHIO, AND SURVEY OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Officer in charge, Brevet Major General G. Weitzel, engineers.



1. Survey and plans for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio.

This survey, provided for by resolution of Congress of March 29, 1867, was begun in July, 1867, and the special report thereon transmitted to Congress February 20, 1868.

The recommendation of the officer in charge, relative to the best route for a ship canal on the Indiana side, as to the manner and cost of completing the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal, and the construction of the two dams at the head and foot of the falls, were concurred in. For details of these plans see Appendix G.

Subsequently, and until the end of the present fiscal year, he has been engaged in arranging the details of the plans, and preparing specifications and drawings of the work.

In the course of these studies it was found that, in all probability, a

strong crib dam would be better than a masonry dam, across the cest of the rocks in front of Louisville, to raise the low water mark tree feet. This change has accordingly been made in the plan.

A change has also been made in the lift of the lock, in the dam poposed to be built across the head of Falling-run pool. changes the engineer in charge submits the following estimates:

For Louisville and Portland canal extension	\$933, 500 W
For new canal on the Indiana side	3, 470,000
For two dams and one lock	415,000 🚺

4, 818,500

If no new canal is built on the Indiana side the total would be a fi lows:

Louisville and Portland canal extension	\$ 933,500 9
Louisville and Portland canal extension Two dams and one lock	310,000

1, 243,500

Required for next fiscal year.....

400,000

Under the allotment to this work from the recent appropriation 600 eral Weitzel has been authorized to construct the dam.

(See Appendices J, J 1, and J 2.)

2. Survey of the Tennessee river, with a view to its improvement

The report of this survey was transmitted to Congress March 3.1864 with estimates of the probable cost of the various plans recommends for the removal of the obstacles to the navigation of the river.

The several plans presented involve an expenditure of more \$4,000,000. They include, in addition to the removal of bars, ledge and boulders, and the construction of wing and lateral walls, a can-Another of four about 11 miles in length around Elk river shoals. a half miles around the Little Muscle shoals, both to be 100 fet it and six feet deep, with locks 300 feet by 70 feet, and the enlargement the same dimensions of the old canal, built in 1835, by the State and the Muscle shoals. Alabama

The I r shoals, the two Muscle shoals, and Colbert's, all between 7, 35 miles above Florence and Waterloo, 30 miles below i Brown are navigable for only one month in the year, and are then difficult dangerous. They constitute the only formidable obstructions on river below Chattanooga, and if overcome would open a navigation nine months in the year throughout the whole length of the Tenne river, and upon many of its tributaries. All other impediments are :: insurmountable at most stages of the water.

The enlargement of the old canal being, therefore, of the first imperance in connection with the removal of the obstructions in the rive General Weitzel suggests an appropriation of \$500,000 for the next

year to be expended upon that work.

Under the allotment to this river from the recent appropriation General Weitzel was directed to commence the works between its most and Florence and between Chattanooga and Decatur. these improvements there will be required for the next fiscal year \$40,000.

(See Appendices J 3, J 4, J 5, J 6.)

PROVEMENT OF WESTERN RIVERS, EXCEPTING THE OHIO.

1. Construction of snag-boats and machinery.

er in charge Colonel J. N. Macomb, corps of engineers, having his orders Brevet Major C. W. Howell, captain corps of engineers, he date of the last annual report the work upon these improvewas principally of a preparatory character. The three snag-boats, bert, S. H. Long, and R. E. De Bussy, were not launched until ber last, as the water in the Ohio river was too low to admit of aching at an earlier period.

distinctive feature of these boats consists in having the machinery ling snags independent of that for driving the paddle wheels, and s proved to be as important and useful as was anticipated.

engineer in charge reports that the test fully realized his antici-, and that the changes from the old plan have been found to be mprovements. The experience which has been gained since the neement of the present working season shows where some improvemay be made in matters of minor detail, and justifies the adherence general plan and principle of the double hulled snag-boat with adent machinery for pulling snags.

s have been adopted for a light draught snag-boat for use upon kansas river; proposals for the construction of which have been

antage will be taken of the experience gained in the working of toats in making more perfect such additional ones as may be needed er. The operations of the three double hulled snag-boats, J. J. S. H. Long, and R. E. De Russy, have been attended with very screen.

J. J. Abert was equipped and proceeded to her destination in 1868, and commenced operations in that part of the Mississippi etween St. Louis and Cairo, where all snags visible at the high of water then existing were destroyed; then proceeded down er below Cairo, and removed and destroyed, up to the 30th of 1868, 158 snags in all, namely: above Cairo 103, and below that 55. These numbers convey a very inadequate idea of the labor ned. It may be better appreciated by the statement that the total of snags removed by the Abert is 2,708 tons, exceptive of the of which no exact measure could be made.

steamer S. H. Long proceeded, in April, 1868, to the kansas the field of operations assigned to this boat. On the way down his river a snag was successfully raised and destroyed. It had danger of long standing in the channel of the Ohis river, at the f Wabash island. On her arrival at the Arkansas, the water was at a very high stage; but after the stage of the water became more ble for operations, there were removed and destroyed 134 snags; th 108 were in the Arkansas river, and 26 were in White river cut-ruthe 20th of June, 1868, the water became too low for her safety Arkansas river, when operations were commenced in the Mississippit of Ozark island, and were continued up the river towards Mem-Up to the 30th of June, 1868, 14 large snags were removed and red by this steamer in the Mississippi river. The total weight of the moved up to the last named date by this steamer was 2,291 tons, we of the roots.

steamer R. E. De Russy proceeded to the Missouri river in May, and commenced operations at the mouth of the river, but owing to

the high stage of water but eight snags were removed, when she proceeded up the river, and up to the 30th of June, 1868, there were removed and destroyed 222 snags, having left the river comparatively free from dangers for about 100 miles; the weight of the snags destroyed by this steamer is 2,486 tons, exclusive of the weight of roots. Before the close of the season 300 miles more of the Missouri will be cleared of snags, if the stage of water will admit.

Amount of funds available on commencing this work, under

Amount required for three additional snag-boats, and for repairs, &c., to June 30, 1870, \$218,000, which can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year.

(See Appendices K, K 1 to K 12, inclusive.)

2. Examinations and surveys on western and northwestern rivers.

Brevet Major Howell, captain corps of engineers, made an exploration of the upper Missouri in the summer of 1867. In May of the present year he was directed to organize a party for the survey of the lower portion of the Missouri upon which duty he was engaged at the end of this fiscal year.

A party was sent in April last to the Arkansas river, to make examinations touching all the dangers to navigation in that river. From these examinations it is evident that a more minute survey of this river than has heretofore been made is necessary. This will be made without unnecessary delay.

(See Appendix K 13.)

3. Improving the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers.

The first work undertaken during the fiscal year for the improvement of these rivers was the removal, by blasting, of sunken wrecks, and other observations, in the vicinity of Memphis and St. Louis, and with better the at points upon the upper Mississippi.

The term of Totten, which had been purchased and fitted up for this service, was unfortunately lost in December, by striking a snag, near

Chester, Illinois.

She had met with good success, but had not the requisite strength of hull to sustain sufficiently powerful machinery for raising the heavy pieces detached from the sunken wrecks by explosion.

The engineer in charge is satisfied that the operations of wrecking can only be thoroughly accomplished by having a boat built expressly

for such hard service.

Contracts were entered into for clearing snags, &c., from the Arkansas and Missouri rivers, with parties furnishing men, boats, and appliances. The reports of the agents appointed to supervise the work show a fair amount of work accomplished; nevertheless the engineer in charge reports that from his experience in these two contracts and the practical working of the three new snag-boats, it is only by using government boats, expressly built, manned and fitted for this work, that such progress can be made as the nature of the work demands.

Amount of funds available on commencing this work, under appropriation of June 23, 1866	\$ 366, 666	00 00
Leaving available July 1, 1868	212, 505	00
Which sum will be nearly expended during the present fising June 30, 1869. Amount estimated as required under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	\$290, 395	00
`	205, 395	00

Required for next fiscal year, \$205,000. (See Appendices K and K 1 to K 12, inclusive.)

River channelers or excavators.

The Secretary of War having directed the examination of Colonel W. H. Noble's river dredging machine, the subject was referred to a board of engineers then in session upon the improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi.

The report of the board, which includes the examination of five other machines devised for the same object, (by, 1, C. E. Pierce; 2, Nelson Vandeventer; 3, E. B. Bishop; 4, Colonel S. H. Long; 5, E. P. Ligons,) will be found in Appendix K 14.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

In charge of W. Milnor Roberts, United States civil engineer.

The two surveying parties mentioned in the last annual report as being engaged upon the river continued their labors until the end of the season, when the high water and cold weather prevented their further progress. There yet remains about 230 miles of the river, between Louisville and

There yet remains about 230 miles of the river, between Louisville and Cairo, to be surveyed. This will be completed during the present season.

It was expected that the several riprap dams, planned for the improvement of the low water navigation, would be finished before the close of the last season, but the almost unprecedented low conditions he river during the fall prevented the contractors at some of the place me moving the stone away from the quarries. Again, this spring, they were delayed by the high water stage continuing longer than usual.

At the date of this report all of the unfinished contracts were being pushed rapidly to completion. As a whole, it may be said the riprap

dams have stood very well.

The engineer in charge estimates that \$164,000 will be required at new points between Pittsburg and Louisville, where improvements are most urgently needed. In some parts of this distance communication between different points is confined altogether to the river, even in the worst periods of its navigation, so that the addition of a foot or more to the depth of the river would afford the means of using better boats for the transportation of freight, passengers, and mails throughout the year.

The plan adopted for the removal of obstructions in the river has proved successful. During the past season, those snags and wrecks which were most dangerous to navigation were removed for a distance of about 325 miles. The boulder rocks in the left channel of Brunot's

island have been removed. Double crane boats and crews were attached to each steamer during the present season, and although the operations of removing obstructions were begun later than last year, it is hoped that, with this additional force and a favorable season, all the wrecks, trees, and snags known to be dangerous to the navigation of the Ohio will be removed before the winter sets in.

(See Appendix L.)

SURVEY OF THE POTOMAC RIVER.

A survey of the Potomac river, with a view to its improvement, was made under the direction of Major and Brevet Brigadier General N. Michler, corps of engineers, in accordance with the provisions of act of

March 2, 1867, and a report thereon submitted.

In order to improve the navigation of the river, the causeway of the Long bridge should be removed, on account of its injurious effect upon the Washington channel; and it should, for the present, be replaced by a roadway upon piles, as the least expensive structure, until the expected advantage of such removal is fully proved. The bar in the Virginia channel should be dredged to a depth of 12 feet and a width of 200 feet, and the Washington channel should be deepened to the same depth, wherever needed, between the bridge and the mouth of the Eastern Branch.

General Michler's recommendation of a new cut between Easby's wharf and the Maryland draw of the Long bridge is deemed essential, with some modifications in its size and curvature, to restoring, as near as may be, the former navigable condition of the river. It should be wider, and at first need not be dredged to the full depth he recommends. A depth of eight feet at low water would be sufficient for the first work.

The obstructions in the vicinity of Easby's Point should be removed, but it is not deemed advisable to construct a breakwater or deflector across the Virginia channel, as recommended by General Michler. The effects of the dredging should be tested before any dikes are resorted to.

The estimated cost of these improvements is as follows:

(See Appendix V 4.)

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PATAPSCO, BELOW FORT M'HENRY, AND OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, BELOW HAVRE DE GRACE.

Officers in charge Brevet Major General J. G. Parke, major corps of engineers, from September, 1867, to June, 1868, and from that date Brevet Brigadier General J. H. Simpson, colonel corps of engineers.

1. Improvement of the Patapsco river, below Fort McHenry, Maryland.

The general result of the last year's operations has been the excavation of a channel from the Brewerton channel southward past the Belvidere

shoal, having a general available width of 500 feet, at low water, for a length of five miles.

The result of this season's operations encourages the belief that this change of the direction of the dredged channel, proposed by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craighill, major corps of engineers, will prove a saving of distance and effect a permanent increase of depth.

Amount on hand July 1, 1867	\$55, 793	27
Amount since received	15, 223	89
Amount expended to June 30, 1868	71,017	16
Amount allotted from the general appropriation	17,000	00
Amount required for next fiscal year	108, 000	00
(See Appendix M.)		

2. Improvement of the Susquehanna river, below Havre de Grace.

Since the date of the last annual report contracts have been entered into for all the labor and material required to complete this improvement

so far as the present appropriation will admit.

The three cribs for the deflector were commenced in September, 1867, but owing to the delay in procuring long piles, they were not completed in time to admit of being entirely filled with stone. In consequence, two of them were so much injured by ice during the winter as to necessitate their reconstruction this spring. The construction of the rafts has progressed so far that they will soon be ready to be put in place. The engineer in charge anticipated that this improvement would be in working order by November 1 of this year.

It was found essential to remove, during the past season, some accumulations of sand formed by ice at the lower end of the dredged channel. About 30,000 cubic yards of material were removed by contract, giving a depth of eight feet at low water through the shoal, about two miles long. The effect of the deflector since its completion has established the sufficiency of this method of increasing the depth of water in the old channel. In view of this fact, the officer in charge deems it desirable that the temporary structure should be made permanent, the cost of which he estimates at \$50,000. The amount required is recommended to be appropriated.

Amount on hand July 1, 1867	\$26,400 00
Amount expended to June 30, 1868	22 , 899; 05
Amount required for next fiscal year	000 00
(See Appendix M.)	196

CONSTRUCTION OF DELAWARE BREAKWATER AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBORS OF MARCUS HOOK AND CHESTER; SURVEY OF REEDY ISLAND AND LISTON'S TREE POINT, DELAWARE BAY AND RIVER, AND EXAMINATION OF A SITE FOR AN INLET AT THE HEAD OF BARNEGAT BAY.

Officer in charge, Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Stewart, corps of engineers.

1. Delaware breakwater.

From July 1 to November 2, 1867, inclusive, labor was done by contract; but the contractor having failed to comply with his agreement, and it being deemed impracticable, without great risk of material loss, to carry it on by contract, it has since that time been carried on by days' work

During the working year 8,100 tons of stone were received and put in position, and 1,129 tons of old stone removed and relaid. A gap of 210

feet in length was closed at the breakwater proper, and an additional length of 228 feet of old work relaid and raised to the proper level.

At the ice-breaker 87 running feet of the superstructure were completed.

Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1868... \$58, 690 00

Liabilities incurred to June 30, 1868, yet unpaid..... 4.458 00

Net amount available for year ending June 30, 1869...... 150, 002 35

Amount that can be profitably expended during the year ending June 30, 1869...... 70, 000 00

No appropriation asked for. (See Appendix N.)

2. Harbor of Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.

A new wooden pier, about 31 by 41 feet, has been built on the ruins of the old pier-head of lower pier, and the ruined wharves and upper pierhead have been constructed anew.

Two bridges connecting pier-heads and wharves have been made, and

all repairs satisfactorily completed by the contractor.

Three cribs for new piers have been built, two of them sunk in position, and a fourth is nearly ready to be put in place by the contractor.

Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1868	
Amount available July 1, 1868	71, 715 52
Amount available to be expended during the year ending	
June 30, 1869	71, 715 52
No appropriation asked for.	
(See Appendix N 1.)	

3. Improvement of Chester harbor, Pennsylvania.

The upper portions of upper and lower United States piers and wharves have been replaced; the upper bridges repaired; a new bridge built to connect lower pier-head and wharf; the lower causeway walls rebuilt for nearly its whole length of upwards of 612 feet, and a good roadway formed; the upper causeway was also repaired, and the piers and wharves have been well filled in. All contemplated repairs have been made.

Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1868	\$ 10,647	14
Amount available July 1, 1868	352	
Amount profitably to be expended during the year ending		
June 30, 1869	352	86
No appropriation asked for.		

No appropriation asked for (See Appendix N 2.)

4. Survey of Reedy island

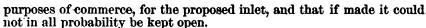
has been completed and reported upon. (See Appendix N 3.)

5. The survey of Liston's Tree Point

has also been completed and reported upon.
(See Appendix N 4.)

6. Examination as to the necessity of opening an inlet on the New Jersey coast, from the Atlantic ocean, at a point near the head of Barnegat bay.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of February 4, 1868, this examination was made by Lieutenant Colonel Stewart in April last. He is of opinion that there is no necessity, for the



On this point his conclusions are doubtless correct. The breaches that have occasionally occurred across the beach separating Barnegat bay from the ocean are reported to have always closed after a short interval, showing that ordinarily Barnegat inlet is sufficient for the discharge out of Barnegat bay, and that should a new cut be made there would not, in all probability, be a sufficient outflow to maintain it. On the other hand, if kept open it would probably have an injurious effect upon the inlet at Barnegat.

The information gathered upon this subject not being from a detailed survey, was necessarily meagre. Should the interests of navigation or commerce require a more exact discussion of the question, the requisite

data should be carefully collected. (See Appendix N 5.)

7. Obstructions to navigation in Delaware bay.

A special report was made June 24, 1868, in relation to the removal of the wrecks, as obstructions to navigation, and a recommendation made therein for an appropriation of \$6,000 for the purpose indicated. (See Appendix N 6.)

HUDSON RIVER IMPROVEMENT; REPAIRS OF UNITED STATES DIKES ABOVE AND BELOW ALBANY; CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DIKES; SURVEY OF THE RIVER; REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Officer in charge, Brevet Major General John Newton, lieutenant colonel corps of engineers, assisted by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John M. Wilson, major corps of engineers.

1. Hudson river improvement.

A new dike between Albany and Troy, connecting upper Patroon and Hillhouse islands, 2,920 feet long, was undertaken and finished early in December, 1867. The cost of this dike was \$7 40 per lineal foot.

The shore line of Hillhouse island for a length of 1,908 feet, equivalent to a surface of 7,225 square yards, was graded and paved with blocks of

stone, at a cost of \$2 20 per square yard.

Below Albany, to restore and repair the old United States dike, commonly called the Overslaugh dike, 2,531 lineal feet of half dike were constructed at the rate of \$9 80 per foot, and 7,200 lineal feet of old dike repaired by filling up existing abrasions and repairing surface, viz: a surface amounting to 24,975 square yards was refilled at a cost of \$2 82½ per square yard, the excess in this case being due to the large amount of filling required.

The cutting away of the face of Mull's island, opposite Barren island, was undertaken at a cost of 21 cents per cubic yard, and the dredged materials deposited behind the New Baltimore dike at the contractor's

expense.

The contractor commenced this work in September, 1867; suspended work at the close of navigation; resumed in April, 1868, and by June 30

had removed 169,948 cubic yards. This work is still continued.

In May, 1868, work was commenced at and opposite Cedar Hill, just above Castleton, upon two dikes—one joining Cow and Campbell islands, 2,500 feet long; the other leading from Cedar Hill dock to Schemerhorn island, 5,650 feet long.

The contractor for furnishing piles has caused great delay in the construction of these works, by failing to fulfil his contract, but by Jane 30 there had been driven in the Cow Island dike 37,258 lineal feet of piles, and 50,576 lineal feet at the Cedar Hill dike.

2. The survey of the river between Troy and New Baltimore.

Was continued and nearly completed by June 30, 1868, to determine the rise and fall of tides. Lengthened observations were made at Troy, Albany, Castleton, Coeymans, and New Baltimore. Observations, during the operation of sounding, were likewise made between Albany and Troy at the wharf of the nail works, and at the upper end of Patroon's island.

A line of levels was run from Troy to New Baltimore, connecting all the places where tidal observations were made, and bench marks were established.

Superficial current velocities were ascertained during the course of the ebb.

Observations were likewise made upon the bottom for the purpose of testing the movement of the material of the bed.

An allotment for continuing this work, from the general appropriation, was made of \$85,000. Amount required for next fiscal year, \$160,000. (See Appendix O.)

3. East river, New York harbor

Three separate projects for the improvement, with channels of 26 feet, and 24 feet in depth at mean low water, were submitted by General Newton, corps of engineers.

The first includes the removal of all the rocks enumerated, the construction of sea walls, improvement of the middle channel, and the removal of Negro Head.

The second includes the cost of removing that part of middle reef known as Negro Head, Hen and Chickens, Flood Rock, and Gridiron, thus throwing the eastern and middle channels into one.

The third includes the removal of the smaller rocks and the construction of the sea walls, but makes no provision for improving the middle channel, or otherwise interfering with the middle reef.

The last project, involving the least expenditure of money, and greatly ameliorating the danger to navigation, essentially recommended in 1856 by the advisory council to the commissioners, relative to the encroachments and preservation of the harbor of New York, has been recommended by me as the best to be undertaken at present.

The advisory council referred to consisted of General Totten, Chief of Engineers United States army, Dr. A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey, and Commander (now Admiral) Charles Henry Davis. United States navy.

Davis, United States navy.		
The estimate for the project at Hell Gate, giving a channel of 26 feet at mean low water, is	\$ 2.877.000 00	
General Newton's estimate for removal of Diamond and other reefs in East river, New York harbor, to 24 feet		
depth is	463,145 00	
Total	3,340,145 00	,

There has been allotted, of the general appropriation for repairs, prervation, &c., to the improvement of the East river, \$85,000. The amount required for the next fiscal year is \$415,000. (See Appendices O 1 to O 6, inclusive.)

PROVEMENT OF PROVIDENCE AND PAWTUCKET RIVERS, RHODE BLAND, THAMES RIVER, CONNECTICUT; REMOVAL OF MIDDLE ROCK, NEW HAVEN HARBOR, AND WESTPORT HARBOR, CONNECTICUT; SURJETS AT BLOCK ISLAND, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT RIVER AND REDGEPORT HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.

Officer in charge, Major and Brevet Colonel D. C. Houston, corps of incers United States army.

1. Improvement of Westport harbor, Connecticut.

The amount of the appropriation for this work, \$2,500, being entirely indequate, no work has thus far been accomplished.

The sum of \$10,000 was asked for last year.

(See Appendix P.)

2. Removal of Middle Rock, New Haven harbor, Connecticut.

The work of removing this rock was suspended in September last, ring to the appropriation being nearly exhausted.

The depth of water on the rock was increased from nine feet, at low

ster, to 15 feet.

the plan adopted, viz: by drilling holes in the rock and exploding tridges of powder in them by means of a battery, was very successful.

	tal amount expended	\$5,686	69
ĺ	hount available June 30, 1868	250	56

required for "removing rocks in New Haven harbor".. 65,000 00

See Appendices P and P 1.)

3. Survey of Connecticut river from Hartford to its mouth.

anrvey of this river with a view to its improvement was made last

there is a number of bars on this river between Hartford and Midton, which are serious obstructions to navigation in the season of low ter. The bar at the mouth of the river is also an obstruction.

from the character of the river, which passes through an alluvial fon, no permanent structures are recommended for its improvement. Years ago piers were constructed for the purpose of confining the

el, but at present these piers are either obstructions in the river, covered up by deposits.

plan recommended is to deepen the water on the bars by dredging raping. It is estimated that the sum of \$70,000 will suffice to give

the depth required, i. e., 8 feet at lowest water on record, and that the sum of \$10,000 expended annually will suffice to maintain this depth.
(See Appendices P to P 3 to P 6.)

4. Improvement of Thames river, Connecticut.

The work on this river has consisted in deepening the channel below

the city of Norwich to obtain a depth of 14 feet at high water.

The total amount of material excavated up to June 30, 1868, was 67,201 cubic yards, mostly sand and gravel. The work has been prosecuted with a view to immediate benefit to navigation by first deepening and straightening the channel at the most difficult points, and thus far has given satisfaction to navigators. It is proposed to obtain a channel 100 feet in width, of the depth above mentioned. Immediately below the mouth of the Shetucket river at its junction with the Quinnebaugh, the channel has been widened to 200 feet, so as to allow a free passage for the ice which accumulates here in large quantities.

No further appropriation required. (See Appendices P and P 2.)

5. Improvement of Providence river, Rhode Island, at the "Crook"

The work during the year in this river consisted in dredging the channel at the "Crook." Total amount of material excavated 1,781,560.6 cubic feet.

Total amount of disbursements under this appropriation, \$25,000, which was the amount of the appropriation. The engineer in charge reports that the sum of \$10,000 per annum could be advantageously applied in deed in the channel of this river below the Fox Point wharf.

Required for next fiscal year, \$10,000.

(See Appendix P.)

6. Improvement of Pautucket river, Rhode Island.

The work during the year on this river consisted in dredging the channel, to obtain six feet depth, at low water, up to the city of Pawtucket.

The amount appropriated, \$17,000, was found insufficient to complete the work, for which the officer in charge estimates that an additional sum of \$5,000 will be necessary.

This amount is required for the next fiscal year.

(See Appendix P.)

7. Survey at Block island, Rhode Island.

A survey of the vicinity of this island with a view to the construction of a breakwater to form an artificial harbor was made last season.

A project for a breakwater, both for local and general use, has been submitted. The estimated cost is \$1,500,000.

(See Appendices P 7 and P &)

8. Survey of Brulgeport harbor, Connecticut.

A few soundings were made in this harbor last season for the purpose of ascertaining what change, it any, has occurred since the survey of 1866. No material changes were discovered. It has been apprehended that this harbor would be filled up by deposits of sand brought in by the flood tides; and a resurvey is now in progress which will determine

precisely what changes, if any, have occurred since 1866, and indicate the proper remedy for any injury that the harbor may have sustained. (See Appendix P.)

PLYMOUTH BEACH AND TAUNTON RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Officer in charge, Brevet Major J. A. Smith, captain corps of engineers.

1. Plymouth beach.

No additional work has been done at this locality during the year. An allotment of the general appropriation of 1864 has been made to this work, of \$7,500. Amount required for the next fiscal year, \$8,000. (See Appendix Q.)

2. Taunton river.

For report and estimate for the improvement of this river see appendix Q 1.

PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR.

Officer in charge, Brevet Major General J. G. Foster, lieutenant colonel corps of engineers.

1. Dredging off the southwest point of Lovell's island.

The work has been prosecuted with vigor by the contractor, who has removed 92,899 cubic yards, widening the channel at this point to 820 feet at low water, with an average depth over the dredged area of 13 feet at low water.

A larger and more powerful dredging machine is being built, and is nearly completed, intended to excavate over the dredged area to a depth of 23 feet at low water.

(See Appendices R, R 1 to R 5, inclusive.)

2. Dredging channel across the Upper Middle bar.

Owing to the failure of the first contractor to enter upon the work, it had not been commenced at the close of the fiscal year. It is now in progress.

(See Appendices R, R 1 to R 5, inclusive.)

3. Blasting and removing Tower and Corwin rocks.

This work has been successfully carried on and has resulted in the entire removal of Tower Rock to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water. Corwin Rock has been blasted down to a depth of 21½ feet at mean low water. It is intended to remove Corwin Rock to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, and also to blast off and remove to the same depth an adjoining ridge of rock.

(See Appendices R, R 1 to R 5, inclusive.)

4. Sea wall at Point Allerton.

As no funds were available for the purchase of the site for this wall, an appropriation by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was procured for the purpose of purchasing the narrow strip of land at the high-water line, necessary for the foundation of the wall, with the shoals in front and slopes in rear, to be transferred to the United States in fee simple. As

soon as the question of title is settled the purchase and transfer to the United States may be made and the work commenced.

(See Appendices R, R 1 to R 5, inclusive.)

5. Sea wall for preservation of Gallop's island.

The city of Boston, which owns this island, has given to the United States the strip of land upon which to build this wall with the shoals in front and slope in rear, together with the use of the necessary amount of land for temporary buildings, wharf, &c., to be used in the construction of the wall. All the preparations for the commencement and rapid prosecution of the work having been completed, the work is now under construction.

(See Appendices R, R 1 to R 5, inclusive.)

6. Sea wall for the preservation of the north head of Long island.

The work has not been commenced; steps have been taken to secure the title to the United States of the site for this work, and for the military defences to be erected on Long Island, north head. For this purpose an act has been passed by the legislature of the Commonwealtn, providing for the determination by the county court of the amount to be paid the owners, and for the vesting of the requisite title in the United States upon deposit of said sum in the hands of the judge of the court. (See Appendices R, R 1 to R 5, inclusive.)

Estimates for the next fiscal year for continuing the preservation and improvement of Boston harbor.

For Corwin Rock	\$24,000	00
Dredging Great Brewster and Lovell's Island spits	\$24,000 100,000	00
Dredging Upper Middle bar	50,000	00
Preservation of north head of Long island	75,000	00
Preservation of Gallop's island	54,000	00
Preservation of Point Allerton	54,000 21,000	00
Total	324,000	00
Less amount of allotment assigned to these works	33,000	00
Amount required to be appropriated for the next fiscal year	291,000	00

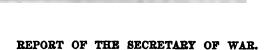
PROPOSED BRIDGE FROM BOSTON TO EAST BOSTON.

The Committee on Commerce, of the Senate, requested the views of the Secretary of War upon the propriety of authorizing the construction of a bridge between Boston and East Boston.

The report of Brevet Major General Foster, in charge of the improvement of Boston harbor, to whom this subject was referred, will be found in Appendix R 7.

PRESERVATION OF PROVINCETOWN HARBOR, CAPE COD, MASS.

Officer in charge, Brevet Major General H. W. Benham, colonel corps of engineers, to June 22, 1868; since that date Brevet Major General J. G. Foster, lieutenant-colonel corps of engineers, having temporarily under his orders Brevet Major George Burroughs, captain corps of engineers.



Preservation of Provincetown harbor.

At Long Point the aproning of stone near the light-house has been extended to the eastward during the summer; several hundred tons of stone have been thus deposited with favorable results, as they maintain their position and afford an efficient protection to the beach.

At Beach Point preparations are being made to repair the injuries done to that narrow strip of beach by a storm in April of this year. Plans of a brush bulkhead and jettees for this purpose have been pre-

pared and work has been commenced upon them.

As there were grounds for apprehending that during some great storm the sea might make a breach through the sand ridge on the outer or sea beach into East harbor, the engineer in charge is constructing a dike across the salt meadows and East Harbor creek, at a narrow point called the "wading place," opposite High Head.

the "wading place," opposite High Head.

Observations for determining the currents and the nature and extent of the changes in Provincetown harbor are now being made under the immediate direction of Captain George Burroughs, brevet major United

States army.

(See Appendices R, R S, R S 1 and R S 2.)

SEA WALLS AT GREAT BREWSTER, DEER, AND LOVELL'S ISLANDS, BOSTON HARBOR.

Officer in charge, Brevet Major General H. W. Benham, colonel corps of engineers.

1. Deer and Lovell's islands.

On Deer island a contract was entered into in April last for rebuilding the North Head wall. The entire work of the fiscal year has been the reconstruction of about 200 lineal feet of wall on the middle head, about 420 lineal feet on the south head, and about 206 lineal feet on the north head; or in all 826 lineal feet during the year.

On Lovell's island the greater portion of the cut stone and a part of the jetty stone for this wall have been delivered and distributed along

the site of the work,

At the close of the fiscal year operations were about to commence under the contract for the construction of this wall.

2. Great Brewster.

At the date of last report the wall for the protection of the south head of this island had been completed, and on the east or north exposed face of the north bluff the main wall was about finished except paving in rear.

During the rest of the season of 1867 the main wall of the north head, with its coping, was completed as far as intended in the original design; that is, as far as the bluffs or slopes of the shore show signs of recent abrasion by the sea.

The extent of wall constructed during the fiscal year is 550 lineal feet. The work still to be done comprises filling the unbacked portion of the wall with earth, setting heavy paving on the most exposed parts of the east faces, and protecting the gap between the north and west walls.

The officer in charge renews his recommendation of last year, that the two main walls be connected, to prevent the continual wearing action of the sea upon the beach between them. For which he deems \$25,000 will be sufficient, if done by hired labor.

The sum of \$10,000 of the allotment to Boston harbor was assigned to this work, which, deducted from the estimate, leaves to be appropriated for the next fiscal year \$10,000.

(See Appendix S.)

IMPROVEMENT AND SURVEY OF RIVERS AND HARBORS IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

Officer in charge, Brevet Brigadier General George Thom, lieutenant colonel corps of engineers.

1. Improvement of Saco river.

This work consists in the construction of a breakwater at the mouth of the river, the removal of sunken rocks, and the rebuilding of some of the most important piers in the river. Two thousand five hundred and fifty lineal feet of the breakwater have been partially built, and carried up to a general level of ten feet above mean low water, or one foot above mean high water. One large sunken rock has been removed from the channel of the river opposite to Little island.

Estimated cost of the breakwater, with its proposed extension,

(See Appendix T.)

2. Extension of breakwater in Portland harbor, Maine.

Operations during the past year have been confined to capping the present breakwater, of which 538 lineal feet have been built, nearly completing it. The project for its extension has not been decided on, it having been found advisable, before doing so, to make a resurvey of the harbor, as well as careful tidal and current observations, which have been completed.

Under a joint resolution of Congress a part of the appropriation is to

be applied to improving the harbor by dredging and otherwise.

The amount appropriated is deemed sufficient for the completion of the breakwater, and other improvements called for.

(See Appendices T 1 and T 5, inclusive.)

3. Improvement of Kennebec river, between Shephard's Point and Augusta, Maine.

This work consists of straightening and deepening the channel of the river, by dredging through several shoals. The width of the channel, according to the original plan of General Thom, was 75 feet at bottom, with sides having a slope of two feet to one foot rise, and a depth of seven feet up to Hallowell, and six feet thence to Augusta, in the lowest stages of the water. This width, however, General Thom finds to be insufficient, and recommends that it be increased to 100 feet at bottom.

A contract for the work to the extent of 100,000 cubic yards of dredging was made, and it is probable will be completed during the present season, Amount required to open a channel 100 feet wide, from Gardiner to Shepard's Point, (see survey of Kennebec river.

ner to Shepard's Point, (see survey of Kennebec river, and to increase the width of the channel thence to Au gusta, (in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated).. \$30,000 00 (See Appendices T 6 and T 7.)

4. Improvement of the navigation of St. Croix river, above the "Ledge."

For this improvement it will be necessary to deepen its channel by the removal of slabs, edgings, and saw-dust, which for 30 years and more have been accumulating in large quantities in the river.

The act making an appropriation for this improvement requires the co-operation of the province of New Brunswick, which has not yet been obtained, so that operations have not been commenced.

(See Appendix T 8.)

5. Survey of Kennebec river, above Gardiner, Maine.

This survey has been completed, and estimates made for the improvement of the navigation by dredging a channel 100 feet wide at bottom. See improvement of Kennebec river for estimate.

(See Appendix T 9.)

6. Survey of Penobscot river, above Hampden, Maine.

This survey has been completed. Very extensive accurate soundings and borings made in the river show that from Crosby's narrows up to Bangor, a distance of some three and a half miles, the bed of the river is seriously obstructed with slabs, edgings, and saw-dust to an average depth of 10 feet, and in some localities more than 18 feet; and that the harbor of Bangor is also obstructed with several large sunken rocks. To restore the channel to the original river-bed would require an excavation of more than 5,000,000 cubic yards of its accumulations. But a passable channel could be made at a cost estimated at from \$100,000 to \$500,000, according to its width and depth.

(See Appendix T 10 to T 13, inclusive.)

RIVERS AND HARBORS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Officer in charge, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Williamson, major corps of engineers, who has under his orders First Lieutenant W. H. Heuer, corps of engineers.

1. Improvement of Willamette river, below the city of Portland, Oregon.

The operations on this river during the past fiscal year have been confined to dredging on Swan Island bar, and removing snags at that point as well as at the mouth of the river.

Owing to the necessity of repairing the dredging machines loaned by the city of Portland, the work was not commenced until September 10, 1867. From that date to the end of November, when the work was stopped by high water, 18,184 cubic yards of material were removed, at a cost of \$10,484 48, being an average of 57.6 cents per cubic yard.

By this excavation a channel was made 100 feet wide, 900 feet large and 15 feet deep at extreme low water. The average depth of the extreme low water. The average depth of the extreme tion was 4.18 feet. Work was resumed on the 20th February, and tinued to the 11th April, during which time 331 lineal feet of change of the same width and doubth was a resumed as the same width and doubth was a resumed. of the same width and depth was excavated, by the removal of 7.30 cubic yards of material, at an average depth of 5.9 feet, coming \$4,007 19, being an average of 62.9 cents per cubic yard.

Seventeen feet can be carried at the lowest stage in the Columbariver, below the mouth of the Willamette, and 19 at the highest, beautiful. the officer in charge recommends that the channel of the Willameter Swan Island bar be deepened to 18 feet, as originally intended. dredge a channel of that depth would require the removal of about 50,000 additional cubic yards of material, at a cost of \$31,200. A sure of the mouth of the river will be necessary before the extent of the vation required at that point can be ascertained.

It appeared from a survey made after the November rise that the ter freshet caused no material change or filling up of the channel

Amount on hand available July 1, 1867	829,000
Amount expended during fiscal year	25, 284
Amount allotted from general appropriation of 1868	21,000
Required for next fiscal year	15,000
(See Appendices U, U 1, and U 2.)	•

2. Removal of Blossom and Rincon rocks in the harbor of San Francisco

Minute surveys were made of these rocks by the Coast Survey and years ago, and in the summer of 1866 the board of underwriter, others interested, caused some experiments to be made on Rincon ro to test the practicability of removing it by blasting, the result of was an astimate that its was an estimate that its removal would cost about \$65,000.

Blossom rock is in a much more exposed situation. Lieutenant W. Hener, corps of engineers, experimented upon this rock in the winter 1867 by removing, by blasting, some 69 cubic yards of stone, to form #

estimate of the probable cost of such work.

From his results it is estimated that \$60,000 will probably be require for its entire removal. An allotment of \$50,000 has been made from the appropriation of July last for this object.

Amount required to be appropriated for the next fiscal year, \$10,00

(See Appendix U 3.)

3. San Diego harbor, California.

A special report was made June 22, 1868, in compliance with f request of the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, United State Senate, dated June 5, 1868. The report is herewith submitted. (See Appendix U 4.)

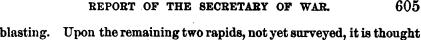
SURVEYS AND EXAMINATIONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Survey of the Upper Columbia river, Oregon.

The object of this survey is to ascertain the size and position of sur rocks in the several rapids of the river, with the view of forming estimate of the cost of their removal.

Between the Dalles of the Columbia and the mouth of Snake there are six rapids, from which rocks should be removed to see depth of seven feet at the lowest stage of water.

Four of these rapids have been surveyed during the fiscal year, which it is found that 4,726 cubic yards of rock must be removed!



that about 650 cubic yards of rock must be removed. It is proposed to make trials upon some of these rocks to obtain data for forming an accurate estimate of the cost of blasting. From the best

information now in his possession, the officer in charge estimates it at about \$28 per cubic yard, making at that rate the whole cost \$132,328. (See Appendix U 2.)

Point Sal, California.

The report upon the survey for an artifical harbor at this locality will be found in Appendix U 5.

SURVEYS AND EXAMINATIONS WITH THE VIEW TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The following estimates af appropriation are submitted, showing the amount required for the purpose of making further surveys and examinations of localities, the improvement of which has been heretofore, or that may be hereafter, authorized.

		00
For the Pacific coast	25,000	00
For the western and northwestern rivers		00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND WORKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUM-BIA, AND WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Officer in charge, Brevet Brigadier General N. Michler, major corps of engineers.

For the condition of the public works within the District, and suggestions for such further improvement as appears necessary for the public service, the health of the inhabitants, and the proper arrangement of the public grounds, see report in detail.
(Appendices V and V 2.)

Required for next fiscal year, \$526,000.

The recommendations in the report of last year are renewed.

Washington aqueduct.

A report in detail upon the work done during the year, and upon the condition of the finished portions, will be found in Appendix V 1.

The engineer in charge recommends an appropriation for the rent and purchase of the land occupied by the aqueduct, to which the United States have no title; and gives estimates in detail for the entire completion of the work, amounting to \$685,338, which is required for next fiscal year.

SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

Officer in charge, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General W. F. Raynolds, corps of engineers, assisted by Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. U. Farquhar, and Lieutenants J. F. Gregory, B. D. Green, E. H. Ruffner, J. C. Mallery, J. E. Griffith, W. E. Rodgers, and L. M. Haupt, corps of engineers; and principal assistants D. F. Henry, O. N. Chaffee, J. R. Mayer, and H. Gillman.

During the summer of 1867 three steamers, five shore parties, and one astronomical party, divided into three sections, were engaged on Lake Superior in connecting previous surveys at the head of St. Mary's river and Marquette; in making the topographical and hydrographical survey of Isle Royale; in carrying the primary triangulation from Keweenaw Point to the eastward, including the whole of Keweenaw bay, and in the measurement of the large triangles connecting the north and south shores of Lake Superior.

Two small parties, for the purpose of gauging the outflow of the lakes, were stationed during the first part of the season at Sault St. Marie and St. Clair; and in the latter part of the season were trans-

ferred, the one to Fort Niagara, the other to Ogdensburg.

The summer's field work was plotted during the winter, and comprised 24 sheets of antiquarian, embracing 3,381 square inches of topography and 4,086 square inches of hydrography.

The new base line near Portage City, five miles long, was measured. During the year 6,854 charts of the lake survey were distributed.

Two detail charts—one of the south end of Green bay, on a scale of one to one hundred and twenty thousand; and the other of the north end of Lake Michigan, including the Straits of Mackinac and Green bay, on a scale of one to four hundred thousand—are now in the hands of the engraver.

A preliminary chart of the south shore of Lake Superior from Grand island to Ontonagon was engraved on stone at the office of the survey.

A chart of Lake Superior from Grand island to Ontonagon is now being reduced for publication.

A preliminary chart of Lake Superior from the St. Mary's river to

Grand island is being reduced on stone.

During the summer of 1868 the operations of the survey were in progress, with the following organization, namely: three steamers on Lake Superior; five shore parties on Lake Superior; three astronomical parties, one at Ogdensburg, one at Watertown, and one at Oswego, New York; three gauging parties, measuring the outflow of the rivers St. Clair, Niagara, and St. Lawrence; thirteen meteorological observers at different localities on the lakes; two draughtsmen reducing maps for publication; two assistants in office and attending to chart distribution; three assistants engaged in reducing meteorological observations, &c.

It is believed that the operations of another season will complete the survey of Lake Superior, there now remaining to be surveyed the immediate vicinity of Bayfield and La Pointe, comprising about 80 miles of the south shore and the Apostle islands, together with the primary tri-

angulation of the lake.

The amount available during the present year, which will be exhausted by June 30, 1869, is the partial appropriation of March 2, 1867, withheld but re-appropriated, of And the amount appropriated July 25, 1868	\$ 75,000 (00
Total appropriated	150,000	00

RECONNAISSANCES AND EXPLORATIONS.

1. Military division of the Pacific.

The officer on duty in this division, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Williamson, major of engineers, reports that two assistants have been engaged in the State of Nevada, who accompanied the party sent out by

the State geologist of California, by which means much additional information has been collected, which has enabled him to prepare a map of a large portion of that State, which is now on the records of the headquarters, and is used for perfecting that portion of the general map of the country west of the Mississippi river.

Colonel Williamson has also been for many years occupied with observations and investigations with a view to improving the methods of measuring heights with the barometer. The result of these investigations has been lately published, for the use of the corps of engi-

neers.

(See Appendix U.)

2. Colorado of the West.

The resumption of the explorations of the Colorado of the West, beginning at the locality where the War Department exploration terminated, a few miles below the Mormon settlement of Callville, the present head of navigation, being deemed of much importance, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Williamson and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Mansfield were directed to prepare and submit projects for the exploration of the river, including its chief upper tributaries. For their reports (See Appendices X, X 1, and X 2.)

3. Explorations from the Sierra Nevada to the Rocky mountains.

The geological and topographical exploration of the territory between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada mountains, including the route or routes of the Pacific railroad, under the direction of Mr. Clarence King, has progressed very satisfactorily. The exploring party examined, during the summer of 1867, the first season in the field, a section of country extending from the 120th meridian eastward to longitude 117° 30', and reaching from latitude 39° 30' to 41°, which Mr. King reports has been attended with difficulties and dangers. The entire party had been disabled by malaria. The great flood of the previous spring left a large amount of stagnant water, the miasma from which has been fatal to the inhabitants of the desert. Mining and gold milling operations were in consequence suspended at the Humboldt sink. Mr. King reports that he reached the field July 27, 1867, marked out the limits of the year's work, which were completed with the exception of 40 miles of the eastern end. He estimates that at least 20 per cent. of the effectiveness of the party was destroyed by the prevalent

In amount and quality of work it fully meets his expectations.

The entire section has been covered by a series of triangles. Astro-

nomical observations were made at four stations.

In geology the work has been thorough, and the results of great economical and scientific value. Materials have been obtained for describing the mineral wealth and for the discussion of the higher questions of orographical dynamics. Two thousand specimens of this branch have been obtained, illustrating every rock formation in the section surveyed.

Barometrical observations have been made at 300 stations, and over 2,000 observations made in the department of meteorology. evaporation has been determined at the sinks of the Humboldt and

Carson.

The winds have been well studied and the results in this whole branch are of value.

The natural history will produce more novel results than any other branch.

During the winter Mr. King and one assistant were engaged in the examination and survey of the Comstock silver lode. The ores collected in the Black Rock mining district were analyzed by another assistant. The topographical surveys were plotted by the assistants in that branch. Gratifying progress has been made in the study of the mining district, and it is hoped that the results of the investigations will be of great value as illustrating both the geological occurrence of silver and some points of

importance in the economical bearing of silver mining.

The field-work was resumed at an early period in the spring, and the section of the country as far east as Salt Lake city will be completed by the close of October of this year, including all the mining surveys of the Great Basin, and the silver mines of South Idaho.

An assistant has also been sent forward to make engineering studies

of the Colorado mines.

At the date of the last report from Mr. King the work of this season had progressed with gratifying success; and it is believed that the entire field-work will be completed by the close of this season.

4. Military division of the Missouri.

The officer on duty in this division, Brevet Celonel W. E. Merrill, major of engineers, reports that he has been occupied with the preparation of maps and sketches for the use of the division, of the department, and posts. His report is appended hereto.

(See Appendix X 3.)

5. Military departments of the Missouri, Platte, and Dakota.

An officer of the corps of engineers has been on duty during the season of field operations in each of the military departments of the Missouri, of the Platte, and of Dakota, subject to the orders of the department commander. Their duties have chiefly been comprised in reconnaissances, and the preparation of sketches and maps, and their distribution within the commands to which they were attached.

No special reports have been received from these officers except from the officer on duty in the department of the Platte. His report of the

last season's operations is appended hereto.

(See Appendix X 4.)

6. Maps of the territories, military departments, and posts.

The re-compilation of the map of the territory between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean has progressed as rapidly as the information could be collected and prepared for engraving. The valuable results of the labors of the northwest boundary commission were continuously furnished by the commissioner, Mr. Archibald Campbell, and were used in the compilation; also the surveys at the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, by Brevet Brigadier General W. F. Raynolds, corps of engineers, and information furnished by Generals Warren and Comstock, have been used.

Much additional information has lately been received from Colonel R. 8. Williamson, corps of engineers, which embraces portions of Califor-

nia, Nevada, Idaho, and Arizona.

The general map of the country west of the Mississippi river, defining the military departments and posts, is kept in progress with the foregoing. An edition is issued with corrections and additions from time to time, as the map is called for, to meet the wants of the military forces occupying the country.

MAPS OF CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLE-FIELDS.

The surveys of the fields of operations during the war, and of the battle-fields, as well as the maps of the surveys, have been continued,

and they are well advanced towards completion.

Those of the campaigns of the army of the Potomac have been under the direction of Brevet Brigadier General Michler, corp. of engineers, and those of the western armies under the direction of Colonel Edmund Ruger, late of the volunteers. The general map illustrating the campaigns of Lieutenant General Sherman, in progress at the date of the last annual report, has been finished.

The general map illustrating the campaigns of Major General George

H. Thomas is nearly completed.

(See Appendix X 5.)

ESTIMATES OF SURVEYS FOR MILITARY DEFENCES.

The appropriation for surveys for military defences is now nearly

For surveys relating to permanent sea-coast defence, explorations, surveys, and reconnaissances in the interior, including that of the Colorado river, and the collection of topographical and other information of the country occupied by military forces; for the compilation, engraving, printing, and distribution of maps, including campaign maps, there will be required for the next fiscal year, \$200,000.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

In the labors of the office I have been assisted by the following offi: cers charged with the direction of the four divisions, among which the duties of the bureau of the corps of engineers are distributed:

FIRST DIVISION.—Fortifications, &c., Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Kurtz,

brevet colonel United States army.

SECOND DIVISION.—Battalion and depots, armament, personnel, orders,

&c., Major T. L. Casey, brevet colonel United States army.

THIRD DIVISION.—Harbor and river improvements, surveys, instruments, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Woodruff, brevet brigadier general United States army; Major J. G. Parke, brevet major general United States army.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Property accounts, estimates, funds, &c., Major W.

P. Craighill, brevet lieutenant colonel United States army.

On special duty.—Captain W. R. King, brevet major United States Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS, army.

Brigadier General of Engineers, Commanding.

Major General J. M. Schofield,

Secretary of War.

REPORT ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND WORKS, U. S. Capitol, Washington City, D. C., September 30, 1868.

GENERAL: The following report of the condition, at the close of the last fiscal year, of the several public buildings, grounds, and works in my charge, and under my supervision, is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS.

By orders from headquarters Corps of Engineers, No. 67, dated July 27, 1867, the examination and surveys of the Potomac river, in the District of Columbia, were assigned to me, with instructions to report upon some system of improvement in reference to its navigation. A detailed report, with accompanying maps of the last survey, and also of those made in previous years, was presented on the 30th of April, and plans submitted for accomplishing the object. The following is a brief recapitulation of the suggestions then made, and which subsequently met your approval. It was recommended in the first instance to dredge out that portion of the Virginia or Georgetown channel where the existence of the shoal water demands it, and also to the same extent the Washington or city channel, below the Long bridge, so as to obtain a suitable depth of water in each for such sea-going vessels as are of a proper tonnage for the trade of the river. The present channels will then be preserved for immediate use in the event of no funds becoming tangible within a reasonable time for more extended and important improvements. These will be attended with very little expense and not much loss of time. The removal of the causeway of the Long bridge, a somewhat formidable obstacle to either river current or ocean tide, is necessary, having proven very injurious to the Washington channel; it can be replaced by either an arched bridge or one on piles of iron or wood. The plan for a permanent improvement consists in the opening by dredging of a new channel near the Washington shore. A reference to the report will furnish the data and reasons for reaching the above conclusions, and also the estimates for executing the different sections of the work; the sum total is required for its entire completion, and the whole amount can be profitably expended in the present fiscal year, should an appropriation be made during the early part of the next session for that purpose. The improvement is located in the commercial district of Georgetown, and the tonnage of vessels belonging to the district amounts to 22,455 tons. The collector furnishes the following information:

The number of vessels entared for the last year, (1867.) 373; number of vessels cleared for same time, 205. You cannot judge of the amount of business done in this district from the number of vessels entered and cleared, for those in the coasting trade are not required to enter or clear at the custom-house, unless they have foreign goods or distilled spirits on board; there are at least 20 vessels arriving here which do not enter or clear for each one that has to do so.

Besides the very great advantages which would ensue to Washington and Georgetown, and in which the general government is deeply interested, by the contemplated improvements, in a business and commercial point of view, other most beneficial results would be derived from their The low marshy flats which now line the river front of the execution. city, tending so much to induce an unhealthy condition of the atmosphere, and presenting so unsightly an appearance, would be reclaimed, and in a short time, it is to be hoped, greatly enhance the extent and beauty of the public grounds about the monument which is being erected to the memory of Washington. Again, by opening a cut for the old Tiber, or what is now styled a canal, to pass into deep water of the new channel, the sewerage of the city, a subject which should receive the most careful and studied attention on the part of every inhabitant, would be scoured off by the strong current of the river, instead of spreading over the flats and generating pestilential vapors with which to infect the These great advantages will certainly deserve the whole community. consideration of Congress, of the corporations of the two cities, and of



every reflecting citizen, and compensate for the comparatively small pecuniary expense of the undertaking. Noother city possessing the prominence of the capital of the nation would long hesitate to take advantage of and prosecute this great improvement, both in a hygienic point of view and for the advancement of its commercial interests. Most assuredly the means should not long be forthcoming.

BRIDGES.

Benning's bridge, over the Anacostia, or Eastern Branch, having been almost entirely rebuilt during the last year, is in very excellent condition; the painting of the railing, with some slight repair to the flooring, is all that has been required. The Navy Yard bridge, over the same branch, is constantly in want of repairs to the flooring of the roadway, in consequence of the great amount of travel over it. A new walk has to be laid for pedestrians, and the causeway approaching it requires to be raised and re-graveled. Uniontown, at the eastern terminus of the bridge, is constantly increasing in numbers, and a large proportion of its population, and that of the surrounding country, together with great quantities of produce, pass over this bridge into the city of Washington. cation has been made to Congress to incorporate the Uniontown and Washington City Railroad, with authority to construct and lay down a double or single track railway through and along certain avenues and streets, and then across this same bridge. A resolution of the Senate of the United States, June 20, 1868, directs me "to make a survey of the lower bridge, known as the Navy Yard bridge, across the Anacostia, and report a plan for a permanent structure across the same, at or near the present site, capable of sustaining a railway track and cars, with a footway on each side of the carriage track, with an estimate of the cost of the same." Surveys for the site have been made, and a report with plans will be in readiness to submit to you in time for the next session of Congress.

The Long bridge was placed in as good repair during the last year as the small amount of the appropriation would admit, and has, until

very recently, been kept in a passable state.

The draws, however, have been constantly getting out of order, and lately it was deemed necessary to suspend travel over the bridge in order to replace the heavy weighty one, near the north terminus by an entirely new and lighter plan, and to thoroughly overhaul the south one. In addition to this improvement repairs are being made to the roadway and footwalks, and the brick walls and railing are being renovated and whitewashed. Owing to the general worthless construction of this bridge annual appropriations will be required to preserve it even in passable con-Work is, and will be, required to make it stand until a more substantial, suitable, and architectural structure be built to span the magnificent Potomac. In the event of the improvement of the channels of the river, the causeway should certainly be removed. In my report upon this subject it was stated "that the bridge question was so intimately associated as to necessarily form a part of the discussion." It continued to say that some "very interesting and comprehensive reports in reference to bridging the Potomac at several points have been carefully examined, and the subject found to be very thoroughly exhausted. Should either of the plans proposed in reference to the present site of the Long bridge be adopted, it would necessitate the removal of the causeway." In the judgment of the engineers who have examined the subject, the present locality of the bridge does not possess any particular

advantage, save more direct communication between the city and the Virginia shore, while it certainly possesses very great disadvantages. The necessary greater length of a permanent bridge at this point would render its construction proportionately more expensive, and it could not be well built without, as it now does, seriously interfering with navigation: one or more draws would certainly be required, which must prove a very great hindrance to travel, especially that by railway, as well as to the passage of vessels. The greater danger to travellers is a matter to be carefully considered, as many accidents are constantly occurring from carelessness in attending the draws. The Long bridge has been for so many years the means of intercourse between the city and the opposite shore, that it would be very difficult to divert attention from the old, well-beaten track.

The aqueduct bridge, over those splendidly built piers constructed some 30 years ago by Colonel Turnbull, is now being arranged, in addition to canal purposes, for ordinary read travel, by the company leasing the Alexandria canal. It is to be opened to the public, on or before the first of March of the coming year. Certain rights and privileges have been granted this company by the government and the State of Virginia. By an act relating to the Alexandria canal, approved July 27, 1868, the company is authorized and empowered to maintain and operate said aqueduct, and to erect, build, operate, and maintain upon and over the stone piers upon which the aqueduct now rests, in conjunction therewith, a bridge of wood, iron, or stone, with one or more ways for the passage of persons, animals, and vehicles, and also with one or more tracks for the passage of engines and cars; and that as soon as the chief engineer of the army shall certify to the Secretary of War that the said bridge is completed, the company may demand and receive certain specified tolls.

The Chain bridge over the Potomac, at the Little Falls, about three miles above Georgetown, is still in a very dilapidated condition. Owing to the late period of the last session of Congress at which the appropriation was made for repairing it, very little has been done. Work will be resumed upon the receipt of the necessary material, and pushed rapidly forward. It is believed that the sum appropriated will be sufficient to place it in good repair and preserve it so for many years; the ordinary wear and tear of the roadway will alone have to receive attention. There is a very great amount of travel over it; large quantities of produce, and thousands of head of cattle, reach the Georgetown and Washington markets by this bridge.

Accorage amount of travel over Potomac, Nevy Yard, Little Fails, and Benning's bridges per month.

Name.	Find passengers.	Hoters and riters.	Horses and wagens.	Trains said warms.	Cuth.	Hoge.	Nicep	Vessels pussing the	Vinesife passible thin
Potomac Long braige	19, 404	1.29	£ 344	3. +14	72/4	760	.334	241	
Navy Yard	21, 654	1, 195	7 47	5, 1991	367	ಕ್ಷಾ	412	:	
Little Falls	2 (30	3, 949	4, 130	5, 79	2:	.430			
Upper (Benning's)	1, 330	435	i, 4.)	1.74	1.23	·10	7.02		
Total	46,400	7. 997	17. 26 1	14, 597	3, 191	2 (80)	4, 313	*:	اورج



PUBLIC SQUARES, RESERVATIONS, NATIONAL PARK.

In my last annual report it was stated that "the plan adopted by General Washington for laying out the capital of the nation, consists of wide streets and avenues intersecting each other; the former running from north to south, designated by numbers, and from east to west, called by letter, cross each other at right angles; these are again cut diagonally by avenues bearing the names of the different States of the Union. In consequence of this system, many public places have been formed, consisting of triangles, circles, and squares; in different parts of the city sections are set apart as reservations for the benefit of the citizens and for public buildings. Many of these have already been beautified, and the remaining ones should be improved as early as possible. While adding so much to the appearance of the city, they at the same time largely contribute to the health, pleasure and recreation of its inhabitants."

contribute to the health, pleasure and recreation of its inhabitants."

Lincoln Square is located at some distance to the east of the capitol, and is the only public reservation in that section of the city which is undergoing any improvement. It is one of the largest squares, being about 825 feet in length by 335 feet in breadth, and was especially ordered to be laid out by act of Congress, as a tribute to the memory of the distinguished man by whose name it is called. Not much more can be done towards its adornment during the present fiscal year than to fill it up to the proper grade of the surrounding avenues and streets, and in the fall to plant trees and shrubbery. No less than four avenues, Massachusetts, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and four streets, East Capitol, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, radiate from it, and the main thoroughfare, Pennsylvania avenue, is not far distant; it is therefore one of the most accessible squares in the city, and will in time become one of the most ornamental should the necesary appropriations be made to continue the improvements which have been commenced; the one for the present fiscal year will soon be expended, and another is submitted for continuing the work.

Capitol Grounds.—No appropriation has been made for some time for the improvement or preserving these grounds; save to trim the trees, mow the grass, and clean the walks, very little has been attempted. The grounds in the east have been a great resort for parties desiring to indulge in the game of croquet, and on one day in the week becomes a favorite place for the denizens of the city to listen to the music of the band attached to the marine corps. Owing to the trampling of feet over the grass, and the severe drought during the summer, it at one time failed to present a very attractive appearance. Orders had to be given to cease the favorite game, and through the intervention of refreshing showers the grounds soon resumed their accustomed attractiveness. In consequence of the gradual rise of these grounds away from the Capitol, the view of that magnificent building is concealed from the more eastern sections of the city. The grade should be made to descend from the structure, so as to place it in a more commanding position. The earth excavated from this section will be needed in the further extension of the public grounds surrounding the Capitol. A bill for the purpose of enlarging them has been introduced into the Senate, proposing "to extend them between First street east and First street west, northwardly to the south side of north B, and southwardly to the north side of south B street, including, in addition to so much of the reservations, avenues and streets as are necessary for such extension, the two squares designated on the plan of the city of Washington as 687 and 688, respectively." The enlargement has been carried on under the immediate supervision of the architect of the

It is to be regretted that heretofore the appropriations have been so very limited as scarcely to be able to make an impression or give an insight into the plan of the proposed improvement. It is to be hoped that future legislation will remedy this defect, and that ere long the magnificent pile will stand out in all its superb proportions, untrammelled and not disfigured by its present surroundings. In this immediate connection attention should be directed to that part of the city by which the great line of railroad from the north approaches the capital. stant marvel to every visitor and traveller that so little has been done towards the advance of improvement in that direction. Under the very eaves of the Capitol, within a stone's throw of its north portico, the eye is forced to rest upon one of the most unfinished, unsettled, and offensive localities—and there are many of them—within the city limits. no doubt is principally in consequence of the railroad passing through, and also somewhat owing to the low nature of the grounds. Should the extension north of the Capitol grounds reach B street, it will be found that the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a scene of so much activity, bustle, and noise, is within a block of the proposed limits; the running of the trains is now distinctly heard within the halls of the Senate, and the shrill screams of the engine must frequently interfere with debate. The rails are laid in the centre of Delaware avenue, which radiates from the Capitol, and will indefinitely retard its improvement unless measures are taken to remove them. North A street, leading directly from the building, should become one of the favorite drives towards some of the most attractive environs of the city; it is now made entirely impassable by the crossing of the several railroad tracks, and from having been left ungraded for many years past; no attempts have been made to render it even accessible, much less to improve it. In every part of the city streets are being opened and the grades established, but here we have the spectacle of a fine broad avenue, directly in front of the north wing of the Capitol, left in a most deplorable condition. Some legislative action should be taken to remedy the evil by changing the line by which the railroad enters the city; if correctly informed, the company, some years ago, proposed a plan with that object in view. The grounds to the west of the Capitol have always presented a very handsome appearance, and have been kept in excellent order. In consequence of their being of rapid growth, a great many very ordinary trees, principally species of poplar, have been planted and allowed to grow up and spread to the great injury and crowding of more valuable and beautiful kinds; it is my intention to have them removed at an early day. The iron fence and its foundations will be repainted and renovated, and other repairs made, an appropriation having been made for the purpose.

The improvements in the botanical garden are progressing very satisfactorily. The work on the culvert, which so beneficially transforms the exposed bed of that portion of the Tiber passing through the grounds into an extensive sewer, and enables a uniform grade to be established, was suspended last year in consequence of the smallness of the appropriation, but the work has since been resumed, and will be completed in a very short time. This will prove a valuable addition, and it is only to be regretted that means are not available to extend it over the adjacent portions of the canal. The work on the fence around the garden has been suspended for want of funds; an appropriation for finishing the enclosure is included among my estimates. As has been already stated, the pavement on the north front (the south side of Pennsylvania avenue) should be regraded and repaved, as it is now much below the grade of the avenue. A pavement should also be laid along Maryland

avenue on the south front; these improvements should be of flagging, which will greatly add to the fine appearance of the garden. Owing to the changes now taking place on the grounds, additional walks will be required; it is recommended that an appropriation be made for the purpose. The paths should be handsomely paved, either with the variegated styles used in the public squares of Europe, or uniformly with some one of the beautiful specimens of flagging stone, so as to contorm to the ornamental conservatories which are now being constructed under the superintendence of the architect of the Capitol. The Seneca stone, so very accessible to this city, furnishes a very handsome and durable material for the purpose, and no doubt will soon come into very general use.

This garden, one of the most delightful features about Washington, and particularly to strangers, has become a great point of attraction; the many rare exotics, the great variety of our own climatic plants, and especially the handsome collection being made of the several varieties of the many species of trees which adorn our own native soil, will ever

engage the attention of both the curious and the cultured.

The grounds directly to the west of this garden are intended for propagating different species of plants, shrubs, and trees, to be used in the embellishment of the different squares. Next adjoining is a reservation, upon which has been constructed during the war, and since, buildings for hospitals, and warehouses for public stores. Already several of these have been removed, and before long all of them will disappear, and it can then be laid out according to the plans originally adopted.

The Smithsonian grounds, or reservation No. 2, lay next in order as you proceed towards the west, and contain an area of 50 acres. Only one portion has been tastily arranged in accordance with the design of Mr. Downing, and a great deal of work remains to be executed before perfecting it. That part lying immediately south of the Smithsonian building has yet to be graded and drained; walks and drives to be spread out over its surface; and trees and shrubbery to be planted. An iron fence should be substituted for the wooden paling, and the walks regravelled; many other minor matters need attention. The fence on the north front, along the canal, should be replaced, as soon as practicable, by a new one.

Appropriations have been earnestly urged upon Congress, but scarcely a sufficient amount has been granted to keep even a proper watch over and for the preservation of such improvements, both useful and ornamental, as have already been made. A magnificent institute of learning, and one disseminating practical knowledge far and wide, is certainly

entitled to be surrounded by highly ornate works.

The grounds encompassing the Agricultural Department, follow next in order, moving towards the west, and are situated between the Smithsonian and monumental reservations. The building is now entirely completed, save some few interior arrangements, and occupies a very commanding position. A fine view of the city, and parts of the surrounding country, especially the river scenery, can be enjoyed from the different stories of the building, and from the top the eye can feast upon an extensive and almost uninterrupted panorama, which is beautiful to gaze upon. The grounds, some 35 acres in extent, were, until recently, occupied by the department as an experimental garden, but are now being laid out into drives and walks, and ornamental plats for shrubs and flowers, and preparations are being made for establishing a magnificent arboretum. The report of the distinguished Commissioner of Agriculture will, no doubt, describe and illustrate at length the proposed plan of improvement. The drives

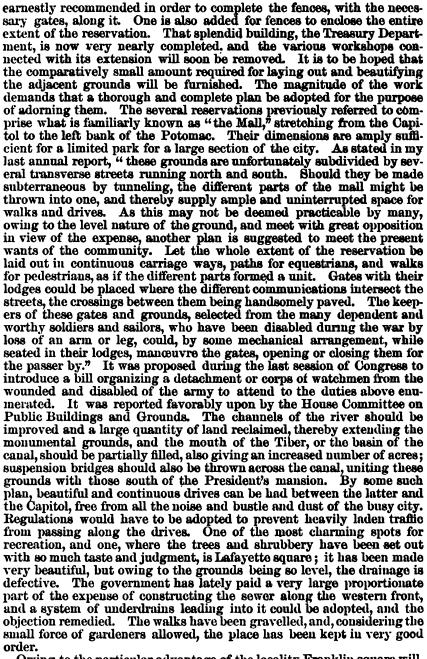
and walks are being laid with the concrete pavement, a composition of tar, gravel, sand, and ashes. The only approaches to the building are at present by 12th and 14th streets, although it stands south of the canal and directly in front of 13th street. A splendid ornamental iron bridge should be made to span the canal in the prolongation of this street in order to communicate through the large gateway, which it is proposed to erect, with the broad avenue leading to the main entrance of the building; an estimate for a suitable bridge for carriages and pedestrians has been prepared and submitted. In speaking of the approaches to the two public reservations last referred to, it is impossible to refrain from calling the attention of the corporate authorities to the condition of the streets leading to the canal in front of them. Instead of being kept free and open for the purposes of ventilation and health, they are obstructed in every possible way; the many persons frequenting the main avenue of the city are not able to catch even a stray glimpse of the green foliage of the trees, much less obtain a view of the buildings themselves; market stalls extend over the pavements, houses protrude beyond the building lines, piles of lumber block up the way, junk shops encroach upon the public grounds, rubbish is allowed to accumulate, and only within the last few weeks permits have been granted to erect stalls and shops on the prolongation of the center of one of the streets which will entirely obscure the Smithsonian grounds from view. If my information is correct no private citizen has the right to permanently obstruct a street. The same remarks are applicable to the north and south sides of B, or Canal street, between Sixth and Thirteenth streets west. The small pittance of ground rent which would accrue to the corporation fund for granting privileges of the kind should not be allowed to interfere with the general health, the pleasure, and convenience of a large portion of the population of the city. Instead of these many obstacles being thrown in the way the streets should be kept open, and bridges built over the canal for the convenience of those who would seek recreation in the public grounds. The canal is a sufficient nuisance without adding to its nauscousness.

The Washington Monument reservation still remains in the same unimproved condition. The simple preservation of the fence enclosing it is all that has been done. The grounds are capable of very great adornment, and should not be allowed to present the dull, wide waste that they now do. The locality is particularly pleasing, and one from which a superb view of the Potomac can be had. The still incomplete shaft of the monument speaks more forcibly than words. Can it be possible that a nation boasting of its wealth, grandeur, and extended domain, will longer submit to the disgrace and dishonor of allowing this memorial to the greatest of our patriotic men to remain in its present unsightly,

unfinished state?

The Congress of the United States should not hesitate to make a liberal appropriation for perfecting it in all its details, at least in donating a sufficient sum as a nucleus about which the subscriptions of a generous people will amply cluster.

The grounds immediately around the President's house have received great attention, and offer to all a pleasant spot for recreation. Those directly south, towards the canal, and bounded on the east and west by Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, should now receive the greatest embellishment. By the proposed plan for the improvement, which was adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and the late Commissioner of Public Buildings, a new avenue will be opened for travel between the two last named streets, and an appropriation, for which an estimate is submitted, is



Owing to the particular advantage of the locality Franklin square will, in the course of a few years, become one of the most splendid improvements in the city. The undulating character of the surface will always add a great charm to its appearance. A very marked change has already taken place in it, but a great deal more has to be done to render

it what it is capable of becoming. A large number of trees of different species have been set out, and in course of time various kinds of shrubbery will be planted. The grounds have already been underdrained, and the paths substantially constructed. It is earnestly urged upon Congress to make an appropriation, an estimate being herewith submitted, for replacing the present dilapidated paling fence by a substantial and ornamented iron one, and also for the purpose of further improving the square. For the present fiscal year not one cent has been appropriated either for preserving it in its present condition, or even for the pay of a watchman. An old revolutionary pensioner, and one of the oldest inhabitants in the city, has been temporarily detailed to stand guardian over this beautiful property.

The reservation known as Judiciary square calls for special attention. It is in part under the control of the corporation of the city, and the medical department of the army still occupies the other portion. No very systematic improvement can be inaugurated until the many frame buildings, now filled with government stores, can be dispensed with. It is, however, recommended that the prolongation of E street through this square, which is a very convenient thoroughfare for the residents of that part of the city, should be paved with some one of the improved pavements, and that trees be planted along the walks. An estimate is included

to accomplish this much desired object.

Several of the triangular places formed by the intersections of the avenues and streets have been enclosed and sodded during the latter part of the last fiscal year; most of them have already been very prettily ornamented with trees and shrubbery. A great many similar works should be attended to as soon as practicable, as they not only enhance the value of the adjoining property, but also aid in developing the original plan of the city. There are a great many of these vacant places still unimproved, especially in that part of the city east of the capitol. As the corporation has been rapidly progressing in the march of improvement by the opening and grading of streets, setting curbs, paving gutters, and laying pavements, it would seem expedient for the government to keep pace with the progress being made. The two triangular spaces on Vermont avenue, between I and K streets, have been united, and now form one square, to which the name of Winfield Scott has been given. It is proposed to make a corresponding square on Connecticut avenue, between the same streets, as soon as the frame buildings now occupying the public ground can be removed. It has been suggested by one of the evening journals of the city that names be given to the different triangular reservations, and that they be selected from the list of the most distinguished poets and orators of the nation. It might probably be more planted in them. The idea is a very excellent one and should be adopted for many reasons. It is also proposed to attach to each many in taste to call each after some one of the different species of trees and shrub throughout the different grounds neat labels containing not only the names by which they are familiarly known, but also the botanical one, for the information and education of those who frequent them for pleasure.

The citizens residing in the neighborhood of New Jersey avenue, between H and I streets, are very anxious that a reservation formerly belonging to the government should be repurchased, and a square established for the benefit of that portion of the city. It is a very beautiful

and commanding site.

The attention of Congress is again respectfully called to the selection of a site for a grand national park. By reference to my last annual

report the subject will be found-thoroughly discussed. That portion of the environs of the city known to all as the beautiful and romantic valley of Rock creek, is found to be eminently adapted to the purpose; the character of the ground around and adjacent to that stream is exactly suited to the object in view. It is very accessible, and can now be had at a very reasonable rate. Gradually the city is growing up around and encroaching upon the limits proposed, and measures should be taken at once to effect the purchase. A distinguished senstor remarked in reference to the inauguration of a public park that "there is no expenditure that can be made which shall add to the grandeur and adornment of the public buildings that fill so largely the eye of admiration of the world, or of the vast libraries that are now accumulating so rapidly the treasures of all languages within your reach, or of the conservatories, and gardens, and cabinets that minister to your tastes, that will not freely be sanctioned by the people; for such in itself is the establishment of a nation's university, whither all may come to wonder and to learn, and in which all may feel a rightful public pride. A public park should be inaugurated that shall have no rival anywhere for beauty, or extent, or ornamentation, as it will have none for the illustrious characters gathered from a whole continent in the after time to wisely rule our republic from this centre of power. Let us profit by the accumulated experience of so many metropolitan cities, and so many great nations, and secure, while we may, here at the city of Washington, ample scope for a national park worthy of our people and our country."

In all the contemplated improvements of the public grounds of the capital, one very ornamental, as well as sanitary, feature should not be forgotten—the free introduction of water, as jets deau, fountains, minature lakes into each and all of them, will greatly enhance their charms by refreshing and cooling the heated atmosphere of summer, and by the preservation in all their natural beauty of the various shrubs and trees which adorn them. The abundant supply furnished from the Great Falls of the Potomac, by the Washington aqueduct, will be a never-failing source from which to obtain all that may be needed for such purposes. Groups of statuary should be artistically arranged throughout the grounds

AVENUES AND STREETS:

as another evidence of enlightened taste.

But very limited appropriations were made for the last fiscal year to be expended upon the improvement of the avenues, 20 in number. Many of these have been either entirely or partially opened, and many are quite impassable. Forming the most direct lines of communication between different and distant sections of the city, and between many of the public buildings and grounds, it is necessary that the grades should be established at once, and that the roadways be placed in good travelling condition. This should be done in justice to the holders of property, as well as for the public convenience. Virginia avenue has been graded and gravelled for several squares, but work was suspended in consequence of no money having been appropriated to continue it. This is one of the finest streets in the city, and the advantages of opening it to travel have already been experienced. The large amount of marketing brought over the Navy Yard bridge is now diverted from the old and long frequented thoroughfare of Pennsylvania avenue, east of the Capitol, and finds more direct access to the different emporiums of trade. In the event of the building of a more ornamental and permanent bridge across the Eastern branch, the terminus of this avenue may be probably selected for the new site; the river is at that point of less breadth than at the locality of the present pile one, and the avenue will make a grand approach. A great deal of the traffic will be directed from Benning's bridge, and, in fact, one substantial structure will answer the purposes of the two existing ones.

Since the removal of the workshops used in the extension of the Capitol, New Jersey avenue, to the south of the building, presents an

improved appearance.

Maryland avenue, one of those most constantly used, leads northerly in the direction of Benning's bridge. Immediately in the vicinity of the Capitol it has been graded and gravelled, but still a large amount of work is required to place it in good repair as far as the city limits. At times it is almost impassable. In that portion towards the Long bridge it constantly needs repairs.

The impossibility at present of using Delaware avenue has already

been noticed.

Vermont avenue is a fine broad one leading direct from the President's house to the environs of the city, and should be opened its entire length. Its position makes it one of the grandest streets of the city. Connecticut avenue starts from the same centre, and is in a direct line to those beautiful grounds along Rock creek which have been selected for a national park. When opened and repaired throughout it will be one of the finest drives in the direction of that proposed public improvement. The reservations along it should be enclosed and adorned. An act to incorporate the Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company has already become a law.

New York avenue, to the west of the Navy Department, has been partially opened, and the corporation are now engaged in grading and paving north E street, leading from it along the front of the Observatory grounds; this will very materially improve that part of the city.

Massachusetts avenue should be made one the most magnificent ones in the metropolis. It extends from Boundary street, near the Paper Mill bridge across Rock creek, to the public grounds occupied by the government powder magazines, on the banks of the Eastern branch, and is very nearly parallel to the main thoroughfare, Pennsylvania avenue. Some very little work was executed towards opening it, at several places, to the travelling public. For many years it had remained closed; houses, gardens, brick kilns, and other obstructions preventing it from being used. It is one of the most direct lines of communication between a large section of the city of Washington and a great portion of Georgetown. make it more perfect some one of the streets, Dunbarton, Beale, or West street, in the latter city, should be opened to the banks of the creek in the prolongation of either N, O, or P streets of the capital, the connection between them being formed by a substantial arched bridge. As the creek is not very wide, and the banks high, very heavy embankments would not be required to diminish the span over it. This would not only prove a great benefit to those residing in the immediate neighborhood, but would be an immeasurable advantage to all the citizens of both places. A considerable portion of the travel would be diverted from the Aqueduct bridge, uniting Pennsylvania avenue with Bridge street, and relieve that structure from being, as at present, the great highway for the heaviest traffic.

There are many other avenues that require attention on the part of the government; Boundary street, towards which many of them lead, forms a connecting link between them, and skirts the environs of the city. It is capable of great embellishment; by increasing the width and planting along it rows of shade trees, it will become a most delightful



and much frequented drive. The labor for a great amount of the work accomplished was paid out of the appropriation made by Congress to aid in supporting the indigent and poor of the city, and the plan succeeded most admirably; those who were destitute and deserving obtained work, and kept them from distress and want. Instead of appropriating money for their immediate care, save in extreme cases, it would perhaps be better policy to inaugurate improvements, so as to enable them to obtain labor and gain their own support. In my last annual report, to which reference is again made, it was stated that the oldest and greatest thoroughfare from one limit of the capital to the opposite one, connecting the most important buildings and grounds, is Pennsylvania avenue; a glance at the map shows that it is the most central one. In consideration of the great importance of this avenue, the relative position it bears to all the avenues and streets, which either diverge from it in every direction or intersect it along its entire length, some most marked improvements should be inaugurated to render it as great and beautiful in appearance as it has proved to be necessary and accessible. The very limited appropriations of the last fiscal year enabled me to make only such repairs as were most needed; some sections had become almost impassable from the effects of weather, and from having been badly cut up by the immense amount of travel over them. It is now only in tolerable condition. Congress failed to make any appropriation at all for keeping this avenue in order during the present fiscal year; from the charity fund previously referred to, a force was employed to give it one thorough cleaning, and since then the services of one man, with a horse, cart and driver, is all the labor employed to keep it in a somewhat cleanly state; he not only has to sweep the roadway and repair the holes along it, but also to clean the sewer traps. Is it to be marveled then that its condition is no better? The seat of government of a nation should be able to boast of one magnificent avenue, at least; that part extending from Rock creek, its terminus on the west, to that splendid pile of architecture, the Capitol, should receive the advantages of the most improved roadway. There is scarcely a street or avenue in the city over which one can drive with ease and comfort; it is only lately that the bluestone pavement has been laid to any extent, and the agreeable contrast experienced between it and that of the old-fashioned cobblestone cannot but be appreciated by all. The streets of a city are public property, in which all citizens are more or less interested, and in point of necessity no other public work can equal them. Why, then, is not more attention paid to paving and ornamenting them? In view of the importance of having, at least, one good pavement traversing the city, the recommendation is made that the present one be removed, and that the avenue be laid with either one or the other improved ones now coming into general use. If stone is to be used, the Belgian pavement possesses the greatest advantage; but should one of wood be preferred, which is delightful, easy and not noisy, either the Nicholson, Ream, Fayette, Stafford, or Stowe will prove to be as near perfection as it is possible to construct them. Then, again, the asphaltum, the concrete, and other similar ones have their advantages. These should all be subjected to the severest competitive examinations.

The length of that part of the avenue which it is proposed to improve is over two and a half miles, and averaging in superficial measurement about 150,000 square yards. Although the nation at large is deeply interested in the general improvement of the metropolis of the republic, and especially in the accomplishment of such a great and much needed work, still the property holders along the avenue, as well as the citizens

generally, are mostly benefitted by it; the expense might, therefore, be equitably proportioned between the municipal and general governments. Many citizens have petitioned Congress to pave Louisiana and Indiana avenues leading to the railroad depot from Pennsylvania avenue. In addition to laying a good carriage way, other advantageous changes might be introduced for the beautifying of the broad avenues and streets. Some sketches exhibiting different plans of improvement and adornment, one or two of them taken from those employed in several of the large cities of Europe, will accompany this report, and give an idea of what can be done in the way of ornamentation. By an act making appropriations and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations, approved July 25, 1868, it was provided "that section 15 of an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the city of Washington,' passed May 15, 1820, and section three of an act approved May 5, 1864, entitled 'An act to amend an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington,' passed May 15, 1820, are hereby repealed; and no improvement of the streets, alleys, avenues, or other property of the United States in the city of Washington, authorized by said act, which is to be paid for by the United States, shall hereafter be made until an appropriation shall have been made therefor, and such appropriation, when made, shall be expended under the direction of the chief engineer of the army." An appropriation having been made for the purpose of paying for such improvements as have already been made, the greater part of the indebtedness of the government has been met. As it is contemplated to contime them and inaugurate new ones during the coming year, it is important that provision be made in advance to have ready in the hands of the officer in charge sufficient funds to pay the government's proportionate part. Before closing the subject of avenues and streets your attention is respectfully called to the improvements suggested by the completion of the north wing of the Treasury Department. It is to be regretted that the site of that building is so low, and that in consequence the fine effect of the elegant front on the north is considerably impaired. It has been recommended by the supervising architect, in order to overcome the difficulty of situation, that either a strip of land of 61 feet in width on the east side of Fisteenth street, between New York and Pennsylvania avenues, be condemned, and the street removed a corresponding distance from the building, or that the grades of Fifteenth street and that portion of the avenue on the north, between Fifteenth street and the centre of the President's house, be reduced. The surroundings of this magnificent building should be as extensive and beautiful as possible, and the expense of rendering them so will be small in comparison with the cost of its construction. Similar remarks are applicable to the streets encompassing the Patent Office building and the Post Office Depart-Seventh street should receive a gradual and easy grade between the northeast angle of the first named building and Pennsylvania avenue, and the grade of F street, lying between the two, be made to correspond between Ninth and Sixth streets, and also that of Eighth between F and the avenue. At present the buildings are scarcely visible from this main thoroughfare. Other improvements are needed, but a description of the details would require too much space.

WASHINGTON CANAL.

Since the date of my last report this canal has remained in the same, if not reduced to a still more filthy, pestilent condition; no efforts have been made by either the government or the corporation to better it.



What was then written is still applicable; it is a great nuisance in its present state, and extremely disgusting to both sight and smell. It is nothing more than an open sewer, constantly generating noxious gases, which are most deleterious to those not only residing immediately along its banks, but to the inhabitants of the entire city. Let it be either converted into a veritable canal, or arched over and used entirely as a sewer. Either would be a sanitary improvement. Whether the government, the corporation, or private enterprise undertake the work, it should be done without further delay; the health of the city would not only be benefited, but the value of property in its neighborhood would be greatly enhanced. What a great advantage it would be to the Mall, as the approaches from a very large section of the city lead over the canal to the public grounds.

TIBER CREEK.

This creek, with its branches, drains a very considerable extent of land without the city limits as well as a large part of the city itself. A great accumulation of sand, gravel, and many very deleterious substances are washed down and deposited in the bed of the stream. Some action should be taken to arch it over from where it crosses Pennsylvania avenue to the extreme northern limits of the corporation. In addition some system of gravel pits and drains, for collecting the washings of the soil, should be arranged at different points; if not arched over the banks should be protected by sodding or masonry. The management of the Tiber must be treated in the light of a main sewer for a large and growing section of the city, and all improvements projected with that object in view. A bill has been introduced into Congress to arch over the creek. During the last session a small appropriation was made for an arched roadway to cross it on North Capitol street, provided the corporation will furnish the balance of the amount necessary to build it.

MARKETS.

Attention is again called to the condition of the Centre market on Pennsylvania avenue; the dilapidated and unsightly buildings not only still exist, but additions are being made to them; new stalls are being constructed across Eighth street, entirely obstructing it and altogether shutting out the view of the Smithsonian grounds. A joint resolution of Congress, approved January 30, 1864, prevents the erection of any permanent building upon any property reserved to, or for the use of, the United States, and an injunction was issued to stop work upon a structure then going up for market purposes. A bill was introduced into the Senate, and passed by that body at its last session, providing for the removal of the Centre market, and for the erection of a market building in a more suitable locality; strong opposition was made to the passage of the bill in the House by those interested in retaining it on its present site. It is not only a reflection upon the good taste of the community that such an old and objectionable structure should be allowed to stand upon the principal avenue of the capital, but it is a disgrace to see this main artery, connecting the Capitol with most of the public buildings, obstructed by such a diversified and by no means pleasing collection of commodities as are usually offered for sale on every market day. Cannot a more suitable locality be found and one equally convenient of access? And cannot an ornamental, as well as a commodious market be erected, which will be a credit to the city? If the corporation does not take the necessary steps to remove the cause of this great nuisance by erecting a suitable and imposing structure, the government should resume control of the reservation for the purpose of improvement.

POTOMAC RIVER FRONT.

Several applications have been made for permits to construct wharves along the river front. It seems a disputed point whether the government, the corporation, or the heirs and assignees of the original proprietors of the land upon which the city stands, have the right to grant or sell the privilege. A legal decision should be had in the case, as it is a most important question, and in the event of any permanent improvements being made to the city channel will become more so. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to incorporate the Potomac Navigation and Transportation Company of the District of Columbia, in which it is to be enacted that the corporation is authorized to purchase and hold lands, and may locate and construct wharves, docks, and railways, into the Potomac river and in front of Mason's island, so as not to interfere with the navigation of the river. As such important operations are contemplated, it is necessary that all questions of law be settled.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The extension of the Capitol and the repairs of the centre building, and also the completion of the Patent Office building, are under the charge of the architect, Mr. Edward Clark; the General Post Office building is under the control of the disbursing clerk of the department, Mr. E. B. Olmstead; the Treasury extension is being built under the superintendence of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, Mr. A. B. Mullett; the War and Navy buildings, and the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, are in the care of some one of the officials attached to one or the other of the departments or bureaus. There is a very great number of private buildings rented for government purposes.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

Several very important renovations and repairs were attended to during the last fiscal year, and the main building and stables are now in very good order. A few rooms still require to be painted and papered, and some of the furniture and carpeting to be renewed. The exterior walls and colonnades require to be repainted. The conservatory attached to it has been almost entirely rebuilt, and plants are being purchased to replace those destroyed by fire. The small appropriation for this building is entirely inadequate to keep it in as complete order as it should be, and to preserve and supply all the needful appendages to a mansion intended for the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. A larger appropriation is asked for annual repairs for the next fiscal year, and also one for refurnishing the establishment at the commencement of the next presidential term. As this city has become the permanent seat of the government, where millions have been expended upon the public buildings, and the improvement and ornamentation of the grounds, it would seem proper that each State should build and furnish suitable houses for its senators and representatives. The necessary appropriations could easily be made, and would prove not to be bad investments. Those benefited would be made more comfortable, and be able to receive and entertain

their constituents and friends; the city would be improved by the addition of highly embellished houses, and more apparent stability would be given to the capital. Foreign nations would be induced to emulate the example, as it would then appear that each State individually had some permanent and active interest and influence over the municipal affairs of the city. Attention is again called to my last annual report in reference to the selection of a site for a new Presidential Mansion.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

The annual report, which is herewith appended, of the superintending engineer of the Washington aqueduct, furnishes in detail a statement of the operations on that work during the last fiscal year. The foundation and superstructure masonry of the dam at the Great Falls of the Potomac were completed, and the gate-house at the same place is nearly finished. The stone bridges are still left in the same incomplete condition; there being no parapets or railings to them it is considered very dangerous to The conduit extending from the gate-house at the Great cross them. Falls to the distributing reservoir has been in very good order, considering that the road over it has become a great highway for the farmers living along the line of it; many country roads also lead into it. has become in such general use it should be macadamized; the soil being of clay is easily cut through in wet weather to the crown of the arch. Since the completion of the connecting conduit around the receiving reservoir, the supply of water comes direct from the Potomac without mingling with that of any other stream; the reservoir is now used only

for the storage of water to meet any emergency that may arise. The distributing reservoir should be deepened as soon as possible to enable the water to settle before reaching the city, and to enable it to hold a larger quantity in store in the event of accidents. The embankments have been greatly damaged by the washing of the waves caused by high winds, and should be repaired without delay, and lined with stone The high service reservoir is still left in an incomplete laid in cement. It would be a great improvement to remove the unfinished dome intended to cover it, and enclose it by a neat iron railing. It was built in order to furnish a supply of water to Georgetown heights, a part of the city too high to be served direct from the main pipes; the water is forced into it by a Worthington water pressure engine, located in the west abutment of the aqueduct bridge across Rock creek. There has been constant complaint that the residents on the heights are not sufficiently supplied with water, but from a thorough examination and trial it is evident that there is more than enough for all practical purposes, and that the consumption, nearly 200,000 gallons, being forced up daily, must be attributed to wastefulness. The adoption of meters in all dwellings and mills is recommended by the engineer. The iron bridges have recently been painted and repaired in every particular, and are in excellent order. The pipe line, which is a continuation of the conduit, extends from the distributing reservoir to the navy yard; it has required very little repair. It is again earnestly recommended that new fire-plugs should replace the old ones on Pennsylvania avenue, and that they be connected directly with the 12-inch main along it. At present the steam engines have to obtain their supply from other streets. The cost of erecting new ones will be very small. Considering that there are but few thoroughly fire-proof buildings belonging to the government, that millions of dollars of public property are distributed throughout the city, and that immensely valuable papers are stowed away in most unsafe

offices, every precaution should be taken to prevent their destruction. My attention has been frequently called to this matter. The archives belonging to the War Department, especially to the Adjutant General's and Paymaster General's offices, are particularly valuable, and in their safety and preservation almost every family in the land is interested. The pipes for increasing the supply of water in the Capitol building were laid last year, and work has been commenced in placing others along North B street and First street east, which will make complete the connection between the terminus of the 30-inch main on New Jersey avenue with the 12 inch main on Capitol hill. This will partly remedy the deficiency of water in the eastern portion of the city. To meet the demands of the constantly increasing growth of the northern part of the city another large main will have to be introduced into that section from the distributing reservoir. The engineer reports that the supply of water has been uninterrupted, and the consumption has exceeded 12,000,000 of gallons per day, a large amount of which has been expended by the government buildings, workshops, and fountains. As stated in my last report certain tracts of land are occupied by the government for aqueduct purposes, for which, in some cases, only nominal rents are paid; in others no rents have been paid at all, and claims are now being made by the owners to become either repossessed of their property or to be paid for its use. As the United States must retain the few acres for the benefit of this national work, it is earnestly urged that the necessary appropriations be made to purchase them. But a few thousand dollars is needed to meet all the claims and to buy the land. The great importance of introducing into the capital an unlimited supply of pure and wholesome water cannot be overestimated. The water thus furnished has become a great motive power at the different government workshops and buildings throughout the city, and when the capital of the nation becomes what every enlightened citizen desires to see it, a still larger demand will be made for both useful and ornamental purposes. Including the estimates submitted for completing the Washington aqueduct, the total cost of the work will not exceed \$4,000,000. The following tables show some very interesting data in regard to what should be considered the greatest improvement for the benefit of the city of Washington.

Table of distances, by the aqueduct from gate-house at Great Falls to navy yard and intermediate points.

	From Great Falls.	From navy yard.	Intermediate points.		From Great Palls.	From navy yard.	Intermediate points.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Hiles.	Miles.
Great Falls gate-house	0.00	18. 59	0.20	Wooden bridge rec'g res'r	9.40	9, 19 8, 89	0.55
Waste weir No. 1		18, 23 18, 00	0, 36	Gate-house rec'g reservoir Waste weir No. 3	9. 79	7.44	1. 45
Over-fall No 1		17. 32	0. 60	Influent gate-house.	11.56	7. 03	0, 41
Bridge No. 1	1.46	17, 13	0.19	Pipe-vault distributing res-	11.00	1.00	M. 114
Junction road	1.94	16, 65	0.48	ervoir	12, 02	6, 57	0, 46
Road at Radeliffe's		15.37	1.28	Foundry branch	12, 65	5, 94	0.63
Culvert No. 12		14. 27	1, 10	College Pond bridge	12, 91	5, 68	0, 26
Bridge No. 3		13, 59	0, 68	Rock Creek bridge	13, 94	4. 65	1.03
Bridge No. 4		12.33	1, 26	East front of Capitol	16, 81	1.78	2.87
Brook's road	8, 85	9.74	2, 59	Navy yard	18, 59		1, 78



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Table of distances, &c .- Continued.

Number and length of tunnels.	Grades.
1 1, 438 feet. Tunnel No. 2 3, 865 feet. Tunnel No. 3 86 feet. Tunnel No. 4 766 feet. Tunnel No. 5 90 feet. Tunnel No. 6 88 feet. Tunnel No. 7 679. 5 ft. Tunnel No. 8 421. 9 ft. Tunnel No. 9 725 feet. Tunnel No. 10 86 feet. Tunnel No. 11 626 feet. Tunnel No. 12, Dalecarlia 800 feet.	Feeder entrance
Number and span of bridges.	Cost of stone bridges.
Bridge No. 1 14 feet cut stone. Bridge No. 2 10 feet cut stone. Bridge No. 3 75 feet cut stone. Bridge No. 4 220 feet cut stone. Bridge No. 5 120 feet iron pipes. Bridge No. 6 200 feet iron pipes.	Bridge No. 1. \$4,006 Bridge No. 2. 7,779 Bridge No. 3. 76,068 Bridge No. 4. 237,000
Area of reservoirs.	Pipe and culverts.
Receiving reservoir	Length of pipe-line

As an inducement to obtain experienced and reliable persons, compensation commensurate with their services should be afforded them. The pay of the clerk, whose duties are very arduous, should be certainly increased. The assistants on the different works connected with the office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, all deserve great credit for the manner in which they have severally performed their duties and carried out my instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Brevet Major General A. A. Humphreys,

Chief of Engineers United States Army,

Headquarters Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.





REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

December 7, 1868.

SIR: I respectfully submit the annual report of the Navy Department and of that branch of the public service during the past year.

EXHIBIT OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

The number of vessels in squadron service, as cruisers, storeships, and returning, is 42, carrying 411 guns; a reduction during the year of 14 vessels, carrying 96 guns. The number of vessels of all descriptions in use, as cruisers, storeships, receiving ships, tugs, &c., is 81, carrying 693 guns; a reduction from last year of 22 vessels, carrying 205 guns. The total number of vessels borne upon the navy list is 206, carrying 1,743 guns; a reduction during the year of 32 vessels, carrying 126 guns. The following tables exhibit the present employment and condition of the naval force:

20200	No.	Guns.
Cruising vessels in squadron service	35	356
Vessels returning from squadrons	3	24
Storeships for squadrons	4	31
Special and lake service	3	19
Apprentice ship	1	11
Practice vessels, and in use at Naval Academy	10	115
Receiving ships	6	92
Quarters for officers at League island and marine barracks,		
Norfolk	2	27
Tugs at navy yards and stations, powder boats, &c	17	18
Total in use	81	693
Iron-clad vessels laid up	46	107
Iron-clad vessels not completed	5	18
Steam sloops not completed	15	253
Line-of-battle ships not completed	2	80
Other vessels laid up, repairing, fitting for sea, and for sale.	57	592
Total number of vessels of all descriptions in use,		
building, repairing, fitting for sea, &c	206	1,743

The vessels of the pavy are classified as follows:		
	No.	Guns.
Vessels of the first rate—of 2,400 tons and upwards	35	662
Vessels of the second rate—of 1,200 to 2,400 tons	37	483
Vessels of the third rate—of 600 to 1,200 tons	76	414
Vessels of the fourth rate—under 600 tons	58	184
Total	206	1,743
The following table indicates the character of the vessels:	;	
•	No.	Guns.
Iron-clad vessels	$\bf 52$	129
Screw steamers	95	938
Paddle-wheel steamers	28	199
Sailing vessels	31	477
Total	206	1,743

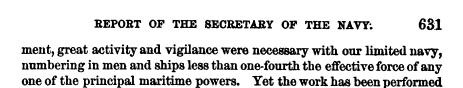
THE SQUADRONS.

The organization of the squadrons remains essentially the same as when I made my last annual report. Some changes of commanding officers and of vessels have taken place, and the force of each squadron has, in consequence of the limited number of seamen allowed by the act of 17th of June last, been necessarily reduced.

At the commencement of the rebellion the naval force on foreign stations was recalled to assist in establishing and enforcing the blockade, leaving the commerce and persons of our citizens abroad greatly exposed. On the restoration of peace the Department immediately took measures to re-establish the squadrons which had been broken up, and a course of active cruising was ordered by which the flag, so long withdrawn, might be promptly exhibited in every important port where the commerce of our country had penetrated. This order has been efficiently and satisfactorily carried into effect by the distinguished naval officers selected for service on foreign stations, and at no previous period in our history have the power and prestige of the American navy and name been more honored and respected.

If our commerce and shipping interests have not recovered from the depression consequent upon the war, and are not as expanded as formerly, it is from no inattention or neglect on the part of the navy. Since the squadrons were reorganized, our countrymen and their interests abroad have been as vigilantly guarded and protected on every sea and at every accessible point as at any former period. It has been the purpose of the Department to have one or more of our naval vessels visit annually every commercial port where American capital is employed, and that a man-of-war should not be long absent from the vicinity of every merchant ship that might need assistance or protection.

To accomplish this purpose and meet the requirements of the Depart-



with energy and zeal, and the views of the Department well sustained. EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Admiral D. G. Farragut, who was in command of the squadron at the date of my last report, returned to New York in the flag-ship on the 10th of November, leaving the squadron in temporary charge of Commodore A. M. Pennock. The Franklin is to return with Rear-Admiral William Radford, who has been designated to command the squadron, which is composed of the following vessels:

Franklin, (flag-ship)	39 guns.	Frolic	5 guns.
Ticonderoga	9 guns.	Guard, (storeship)	3 guns.
Swatara	10 guns.		•

The Canandaigua is on her way to the United States from this squadron. Admiral Farragut has visited during the year Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Greece, Turkey, and Morocco. His reception in every place which he has visited was equally flattering with his reception the preceding year in the north of Europe, and cannot be less acceptable to the government and people of the United States. While honoring that distinguished officer, the sovereigns and other high officials of these powers, have availed themselves of the occasion to compliment, in friendly terms, the nation he represents. It is a gratification to remark, while noting the movements of this officer and his squadron, that in no instance has an appeal been made for his interference in any manner to relieve or extend aid to our countrymen scattered along the shores where the flag has been exhibited, nor has any application been made to him to assert and vindicate their rights. Throughout Europe the rights of American citizens are respected, and wherever the flag has been carried by the navy the privileges to which they are entitled and which are guaranteed by treaty stipulations and international law have been asserted and maintained.

He left Lisbon in November, 1867, where the usual courtesies had been exchanged, and where, by invitation, Admiral Farragut, with many of his officers, had been received by the King and Queen of Portugal and Don Fernando, and proceeded along the coasts of Spain, France, and Italy, touching at Gibraltar, Carthagena, Port Mahon, Toulon, Villefranche, and Spezia, at each of which places he was the recipient of many courtesies and attentions, civil and naval. On the occasion of an excursion to Madrid, he was cordially welcomed by the Queen and King Consort and other high officials.

At Port Mahon, where he arrived in December, his reception was peculiarly gratifying; each village in Minorca through which he passed was profuse in compliments, and in many instances sent out deputations to meet him as a descendant of one of their ancient families; his father having been a native of and emigrant from Ciudadela in that island.

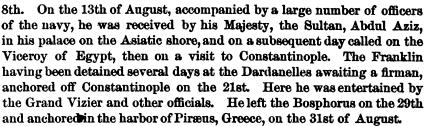
When the Franklin was at Spezia, Admiral Farragut visited Florence, Venice, and Genoa. He dined at Florence with his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, and was entertained by many distinguished officials, both of Italy and other countries, at each of the places named. From Spezia he proceeded to Naples, where he arrived in March.

While on a visit to Rome, Admiral Farragut was received by the prime minister and presented to his Holiness, the Pope. He left Naples April 6th, and touching at Messina and Syracuse, arrived at Malta on the 12th. He was there joined by the Ticonderoga and Frolic, and his departure on the 18th was marked by unusual honors. The squadron was followed to sea by Vice-Admiral Paget, commanding her Britannic Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, in his flag-ship, the Caledonia, which passed close alongside, the crews manning the rigging and cheering, and the band playing "Hail Columbia." The other vessels of the fleet passed successively, extending similar courtesies. When all had passed, Admiral Paget hoisted the American flag at the main and fired a salute of 17 guns. These courtesies were acknowledged by the crew of the Franklin who manned the yards; the band played "God save the Queen," and the salute was returned.

Admiral Farragut returned to Lisbon on the 28th of April, and after taking in supplies, proceeded to Holland. He arrived at Flushing in June, where he remained until the 21st. With a number of his officers he visited, on invitation, his Majesty King Leopold, at Brussels, and dined with him. Subsequently his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and attendants, was received on board the Franklin at Ostend. From Brussels he made a short tour to Liege and Essen, and proceeded from thence to Southampton, where he left the Franklin, and made a tour to the north, passing through London, York, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and rejoined the Franklin in July. On this tour he received every attention from the authorities of the respective places visited, and inspected the dock-yards and other establishments of interest to naval officers.

On the 10th of July the Franklin was visited officially by the Duke of Edinburgh, captain of her Britannic Majesty's ship Galatea, and on the 12th Admiral Farragut and other officers dined with him, many distinguished persons of England being present. The Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited the Franklin on the 14th. On the 17th Admiral Farragut called on her Majesty the Queen, at Osborne House. On the 18th the corporate authorities and others of Southampton visited the Franklin, and on the 19th she sailed from Cowes for Syra, at which place she arrived on the 4th of August.

Here Admiral Farragut transferred his flag to the Frolic and proceeded to Constantinople. The Franklin sailed for Smyrna. He reached the Dardanelles on the 6th of August, and having received a firman from the Sultan, anchored in the Bosphorus, off Constantinople, on the



At Athens he was presented to the King and Queen, and, upon invitation of the King, was present at the baptism of the young prince, and attended a banquet at the palace. The Franklin was visited by the King, the Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephina, and the Grand Duke Constantine, (mother and brother of the Queen,) with their respective suites; also by the Greek officials and the diplomatic corps.

On the 10th of September he left Piræus, and on the 14th arrived off Trieste, where official calls were exchanged and other courtesies extended. He sailed from Trieste on the 27th; anchored off Gibraltar October 9th, and left for New York on the 18th.

Thus terminated one of the most marked and interesting cruises in naval history, which cannot fail to prove of national benefit, during which extraordinary courtesies and entertainments were everywhere received and reciprocated.

The principal points of the west coast of Africa, as far as St. Paul de Loando and the neighboring groups of islands which lie within the limits of the European squadron, have been visited by the Swatara. She left Lisbon February 5, and returned to that port April 27, having touched at Porto Grande, Porto Praya, Grand Canary, Teneriffe, Madeira, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, El Mina, Fernando Po, Jella Coffee, and St. Thomas. Commander Jeffers reports that the slave trade is entirely suspended.

The vessels of this squadron have, during the year, in addition to the ports mentioned, visited Valencia, Tarragona, Barcelona, Malaga, Leghorn, Palermo, Civita Vecchia, Taranto, Ancona, Venice, Brindisi, Candia, Scio, Marseilles, Havre, Cherbourg, Brest, Bordeaux, Pauillac, Basque Roads, Cadiz, Ferrol, Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Antwerp, Plymouth, and various ports on the Irish coast.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell, who was in command of this squadron at the date of my last report, was drowned at Osaka on the 11th of January by the upsetting of a boat in which he was crossing the bar. The command devolved upon Commodore John R. Goldsborough, as senior officer, until the arrival of Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, who sailed from New York in the Piscataqua on the 16th of December, and assumed command at Singapore on the 18th of April.

The squadron is composed of the following vessels:				
Piscataqua, (flag-ship) 23 guns.				
Oneida 8 guns.	Aroostook	5 guns.		
Iroquois 6 guns.	Maumee	8 guns.		
Ashuelot 10 guns.	Idaho, (store and hospital	-		
Monocacy 10 guns.		7 guns.		

The Shenandoah is on her way home from this squadron under orders issued in June last. The Hartford arrived at New York in August.

The United States minister, Mr. Van Valkenburg, was of opinion that our government should be represented by a strong naval force on the occasion of the opening of the ports of Osaka and Hiogo. Rear-Admiral Bell concurred in this opinion and assembled as many vessels of the squaddron off Hiogo as were available, including the Hartford, Iroquois, Monocacy, Aroostook, Oneida, and Shenandoah. The latter vessel conveyed the United States minister from Yokohama to consummate the terms of the treaty. No serious trouble was apprehended, but certain discontented factions were known to exist. It was thought, therefore, that the display of foreign power would prove a wholesome restraint on the turbulent and disaffected.

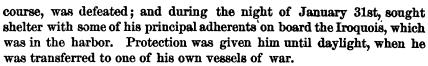
Agreeably to arrangements, Osaka and Hiogo were quietly opened to foreigners on the 1st of January. The event was celebrated by the American and British vessels at those places, their mastheads being dressed with the respective national flags and the Tycoon's flag at the main. Every vessel simultaneously fired a salute of 21 guns, which the Japanese promptly returned at both places.

Although the opening of these ports had been harmonious, affairs bore an aspect so unsettled that Rear-Admiral Bell determined to delay his departure, and three days after sending despatches to the department announcing this purpose, he was drowned by the swamping of his boat off Osaka.

This melancholy event, made the more afflicting by the drowning at the same time of Lieut. Commander J. H. Reed and ten of the crew of the admiral's barge, occurred on the morning of January 11th. His communication with the shore had been interrupted for several days by a storm, and he left his ship as soon as it abated for the purpose of visiting the United States minister. But his barge was capsized by a strong wind and heavy sea on the bar in sight of most of his command. Every effort was made by boats despatched from the vessels present to rescue the unfortunate party, but only three of the boat's crew were saved. The bodies of the lost were all subsequently recovered.

The harmony which prevailed at the opening of the new ports was of short duration. Difficulties, originating in the innovations on ancient customs and opposition to intercourse with foreigners, appeared among the Japanese, and soon broke out in hostilities.

On the 27th of January the contending parties came in conflict at Osaka. The Tycoon, who favored the extension of commercial inter-



On the 1st of February, the several foreign ministers were compelled to abandon Osaka, and were received and conveyed in the Iroquois to Hiogo, where they established their legations. On the 4th of February an assault was made in the streets of Hiogo by a detachment of Japanese troops on the foreign residents, during which one of the crew of the Oneida was seriously wounded by a musket ball. In consequence of these outbreaks, which threatened the safety of the foreign population, the naval forces present made a joint landing and adopted measures to protect the foreign settlement. But on the 8th of February an envoy from the Mikado arrived at the United States legation with information of a change of government. Assurance was given that foreigners would be protected, whereupon a settlement was made and the forces with-The Japanese officer who had command of the detachment of troops, and ordered them to fire on the foreigners at Hiogo, was subsequently executed in the presence of a number of the officers of the vessels of war.

Rear-Admiral Rowan reached Yokohama on the 24th of June, and found the open ports in possession of the Micado party. The foreign naval forces, in pursuance of agreement in conference, have jointly occupied Yokohama for the defence of the foreign settlement. No serious disturbances had taken place there at the date of the last accounts, and Rear-Admiral Rowan was awaiting the progress of events between the contending parties.

After the death of Rear-Admiral Bell, Commodore Goldsborough transferred his flag to the Hartford, and left Nagasaki on the 1st of February for Hong-Kong, on his way to Singapore and the United States. At Hong-Kong he paid an official visit to the Chinese Viceroy at Canton, who rules over the two extensive and populous sea-coast provinces, Kwantung and Fuhkien. The reception was cordial and gratifying; and to check in some measure the frequent piracies, the Viceroy promised to issue a proclamation prohibiting fishing junks from carrying an extra number of men, or arms, or munitions of war.

The limits of this squadron are extensive and the service required is of a varied character. In December the Monocacy examined the track of steamers between Nagasaki and Osaka through the inland sea, the waters navigated by the auxiliary steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the purpose of determining on the proper sites for lighthouses. During the same month the Ashuelot went to Taku, where the passage of the United States minister, Mr. Burlingame, had been obstructed by the rebels. The minister and family were received on board and conveyed to Shanghai. In June the Unadilla visited Bankok,

in Siam, and delivered a present of arms to the prime minister. Courtesies were exchanged with the King, the Crown Prince, the prime minister, and other officials.

In April the Shenandoah was sent to Corea to make another attempt to rescue the crew of the schooner General Sherman, which had been destroyed by the Coreans some eighteen months previously, it having been stated upon apparently good authority that some of them were still alive and in-captivity. From all the information that Commander Febiger could gather, he concluded that none of the crew or passengers of the schooner were living. He succeeded, however, in obtaining a fair survey of the Ping Yang river and its approaches, and in securing other useful data.

The Aroostook, Lieutenant-Commander Beardslee, conveyed the consuls for Amoy and Foo-Choo to Formosa, in April, to enable them to visit the various ports on that island coming under their charge. savages inhabiting the lower part of this island, it will be recollected, murdered the shipwrecked officers and crew of the American bark Rover. Satisfied from inquiry that no foreigners were in captivity on the island, Lieutenant Commander Beardslee obtained assurances from the natives of kind treatment to, and restoration of, any persons who may hereafter be shipwrecked upon the island. This arrangement was effected mainly through the instrumentality of General Le Gendre, United States consul at Amoy, who, accompanied by an expedition furnished by order of the captain-general of the Foukien province, visited the island in the fall of 1867, and had an interview with the savage chief and made agreements with him for the future. The consul-general states that, but for the exhibition of the naval power of the United States the previous June, he could have accomplished nothing.

The light-draught steamers Aroostook, Unadilla, and Maumee, which were sent to the Asiatic squadron principally to cruise for the suppression of piracy, were assigned to localities where such crimes had been most frequent, and have been almost constantly engaged in this special duty. It is believed that their presence, with that of the small gunboats of different nationalities, has in great measure suppressed the crime.

Although the squadron has been mainly in Japanese waters, the principal commercial ports in China have been visited and all needed protection given to American interests.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, who was in command of this squadron at the date of my last report, died of yellow fever, at St. Thomas, on the 7th of December. The flag-ship Susquehanna being infected with the disease was, on her return to New York, placed out of commission, and, until the Contoocook was ready for sea, the Wampanoag was used as a

flag-ship. Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff	hoisted his flag on board the latter
vessel on the 22d of February. The	squadron is now composed of the-
Contoocook, (flag-ship) 13 guns.	Yantic 5 guns.
Saco 10 guns.	Gettysburg 9 guns.
Penobscot 9 guns.	Nipsic 6 guns.

The rear-admiral commanding has, in the flag-ship, visited many of the important points within the limits of his command. During the months of May and June he was at St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Point à Pitre, St. Pierre, La Guayra, Aspinwall, Port au Prince, and Key West. He is now making a second cruise through the West India islands, and at last advices was at Havana. The other vessels of the squadron have been actively employed, and have given assistance to our merchantmen and protection to our citizens whenever needed.

A vessel continues to be constantly stationed at Aspinwall for the protection of our citizens and treasure in transitu between that place and Panama. In April, upon application of the agents of the steamship company, a force was landed from the Penobscot to guard the passengers and treasure, the streets being filled with excited and lawless individuals, the police and native troops having been sent to Chiriqui in consequence of the death of the president of the republic. There was no conflict, however, and when the anticipated trouble had passed, the force re-embarked.

The disturbed condition of Hayti has called for more than ordinary attention to American interests on that island. Instructions have, from time to time, been issued to the admiral in command to watch the progress of events, and be prepared at all times to afford necessary protection to our citizens. In pursuance of these directions the Contoocook, De Soto, Shawmut, Saco, Penobscot, Gettysburg, and Nipsic, have, at different times, been in Haytien waters, and some of them have remained there for weeks successively. The naval officers in command have exercised prudence, observed neutrality, and exchanged the customary courtesies with the authorities.

In March last the De Soto, Commodore Boggs, was ordered to Venezuela to co-operate with our minister in securing the release, and indemnity for their detention, of a part of the crew of the American whaling schooner Hannah Grant, who had been captured on the peninsula of Paraguana, and carried as prisoners to Coro. At Curacoa Commodore Boggs learned of the release of the crew of the schooner, but he very properly proceeded to La Guayra, and in company with Mr. Stillwell, the United States minister, visited Caracas and had an interview with the vice-president and other authorities of the republic. The Saco, Commander Wilson, took on board at St. Thomas the master of the Hannah Grant, and, after restoring him to his position, at Kingston, proceeded to Venezuela. The question at that stage became one of indemnity, subject to adjustment through other channels. No further occasion for naval action was therefore necessary, and the force was withdrawn.

In June a display of naval force in the gulf was considered necessary in consequence of reports that a hostile expedition against Mexico was concentrating near New Orleans. No occasion for action, however, manifested itself.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The South Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, is composed of the following vessels:

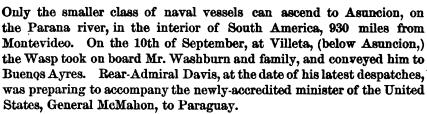
Guerriere, (flag-ship)	21 guns.	Wasp	3 guns.
Pawnee	11 guns.	Kansas	8 guns.
Quinnebaug	6 guns.		

Two vessels were ordered home in consequence of the reduction of the naval force by act of Congress. The Huron arrived at New York in October and the Shamokin is daily expected at Philadelphia.

The continuation of the war between the allied powers and Paraguay has rendered it advisable to keep some portion of the force within as convenient reach as practicable of military operations. Other points, however, within the limits of the command have not been neglected, but our interests have received attention and ample protection. The flag has been shown at Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, St. Catharines, San Carmen, Ihla Grande, Falkland islands, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and other points on the coast of South America; at Rosario, Curupaity, Corrientes, and other places on the La Plata, Parana, and Paraguay rivers; and at Cape Town, Little Fish Bay, Benguela, St. Paul de Loando, Ambriz, Kinsembo, Kabend, Malemba, Landano, Black Point Bay, and Mayumba, on the southwest coast of Africa.

The presence of naval vessels has generally been all that was necessary for the security of American citizens and their property; but on two occasions it was deemed advisable to land a part of the force at Montevideo. On the 7th of February, in concert with the commanders of other squadrons, and at the request of Governor Flores, 50 seamen and marines were landed for the protection of foreign residents and the custom-house. On the succeeding day, affairs having quieted, the detachment was withdrawn. On the 19th of the same month another force was landed and remained on shore until the 26th, in consequence of disturbances occasioned by the assassination of General Flores.

Early in the year, at the request of the Secretary of State, the Wasp was despatched to the capital of Paraguay for the purpose of bringing away our minister resident, Mr. Washburn. When she arrived at the seat of war in the Parana river the passage of the vessel through the blockading fleet was refused by the Brazilian authorities, and after waiting some months, and failing to convince them of the right of a neutral man-of-war to ascend the river as far as Asuncion for the purpose stated, that vessel returned to Montevideo. In August the Brazilian authorities withdrew their objection, and the Wasp again ascended the river, which is of difficult navigation, owing to its tortuous course, and shifting sand-bara.



The authorities of St. Catharines, of Bahia, and of Uruguay have been respectively received on board the flag-ship, and intercourse with them, and indeed with all the South American states, has been of the most friendly and gratifying character.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

On the 6th of August last Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, who had been in command of this squadron for two years, was relieved by Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven. The squadron comprises:

Pensacola, (flag-ship)	20 guns.	Resaca	8 guns.
Mohongo	10 guns.	Ossipee	6 guns.
		Jamestown	
		Cyane, (storeship)	

These vessels have, during the year, given much of their attention to the west coast of Mexico and the ports in the Gulf of California, where their presence has had a salutary influence. Rear-Admirals Thatcher and Craven have each in his flag-ship visited that portion of the station; and the following places have been visited, some of them repeatedly, by the several vessels: Mazatlan, Guaymas, Acapulco, San Blas, Manzanilla, La Paz, Cinaloa River, Jicabampo, and Boca Macapule.

The commercial ports of the Central American states of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and San Salvador have been visited by the Saranac, Mohican, and Ossipee. Our flag has been received with manifestations of pleasure by both the authorities and people. They all respect our rights and those of our countrymen residing there.

A vessel of this squadron continues to be stationed at Panama, for the protection of our interests on the isthmus. The Cyane, now there, answers the double purpose of a guard and store vessel, and is able ordinarily to afford ample protection to American interests. In March last there were threatened difficulties which rendered the display of additional force desirable, and the Saranac was accordingly despatched to that point, but, happily, the political disturbance on that occasion passed without any necessity for interference.

In June last Rear-Admiral Thatcher, in the flag-ship, visited the north-western coast, touching at Port Townsend and Esquimault. Several vessels of the squadron have visited the newly-acquired territory of Alaska. The Posipee conveyed the commissioners from San Francisco to Sitka, and was present and participated in the ceremonies incident to the transfer of the flag. The Resaca and Jamestown, although sent there

primarily for the influence of the cold climate in disinfecting them of yellow fever, afforded such protection to our citizens as was desired. In April last the Saginaw was despatched to Alaska, where she remained several months, for the purpose of making explorations and surveys, and of determining the most suitable harbors and anchorages on the coast and in the adjacent islands. The Suwanee, under orders for the same point, was wrecked on the 9th of July, by running on a hidden rock in Shadwell passage, while in charge of a coast pilot. The officers and crew succeeded in landing on the nearest beach. Rear-Admiral Hastings, commanding her Majesty's Pacific squadron, and Commander Porcher, of her Majesty's steamer Sparrowhawk, were prompt to render valuable assistance on the occasion. The vessel soon broke up, but Rear-Admiral Thatcher, who was at the time at Esquimault, made the best practicable terms for saving the engines and other articles.

The Lackawanna, which had been at the Sandwich Islands more than a year, was in May relieved by the Mohongo. Our commercial and whaling interests fully justify the constant presence of one or more of our vessels in that quarter; a fact which will be appreciated when it is known that at one time in November, 1867, forty-two American flags were flying from that number of whaling and merchant vessels in the harbor of Honolulu, while but six flags of all other nations could be seen. In July last, his Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands, attended by a portion of his cabinet and his personal staff, visited the Mohongo, and was received with the honors due to his position.

SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner succeeded Rear-Admiral Dahlgren in command of this squadron on the 14th of July last. It is composed of the following vessels:

Powhatan, (flag-ship)	17 guns.	Dacotah	7 guns.
Tuscarora	10 guns.	Nyack	6 guns.
Kearsarge	7 guns.	Onward	

The vessels of this squadron have carried the flag into all the principal commercial ports from Panama to Valparaiso, and have rendered such protection to American interests as was needed. On the night of the 10th of January last, General Prado, ex-president of Peru, and other officers, came alongside the Nyack and requested asylum from personal violence, which he apprehended from the revolutionary party. He also requested transportation to Chili. His requests were complied with, and he was safely landed at Valparaiso.

Australia and the various groups of islands in the South Pacific have not been visited, the disturbed condition of political affairs, and disasters from physical convulsions, in South America, having rendered it advisable that the vessels of the squadron should remain on that coast.

Two vessels, the Wateree and the Fredonia, have been lost by earth-quake.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

INJURY AND DESTRUCTION OF VESSELS BY EARTHQUAKES.

A violent earthquake which occurred in the harbor of St. Thomas, and in that vicinity, on the afternoon of November 18, 1867, caused the stranding of the United States steamer Monongahela; and two other vessels of the squadron barely escaped serious injury. The De Soto, in the harbor of St. Thomas, was swept from her moorings by the force of the waves, both chains snapping, and was thrown violently upon the iron piles of a new wharf, but fortunately the next wave carried her again into deep water, and she sustained but little injury. The Susquehanna, in the same harbor, succeeded in getting away from her dangerous position without damage.

The Monongahela, which at the time was anchored off Frederickstadt, island of St. Croix, was carried by a wave over the warehouses and into one of the streets of the town. She came back with the returning sea and was left on a coral reef at the water's edge. Fortunately, but five of her crew were lost, and no very serious injury was sustained by the ship. As it was deemed practicable to re-launch her, the officers and crew remained by the vessel. On learning the facts, the United States bark Purveyor was put in commission at New York, provided with all necessary appliances for launching, and on the 17th of January left for St. Croix, where she arrived on the 31st, and the party, under the supervision of Naval Constructor Davidson, commenced preparations for getting the Monongahela afloat. The first attempt failed, but on the 10th of May a successful effort was made. She was safely launched, and left St. Croix on the 13th of June, arrived at New York the 29th, and was put out of commission July 8.

On the 13th of August last, a violent earthquake visited the western coast of South America, by which two of the vessels of the South Pacific squadron were lost to the service. The storeship Fredonia had, in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever at Callao, been moved up to Arica, and was there with the Wateree quietly riding at anchor. A short time after the shock of the earthquake was felt the sea receded, leaving the Fredonia on the bottom, and a moment after the waters rolled in with such power as to break her to fragments. Twenty-seven officers and men were drowned—three officers who were on shore, and two seamen who were rescued, being all that were saved.

The Wateree was thrown ashore and left high and dry about 500 yards from high water mark. She was badly strained, and her position was such that the expense of any attempt to launch her would have exceeded the value of the vessel. Under these circumstances it was deemed for the best interests of the government to sell her, and the necessary directions were accordingly given. But a single man was lost from the vessel—a seaman in charge of the captain's gig, on the beach, who was carried out to sea by the waves.

Rear-Admiral Turner was at Callao, in his flag-ship, the Powhatan, 41 Ab

when this calamity occurred, and as a matter of security steamed out of the harbor until the next morning. On learning of the disastrous results of the earthquake at Arica, he proceeded to that point. The Powhatan, on application of the authorities of Peru, was permitted to convey surgeons, nurses, &c., for the relief of the thousands of sufferers at Arica. The commanding officer of the Wateree also furnished such aid as he could to the destitute inhabitants, with provisions from the ship's supply. The senior officer at Valparaiso promptly responded to an application of the Chilian government, by placing the Tuscarora at the service of the authorities to convey provisions and other necessaries to the sufferers along the coast.

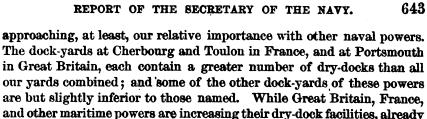
NAVY YARD FACILITIES.

In the event of a war with any maritime power our battles are to be fought upon the sea and not upon the land—by our fleets, not by our armies. No nation of Europe can transport any considerable military force to our shores, but should it be attempted, they would be met upon the ocean and there arrested by our navy, if it is maintained in a condition at all commensurate with our maritime ability, and such as common prudence admonishes us to have always ready to be put in commission. Our floating bulwarks, not less than our harbor fortifications, should receive attention; for, though peace now prevails, and we hope and expect its continuance, there may be war in the not remote future, for which a wise and prudent government should be always prepared.

We are also admonished by the experience of the past that among contending belligerents the rights of neutrals are not always respected; and the best guarantee against aggression is a timely exhibition of our ability to maintain the honor and rights of the country.

Unfortunate would be our condition should the country be suddenly involved in hostilities with one of the principal maritime powers were we no better prepared than when the late rebellion commenced. Our navy yards and establishments were then wholly inadequate to our wants, and a large portion of the work was consequently executed, often at great disadvantage and with great delay, by private parties. This defect has been but partially remedied, for, notwithstanding our experience, and the improvements which have been made, none of the navy yards possess the area and appliances, nor have they the necessary establishments and machinery for manufacturing engines and armature, nor are we providing from the abundant means which the country possesses the materials that should be collected in anticipation of the national wants.

In none of our navy yards is there more than a single dry-dock, and there are but six in all—three built of stone and three floating docks. In the event of a maritime war this deficiency would be seriously felt—perhaps to a greater extent than any other of our pressing wants—and it is worthy of consideration whether steps should not be taken without delay to place our naval establishments in this respect in a condition



These and kindred subjects have been adverted to in preceding reports. and need not be recapitulated in detail, but could not be wholly omitted.

far greater than ours, we are doing nothing in this direction.

REDUCTION OF THE FORCE IN NAVY YARDS.

A reduction of the working force in the navy yards was commenced soon after the close of the war, by gradually dismissing the most inefficient and unreliable mechanics and laborers, and retaining only the experts and most faithful hands for continued permanent employment. This arrangement, while it relieved the department of the least profitable employés, secured a body of skilful mechanics on whom the government could always depend, and who would form a nucleus to initiate others in any emergency. Hulls which had been commenced in the navy yards during the war were in progress of construction and yet unfinished at its close, for which engines were building under contracts. To employ a small force of the best mechanics to complete in due time the work on these vessels was considered true economy, and for the best interests of the government in all respects. But the action of Congress has necessitated a further reduction, so that but a remnant of that body of superior mechanics who were employed during the war remains, and they are engaged almost exclusively in the repair and refitment of vessels. reductions have introduced changes, and suggestions for improvements in other particulars have led to reforms, and a reorganization of the management and government of the several navy yards. Of the large gangs of workmen that were employed in each of the mechanical departments, so few are retained in any of the branches, that masters to supervise the workmen are no longer required, and they have accordingly been gradually dispensed with as the work has diminished. Foremen and quarter-men, who are skilful mechanics, now perform the service which was assigned to masters when the yards were filled with mechanics.

These reforms, and a more correct distribution of navy-yard duties among the several bureaus, which constitutes an essential feature in the reorganization, whereby a more close and rigid accountability prevails, have saved annually many thousand dollars to the government at each of the navy yards.

Congress, by reducing the day's labor of those who work for the government to eight hours instead of ten, has imposed on the department, as a necessity, the employment of a larger number of hands to execute the same amount of work; and if it was intended that the per diem compensation for a working day of ten hours in outside establishments should. under the statute, fix the rate of wages in navy yards, 20 per cent. is added to the cost of labor.

The estimates for labor for the current year were based on the standard which had always previously been recognized and observed, but Congress, while diminishing the appropriations below the estimates, also lessened the amount of labor to be daily rendered by each individual workman. While, therefore, the department is furnished with less means, it is compelled to employ one-fifth more laborers than in preceding years for the same amount of work.

To preserve and protect the vessels and other property at our navy yards is a duty prompted by economy and dictated by a proper regard for the public interest. Work should not be wholly suspended on the ships which have been commenced and are yet unfinished, but they should be completed, and gradually launched, and brought into service as they may be wanted. If properly protected, they can remain on the stocks for years without injury, after the hulls are finished. Each vessel, when she returns from a cruise, should be at once repaired and placed in an efficient condition. Hulls and engines, after long service in different climates, become worn and injured, and, if neglected, will rapidly decay. It cannot be true economy to withhold appropriations essential for full and thorough repairs, for completing improvements which have been commenced, and for protecting and affording facilities necessary to the good order, proper condition, and efficiency of the navy yards and navy establishments. In some respects the public interest has been made to suffer from neglect or refusal to make sufficient appropriations for the purposes herein indicated, and it is earnestly recommended that such omission be hereafter avoided.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Vice-Admiral Porter continues in charge of the Naval Academy. The high standing of the institution continues to be maintained and the officers yearly added to the service possess the advantage of excellent academic culture with professional discipline. The number of graduates at the close of the last academic year was 79; the number of admissions the present year, 49; total number of midshipmen now at the academy, 286. At the commencement of their practice cruise the current year the midshipmen visited the Military Academy at West Point, where they spent several days in competing exercises and in the interchange of hospitalities. Two of the vessels—the Savannah and Macedonian—then sailed for the Azores, touched at Madeira on their way home, and arrived at Annapolis on the 20th of August. The Dale returned and cruised in Chesapeake bay with the midshipmen who entered in June, and who compose the present fourth class.

Since the passage of the act of March 2, 1865, until the formation of the present class, I have appointed no midshipmen from the States which were excluded from representation; but the admission of repre-



sentatives during the current year, though at a late period, has led to the recommendation and appointment of several midshipmen from those States.

The academy grounds have been enlarged during the year by the purchase of a portion of the farm known as "Strawberry Hill," and a conditional agreement has been made for securing the remainder of this property, should Congress make the necessary appropriation.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

The act of June 17, 1868, limits the number of persons authorized to be enlisted into the navy, including apprentices and boys, to eight thousand five hundred, and no more. This limitation, which is actually below the maximum which existed prior to the war, has compelled the Department to reduce the number of naval apprentices. tinuance of general enlistments was ordered immediately on the passage of the act, and discharges have taken place to such an extent as to require the Department to put one of the school ships out of commission. The necessity for this step is to be regretted, because a policy had been adopted for the future of the navy, which, if properly encouraged and sustained, would have furnished both the naval and commercial marine . with a body of mariners of unsurpassed excellence. In preceding reports I have stated very fully the plan and purpose which seemed to be necessary, in order to supply the government and country with seamen to man our ships, and Congress until the present year was understood to have approved the object. Those familiar with the subject are aware that the naval changes which have taken place and are in progress by the introduction of steam, together with the fact of greater inducements to engage in other pursuits, are diminishing the class of man of war's men on which we have hitherto depended, and who are fast disappearing.

In point of economy, as well as of efficiency, it is not to be questioned that the apprentice system, well regulated and maintained, would be of immense benefit to the government and country. Commencing their profession in early life, apprentices would receive a thorough nautical education, qualifying them to discharge, at the age of eighteen, all the duties of ordinary seamen, and, disciplined and trained to the performance of their duties, they would become experts, and able to render invaluable service.

· I am unable to perceive reasons for including naval apprentices within the established number of persons employed in the naval service, and the effect must necessarily be to limit their number, and check a system so auspiciously commenced, if it does not wholly defeat the great object intended.

SURVEY OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.

In view of the rapidly increasing intercourse between western America and Asia, of the growing commerce of the Pacific States, and of the important and various interests which are springing up in connection with our recent extensive acquisitions, it is important that a more complete and systematic survey should be made of the North Pacific ocean. The naval vessels on the station continue to perform some useful but necessarily limited and irregular surveys over that extensive and purtially explored field, but the period has arrived when something more effective should be done. Our rising States on the Pacific, our increasing intimacy with the islands of that ocean, our growing trade with China and Japan, and the vast and varied interests and plans of commercial enterprise which are opening from the Indian ocean to the islands on the north, demand of us our proper contribution to the cause of navigation and nautical science. In a region where we have such a length of coast line, such large possessions, and such a wonderfully expanding commerce, inviting the enterprise and capital of our citizens, the United States are interested beyond any other power in giving security to the mariners who traverse that ocean.

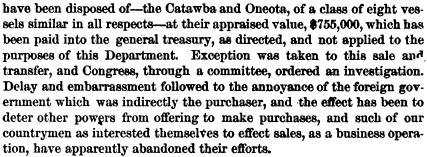
Attention is especially invited to Brooks or Midway Islands, discovered a few years ago and recently surveyed by order of this department. The charts of the survey represent two islands enclosed in a lagoon forming a perfectly secure harbor, accessible to vessels drawing less than twenty feet, and affording an abundant supply of pure, fresh water. These islands, which are uninhabited and unoccupied, are situated about midway between California and eastern Asia, on the track of the mail steamships, and furnish the only known refuge for vessels passing directly between the two continents.

It is represented by the naval officers who made the survey, and also by Rear-Admiral Thatcher, lately in command of the North Pacific squadron, that the bar at the entrance of the harbor might be deepened at a very small expense, and a port vastly superior to Honolulu be thus opened to mariners, where a depot might be established for the supply of provisions, water, and fuel to the ocean steam lines, and a refuge afforded to merchant ships navigating that ocean. The importance of taking possession of these islands, and making the proposed improvements, can scarcely be over-estimated and should not be delayed.

IRON-CLADS.

The Department has continued previous arrangements for the custody and preservation of the iron-clad fleet which it has on hand. These vessels can be serviceable only in time of war, and the probabilities are that with a prolonged peace they will, from corrosion and other causes, greatly deteriorate and not unlikely become useless before they will be needed for service. In the mean time their keeping and proper care are attended with considerable annual expense, and at no very distant period a large outlay, almost equal to the construction of new vessels will be required to put them in sailing and fighting condition.

Since the passage of the joint resolution authorizing their sale but two



It has been and still is the opinion of the Department that the true policy of the government is to dispose, if possible, of all the vessels of the classes whose sale has been authorized by Congress. To keep them entails a large annual expense upon the government, and in a few years if unused they will become valueless as vessels-of-war, and will have to be broken up and disposed of as old material. It is worthy of consideration, therefore, whether they should not be sold, if opportunity offers, at less than their present appraisement.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

The act of April 21, 1864, provides that "no line officer upon the active list below the grade of commodore, nor any other naval officer, shall be promoted to a higher grade until his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all his duties at sea shall be established to the satisfaction of a board of examining officers, to be appointed by the President of the United States," and unless he has "been examined by a board of naval surgeons and pronounced physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea." If not recommended for promotion by both of these boards the act directs that he "shall be placed upon the retired list."

Under the provisions of this act, young officers in the early stages of their active professional career are in some instances placed on the retired list and thus become pensioners for life, after having received an education at the public expense, without rendering any equivalent service. No discretionary power is conferred on the Secretary or President to permit a second examination, even if the officer shall have subsequently overcome the cause of failure, nor can any relief be granted, for the act is mandatory.

It may well be questioned whether any officer below the grade of lieutenant commander should be placed on the retired list for mental or professional disqualification which is often the result of indolence or incapacity. In the case of an officer sent before a retiring board and who may be found incapacitated for active service, if it be shown that the disability or incompetency does not "result from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from any other incident of service," the "officer may be retired upon furlough pay, or he shall be wholly retired from the service

with one year's pay, at the discretion of the President." Were this rule made applicable to those officers in the lower grades who may fail to pass their examination for promotion, no injustice would be done, and the government would be relieved from the expense of pensioning for life incompetent and useless officers by wholly retiring them from the service on such failure, or on a second failure, after a reasonable time for another examination.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

On the 17th of April last a proposed form of deed of this property, with accompanying papers, was received from the city of Philadelphia and transmitted to the Attorney General for examination, as required by statute. The investigation of the various titles involved has necessarily been protracted and one or two points suggested by the Attorney General yet remain to be reported upon. It is thought that but a short time will elapse before the title will be perfected and the land become the property of the United States.

SITE ON THE THAMES RIVER FOR NAVAL PURPOSES.

In my last annual report it was stated that a tract of land, having a water front of not less than a mile on the Thames river, near New London, Connecticut, had been selected for transfer to the United States, under the provisions of a clause in the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 2, 1867. The deeds of the property were offered to the government by the Governor of Connecticut on the 22d of May, and after examination by the Attorney General, as provided by law, were formally accepted on the 27th of June, 1868.

The act directing its acceptance provides that the property shall "be held by the United States for naval purposes," and good faith requires that action should be taken looking to its occupancy by some branch of the service. An appropriation will be needed for enclosing the land and for the care and preservation of the buildings. Soon after its acceptance Commodore T. A. Hunt was directed to take charge of the property and see that no depredations were made upon it, but for want of an appropriation nothing further has been attempted.

TIMBER LANDS.

In my annual report in 1866 attention was invited to the condition of the lands which had been set apart by the government in certain States of the south, for "the sole purpose of supplying timber for the navy of the United States." A number of agents were for many years appointed with considerable salaries and contingent expenses, to superintend these reservations and protect them from depredation; but while payment was promptly made for their supposed services, payment was also made for all timber used by the navy. It is not known that any live oak was ever



procured for the navy from these reservations, which are located in Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, and Louisiana.

The agencies were discontinued during the rebellion, and since the restoration of peace no appropriations have been made to revive or continue them. A suggestion was made in a former report whether it would not be best for the Land Office to resume possession of these lands and put them in the market for sale. Should this not be done, an appropriation would seem to be advisable, to pay such agents as may be appointed to protect these lands against trespassers.

PENSION LAWS.

The second section of "An act relating to pensions," passed at the last session of Congress, provides "that no person shall be entitled to a pension by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States subsequently to the passage of this act, unless the person who was wounded or contracted the disease was in the line of duty;" and, "if in the naval service, was at the time borne on the books of some ship or other vessel of the United States, at sea or in harbor, actually in commission, or was on his way, by direction of competent authority, to the United States, or to some other vessel or naval station." Some of the most hazardous duty in which naval officers are called upon to engage is discharged at shore stations, and when their names are not borne upon the books of a vessel actually in commission. It is manifestly unjust to deprive the family of an officer or seaman who may lose his life while engaged in proving a gun, or firing a salute, or "in the line of duty" in any other way, of the small pension heretofore allowed in such cases, because his name happens to be borne upon the books of the station instead of a vessel in the harbor actually in commission. Within the past month an officer who had been 42 years in the service, has died of disease "contracted in the line of duty" on shore, and under the provisions of this act his family are deprived of a pension. It is recommended that the law be amended in this particular.

NAVAL PENSIONS. The naval pension roll on the 1st of November, 1868, was as follows:

1,175 invalids, annually receiving	\$92,674	19 00
2,726 persons, receiving a total amount of	347,031	19

There has been during the year an increase on the pension list of 248 persons, calling for \$27,202 96.

PRIZES AND PENSION FUND.

In my annual report for 1865, the proceeds of the sale of prizes captured during the war and adjudicated prior to the 1st of November of

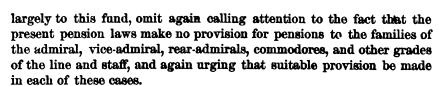
that year were given. Since that date most of the cases then in court have been determined, and upon the 1st of November of the present year the gross proceeds of such sales, as far as returned, amounted to \$24,875,344 91; expenses as far as returned \$1,828,000 86; net proceeds \$23,629,627 57.

During the year the naval pension fund has been increased \$1,000,000, making a total at the present time of \$14,000,000.

The act of April 23, 1800, provided "that all moneys accruing or which have already accrued to the United States from the sale of prizes, shall be and remain forever a fund for the payment of pensions and halfpay, should the same be hereafter granted to the officers and seamen who may be entitled to receive the same." In the revision of the prize law in 1862, when the country was engaged in war, this provision was re-enacted, and subsequently, upon the recommendation of this Department, the Secretary of the Navy, as trustee of the fund, was authorized to invest it in registered securities of the United States, which was done, at the same rate of interest the government was paying to other creditors, viz., six per cent. in gold. The statute also provides that if the income of the fund is more than sufficient for the payment of pensions, "the surplus shall be applied to the making of further provision for the comfort of the disabled officers, seamen, and marines."

In making this my annual report, and stating the condition of the fund, I have considered it my duty as trustee to present the foregoing extracts from the statutes pledging the public faith that the money arising from the sale of prizes shall be and forever remain a fund for the payment of naval pensions and for the investment in registered bonds bearing interest in gold. It is difficult to reconcile the act of July last, which reduces the interest to three per cent. in currency, with the pledged faith previously given, which involves the national honor. Had this loan been made to States or individuals on the terms specified, the contract would have been literally fulfilled. This fund belongs unquestionably to the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy, who by their courage, activity, and enterprise, stimulated by the pledged faith of the government, captured the prizes from the avails of which the fund is derived. The income at the reduced rate of interest-less than is paid by the government for any other loan, and payable in what is called "lawful money" instead of coin, which is always lawful, and which was originally specified when the loan was made-may be sufficient to meet the necessary disbursements for the pensions at the rates now established. But had not the income been reduced over fifty per cent. by the act of July last, the rate of naval pensions might be increased, and I should have felt it a duty to renew my recommendation for a revision of the naval pension laws for that purpose at the present session of Congress.

I cannot in justice to the distinguished naval officers who have rendered invaluable service to the country, and by their gallantry contributed



HXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were By request of the Navy Department there was carried to the garreles find of the treesure on the 20th	\$ 103,465,754 69
to the surplus fund of the treasury, on the 30th September, 1867	65,000,000 00
Leaving subject to draft	38,465,754 69 18,345,360 07
Showing an expenditure during the fiscal year of	20,120,394 62
The resources for the current fiscal year are as follows	
Balance in the treasury	\$ 18,345,360 07 17,356,350 00
· ·	35,701,710 07
There has been designated to be carried to the surplus fund	1,129,694 95
Leaving unexpended and available for the current fiscal year	34,572,015 12
The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 Pay of officers and seamen of the navy	, are as follows: \$7,389,726 67
navy yards	1,285,996 00
Pay of civil establishment in navy yards, hospitals, &c.	425,839 75
Ordnance, repair of magazines, &c	450,000 00
Coal, hemp, and equipments Navigation and navigation supplies	1,320,000 00 207,500 00
Naval Academy	210,584 40
Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac	40,500 00
Repair and preservation of vessels	3,790,500 00
Steam machinery, tools, &c	1,305,000 00
Provisions and clothing	1,672,500 00
Repairs of naval hospitals and laboratories	46,000 00
Contingent expenses	1,674,500 00
Support of marine corps	1,174,767 77
Total	20,993,414 59

As Congress has for two years declined to make appropriations for improvements in navy yards, I directed the several bureaus of the Department, in preparing their annual estimates, to accept the policy so emphatically indicated of the wishes of Congress, and to limit their estimates to the amount necessary for the wants of the service, based upon the authorized number of men, and what is absolutely required to keep in repair and to preserve the public property. Should it be thought advisable to place the navy yards in more efficient condition, befitting the requirements of the country and the service, former reports can be referred to for statements of improvements considered essential, or should the views of the Department in these respects, or as regards any branch of the service be desired, they will be promptly furnished.

Since the close of the war, the estimates of this Department and the appropriations of Congress have, until the present year, been based on a maximum of 15,000 enlisted men. Although the appropriations authorized the enlistment and payment of this number, the Department in organizing the squadrons has employed no more than the necessities of the service on a moderate naval peace establishment required. Less than twelve thousand men were enlisted, leaving a reserve of over three thousand to be called into service in case of emergency. It has been the policy of the Department, while under my administration, to present in each annual report the actual condition of the service in all its branches, with ample estimates for every requirement and proposed improvement. Congress and the country have thus been fully apprised of the necessities and purposes of the Department, and deficiency bills at subsequent sessions have been avoided.

When Congress convened one year ago, and the Department learned informally that it was the intention to reduce the service one-half, to defer the completion of vessels which had been commenced, and for which engines had been contracted before the war terminated, and to discontinue improvements in the navy yards, the estimates were at once revised and made to conform to the new condition of things. The Department had not been consulted in regard to this reduction, nor informed that any change from the then existing number was designed: nor was any time allowed to recall from distant stations the vessels which were to be dispensed with in order that the squadrons might be graduated by the new standard. Measures were, however, promptly adopted upon the passage of the act to reduce the number to the legal limitation, which was accomplished by the 1st of September.

The estimates now submitted are for 8,500 men, including apprentices, the number established by the act approved on the 17th of last June. Should Congress at its present session enlarge or diminish the number now authorized, the appropriations should be made necessarily to correspond, and the estimates which follow must conform to existing legislation.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

THE BUREAUS.

The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus, and of the commandant of the marine corps, give a summary of the operations of their several departments during the year, and are referred to for full information upon points which can here be only briefly alluded to.

The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks details with minuteness the improvements made in the several navy yards, and gives a statement of the work now in progress and what is considered absolutely necessary, with the closest economy, for the repair of the buildings and the care of the public property. The channel of the Wallabout bay, at the New York navy yard, has so far filled up as to cause much embarrassment in the docking and moving of heavy ships, and an appropriation will be required for the purpose of dredging. Another effort to obtain from the State of New York jurisdiction over the recently purchased Ruggles property has been made, and failed in consequence of local opposition. Nothing has been done, for want of an appropriation, with the property at New London, the title to which has been received from the State of Connecticut.

The chief of the Bureau of Ordnance reports that very large amounts of ordnance and ordnance stores, accumulated during the war, still remain on hand, the subsequent wants of the service having made no material diminution in the quantity. Their value is estimated to be about \$17,000,000, and the charges for their preservation make considerable drafts on the small appropriation allowed for ordnance expenditure. Experimental operations have ceased entirely, but the chief of the Bureau recommends an appropriation for renewing them, the solution of the ordnance problem being the principal condition to a successful determination of the proper armature as well as armament of efficient war vessels.

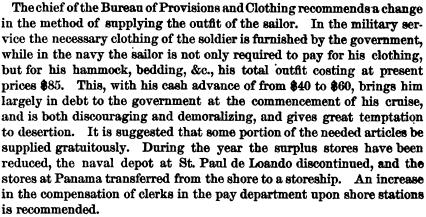
The chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting reports that, owing to the reduction of the naval force, the only contract made for the current year is for 10,000 tons of coal at \$3 33 per ton. The board appointed to test the comparative tensile strength of wire and hemp rope report that the experiments show that wire rope of less than half the diameter of hemp fully equals the latter in strength. Its manufacture and use is therefore recommended. During the year 360 tons of hemp have been manufactured into cordage. The reduction of the naval force to the number authorized by law was accomplished on the 1st of September. The necessity of providing by legislation for a more effective punishment for the crime of desertion is again urged.

The chief of the Bureau of Navigation reports that the usual duties of providing, distributing, and keeping navigation supplies have been satisfactorily performed during the year. Particular attention has been given to the subject of navy chronometers and compasses, and means have been taken to diffuse among naval officers information embodying the results of special inquiries and official experience concerning this

subject. The rapidly increasing interests of the United States in the waters of the Pacific and Indian oceans, render it desirable that there should be speedily inaugurated a series of surveys of the waters between the American and Asiatic coasts, from Bhering Straits to the Sandwich Islands. It is also suggested that our navy should do its part towards a resurvey of the western coast of South America, rendered necessary by extensive hydrographical changes produced by the recent earthquakes in that region. The number of naval apprentices on board the apprentice ship is 197; on board cruising vessels, 271; making the total number in the service on the 30th of September 468. The accompanying reports of the superintendents of the Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac show the transactions of their respective institutions during the year, and make suggestions for the future.

The chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair states that, in consequence of the reduced appropriations, the work upon all new vessels has been suspended except on the four small ones referred to in his last annual report, and that the repair of vessels has been strictly limited to the few necessary to maintain our squadrons abroad, no labor being done upon returning vessels. It is suggested that it would be ultimate economy to place these vessels in efficient condition, as the defects increase very rapidly as their repair is postponed. The enormous loss arising from building ships with unseasoned timber is again adverted to, and a special appropriation of about \$500,000 for two or three years, for the purpose of gradually accumulating a supply of timber in the navy yards, is recommended. Such was formerly the policy of the government, but the materials accumulated were exhausted during the war. The necessity of proper tools and workshops to enable us to maintain our standing as a first-class power is also alluded to. There is no suitable place for the construction of iron and armored vessels, or for other necessary work, and an appropriation of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, the expenditure of which could be judiciously extended through several years, will be necessary to place the navy yards in proper condition for these purposes.

The chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering reports that the work in his department is reduced to the lowest possible limit, and that, in consequence of the small appropriation at his disposal, and the nominal amount being virtually reduced 20 per cent. from its former value by the reduction by Congress of the hours of labor from 10 to 8, he is enabled to make but few repairs on steamers returning from foreign service, and which should be put in readiness for another cruise. The present condition of the new engines, for which vessels have not been provided, is stated. The results of the trial of competitive machinery, designed by the Bureau and by several private parties, is clearly and elaborately set forth. It is urged that increased facilities for the manufacture of machinery should be provided to enable the government itself, in any contingency that may arise, to manufacture and repair its own engines without resorting to outside establishments.



The chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery gives interesting tables showing the sickness, deaths, &c., at the several hospitals and naval stations, and in the squadrons, so classified as to exhibit the prevalence of different forms of disease upon different stations. During the year there were 20,751 cases under treatment, of which number 360 died, 19,691 were returned to duty or discharged the service, leaving 700 cases under treatment at the end of the year 1867. The proportion of cases treated to the whole number of persons in the service was about 1.53, or each person was on the sick list 1.53 times during the year; the proportion of deaths .026, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number of cases treated is .017, or less than two per cent. The total number of deaths from October 1, 1867, to September 30, 1868, was 315. The total number of insane in the government asylum during the year is 29; deaths and discharges, 9; leaving 20 in the institution on the 30th September, 1868. The fund for the support of naval hospitals, derived from a monthly tax of 20 cents upon the pay of officers, amounted, on the 1st of October, 1868, to \$434,500 98. For a particular statement of the condition and wants of the several hospitals, &c., reference is made to the report.

The commandant of the Marine Corps reports the force in the best possible condition of efficiency and discipline, and the barracks and public property in their charge well cared for and in admirable order. A reduction of the force corresponding to that of the naval service has been made, and the entire strength of the corps, officers and men is now but 2,500. The marine barracks in Washington, built of indifferent material nearly 70 years ago, are represented as rapidly crumbling to decay, and in such a dilapidated condition that it will be impossible for the troops much longer to occupy them. The necessity for the erection of new barracks, which has been repeatedly urged, is again respectfully recommended.

CONCLUSION.

In this my eighth annual report, it is a satisfaction to state that the year now drawing to its close has been one of peaceful but active cruising on the part of the navy. Our commerce and shipping interests, if less extensive than they were eight years ago, are nevertheless as vigilantly guarded and protected.

It has fallen to my lot to sustain a greater responsibility, and to have had a much more eventful and varied, as well as a longer experience in this Department than any one of my predecessors. While I claim no exemption from error, it is a gratifying reflection that the duties entrusted to me have been acceptably performed, and that the record which commemorates the services and achievements of our naval heroes, also bears evidence, through a most important period of our country's history, of a not unsuccessful administration of our naval affairs.

On this Department, soon after I entered it, devolved the task of creating within a brief period a navy unequalled in some respects, and without a parallel—of enforcing the most extensive blockade which was ever established—of projecting and carrying forward to successful execution immense naval expeditions—of causing our extensive rivers, almost continental in their reach, to be actively patrolled—and finally, after four years of embittered warfare, of retiring the immense naval armament which had been promptly called into existence, of disposing to the commercial marine the vessels procured from that service, and of reestablishing our squadrons abroad in the interest of peace.

The waste of war is always great, but much of the expenditure of the Navy Department, which is but a small per cent. of the national war expenses, is invested in navy yard improvements, which are worth to the government all they cost, and in naval vessels and ordnance, which have at all times an intrinsic value. When the fact of this large amount of property on hand, of the return of millions to the treasury, of the magnitude of the war, of the vast operations of the navy, and of the depreciation of the currency, and the consequently enhanced prices with which those operations were conducted, are considered, the economical and faithful administration of the Navy Department will be admitted.

My acknowledgments are due to the gentlemen who, in their several grades have been associated with me in the discharge of the laborious and responsible duties of this Department, for the able and efficient service which they have rendered. In the choice of my assistants, of the chiefs of the several bureaus, and of others who have participated in the civil administration of this department, as also in the selection and assignment to duty in the navy of the officers whose meritorious conduct and heroic achievements have illumined our history and given enduring renown to the navy, I esteem myself to have been most fortunate, and I cannot close this report without expressing towards each my sense of grateful obligations, and commending them to the gratitude of the government and country.

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

To the PRESIDENT.



PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON.—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S REPORTS. [CONTINUED FROM REPORT OF LAST YEAR.]

Visit to Sheerness and London.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,)
Off Sheerness, England, October 14, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 29 I had the honor to report my arrival off Gravesend, England, on the 26th of last month, having been detained

nearly 24 hours off Sheerness on account of the fog.

Off Sheerness I fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the fort on shore, and I was immediately after saluted by the Formidable, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, who sent an officer on board to welcome me to the port, and to tender me all the facilities of the dock-yard. A few hours afterwards I received a note from Sir Baldwin enclosing a telegram from the lords commissioners of the admiralty, in the following words:

The board will be happy to render any assistance and attention to Admiral Farragut and

his squadron that may be agreeable to him.

On my arrival off Gravesend I addressed a note to his excellency Charles Francis Adams, our minister, informing him of my presence, and of my desire to pay my respects the next day, or any other time he might appoint. I received a reply from Mr. Moran, secretary of legation, to the effect that Mr. Adams being absent on the continent for a few days, it would afford him great gratification to contribute all in his power to our comfort and our pleasure during our stay in England.

On the 28th I visited London, accompanied by part of my staff, where

I was called upon by Mr. Moran, and our consul, Mr. Morse.

Accompanied by Mr. Moran I called upon Lord Stanley and the lords of the admiralty, none of whom, however, were in the city. On the day following Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, one of the lords of the admiralty, returned my call and tendered me every facility for visiting any naval point of interest in England. Subsequently the lords commissioners invited me to accompany them on their annual tour of inspection of the dock-yards of Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, and Portsmouth, and thus far I have visited the three yards first named, and have great pleasure in saying that I was very much gratified, not only by what I saw, but by the great courtesy invariably extended to me and my officers on these visits.

In London I dined, by special invitation, with Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney

Dacres and Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, and, on each occasion,

met many distinguished naval officers.

The Prince de Joinville visited the flag-ship off Gravesend and extended a cordial invitation to myself and officers to his place at Mount Lebanon. The invitation was promptly accepted, and, as might be expected, we were received with much kindness and attention.

On the 12th instant I returned to the Franklin off Sheerness, to which point the flag-ship had proceeded some days before. In the mean time I had received, through Sir Alexander Milne, a permit to visit the gun practice at Shoeburyness, of which I availed myself on the 14th instant, in company with Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker and Rear-Admiral Astley Cooper Key, acting director general of naval ordnance.

On landing we were received by Colonel Fisher and Major Curtis, of the royal artillery, who paid us the most distinguished attention, and showed us everything of interest, entertaining us in the most hospitable

manner.

Experiments were being made with our 15-inch gun and the English 9-inch rifled gun, and, of course, were highly interesting. The targets were riddled by both, and though it appeared to me that the 15-inch gun produced the more destructive effects, experiments have not yet decided the relative merits of the two; for although they accord to our iron a superiority, they consider that the conical shot of their 9-inch gun, weighing 250 pounds, will accomplish a greater penetration, whilst the 15-inch gun has greater crushing power.

On our return from Shoeburyness Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker and the officers of the yard were received and entertained by me on

board the Franklin.

I must not omit to mention that, whilst in London, Mr. Deane, the secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, called upon me, and in the handsomest terms tendered the use of the Atlantic cable to transmit to America, free of charge, any messages which I might desire to send, at the same time informing me that Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, had been telegraphed to to arrange for similar facilities on the other side; a compliment which, I need scarcely say, was highly appreciated.

To-morrow, the 15th instant, I shall proceed to sea again, my destination being Portsmouth.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to the dock-yard at Portsmouth.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,)

Plymouth Harbor, England, October 21, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 33 I had the honor to report to the department my intention to leave Sheerness for Portsmouth on the 15th instant I sailed on that day and arrived at Portsmouth on the morning of the 16th, and exchanged the usual courtesies with the authorities.

Having made arrangements with the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Corry, to receive the Lords of the Admiralty on board the Franklin at

Portsmouth, I notified them that I would be ready to do so on the 17th instant. Accordingly on that day the Right Honorable Mr. Corry, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Rear-Admiral Key, Captain Brandreth, accompanied by Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley and staff, were received on board with full honors, yards manned and the customary salute. After inspecting the ship and taking an early dinner, they left the Franklin and returned to London.

On the day following, in company with Sir Thomas Pasley I made a most interesting visit to the dock-yard commanded by Rear-Admiral Wellesly. This yard is a fine building and repairing yard, but not being deemed by them sufficient for the wants of their service, they are now taking in from 150 to 200 acres more land, most of which is to be

reclaimed from the shallow water.

I saw several iron-clads, some building, some refitting, in which they are trying all the different experiments lately suggested by their officers and ingenious mechanics; some with hollow masts and yards of iron; some on the tripod principle. They have not as yet extended the iron rigging beyond the lower masts, as they say they find a difficulty in exer-

cising with it on the upper masts.

From the dock-yard I accompanied Admiral Pasley to the "Excellent" gunnery ship, commanded by Captain Arthur W. A. Hood, who received us with great courtesy, and gave us an opportunity of witnessing all the exercises of officers and men in the various drills. A number of shot, shell, and Hale's rockets were fired at various targets, and to my surprise Hale's rockets performed very well. I was informed that the improvements in the rockets resulted from placing shields on the rear end, against which the jet of fire strikes and gives the rocket the rotary motion. I mention this because when I witnessed the experiments in Washington, some years since, these rockets were anything but accurate.

The young officers of the royal navy are exercised on board the Excellent at the great guns and small arms, preparatory to their examination. It is also part of the system to instruct men in the use of the diving apparatus by actual practice. I noticed a great improvement in the apparatus, which consists in placing a small case on the diver's back, similar to a knapsack, containing a sufficiency of condensed air to sustain life for several hours, and entirely under the diver's control and

independent of the pump of the general apparatus.

From the Excellent we went on board the Water Witch. This vessel is an iron-clad of about 700 tons, carries two 8-inch rifled guns, and is propelled in a most novel manner. The water rises from below into the box, whence the rotary pump, worked by steam, throws it with great violence into two square boxes placed on the outside of the vessel, one on each side, nearly amidships and about the water line. These boxes are square tubes, 10 or 12 feet long and 12 inches in diameter, open at both ends. Near the centre is a valve, under the control of the officer of the deck, and as he turns it the water is thrown with great force, either forward or aft; thus propelling the vessel ahead or astern at his will. So soon as we got on board we proceeded out of the harbor, and to my amazement she went ahead at a speed of seven or eight miles per hour, against a fresh breeze and quite a sea. The machinery, when once put in motion, had no interruption until we were alongside the wharf again.

The movements of the vessel are entirely controlled by the officer of the deck, who by manœuvring the valves above spoken of can go ahead, back astern, or turn the vessel upon her centre; all of which was done

with great ease and while I was on board.

On our return from Spithead to the wharf she made quite as much a nine knots per hour, up to within 50 or 60 yards of the wharf, where she was suddenly checked and brought to the wharf with infinitely ease than any steamer I ever saw; notwithstanding she is a heavy was plated with four and a half inches of iron.

As an iron-clad vessel of war, however, it struck me that the expension of these boxes, upon which the motions of the vessel depend, at water-line, to an enemy's shot, is at present a serious defect.

On the 19th instant there was a review of troops at Southsea, which highness the Duke of Cambridge. His highness signified his design visit the Franklin, and if convenient to me would do so at half pasts. I received him and his staff at that hour, with yards manned, the standard at the main, and a salute of 21 guns. His highness appear to be much pleased with the ship, and after a brief stay left the we with the same honors with which he was received.

I cannot close this despatch without saying that during our portsmouth we were received with every kindness and hospitality, only by officers of the army and navy, but also by the civil authority.

Owing to our brief stay we were obliged to decline many invitational could only accept the hospitality of Admiral Pasley, Rear Admiral Vellesly, and Captain Seymour, of the flag-ship Victory.

A small steamer, the Fire Queen, was placed at my disposal

our entire stay at Portsmouth.

This morning we anchored in the harbor of Plymouth, having Portsmouth yesterday at noon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squade

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Portsmouth and the dock yards of Kcyham and Decompert.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP FRANKLIN, (1st rate,) Off Lisbon, Portugal, October 29, 185

SIR: I had the honor in my last despatch, No. 34, to report my in Plymouth harbor, England, on the 21st of October. The weather so inauspicious that I could only interchange salutes with the author being obliged to postpone my visit on shore until the day following.

Captain Preedy, however, flag captain of Admiral Sir William shawe Martin, came on board, and, after tendering the civilities of port, placed at my disposal, during our stay here, the steam yacht cess Alice.

The next morning I went on shore at Devonport, and was receive the wharf by Admiral Martin and Rear-Admiral Drummond and Accompanied by them I called upon the commander-in-chief of the tary forces, Major General Sir Augustus A. Spencer, and after visited the dock yards of Keyham and Devonport. The two are comby a tunnel, through which it is intended to lay a rail track. The crument has recently greatly enlarged the Keynam yard, as well aftertions of the two are comby around the second product of the two are comby at tunnel.

I found here the same facilities for work of every kind as I notice the other dock yards. All their cranes, shears, and indeed near

their appliances, are made of iron. Only a few small vessels, gunboats they might be called, are being built of iron frames with teak planking, the government having generally adopted iron as a building material; though I observed that it is unwilling to give up hemp rope, as they use it on all their purchases.

I went on board of the Agincourt, then fitting for sea, an armor-plated ship of 6,621 tons, and the Prince Albert, a four-turreted vessel, on Captain Cole's principle, of nearly 2,600 tons, armed with one gun in each turret, a nine-inch twelve ton rifled gun. The Agincourt is being changed from five masts to three, the former having been reported against by the

commanding admiral of the Channel fleet.

Experiments are being tried on board the Prince Albert to avoid the effects of the shock of the blast of the heavy guns on the hurricane deck and light work past which they may be obliged to fire, but as yet no

satisfactory results have been arrived at.

I subsequently visited the victualling establishment at Plymouth, in charge of Captain Tatham, which supplies the principal part of the bread for the royal navy. It appeared to me to be a fine establishment in every particular, the organization good, and the bread of excellent quality. From this department is supplied the mess furniture of all the officers and of the crew, and to the latter also provisions and small stores.

From thence we proceeded to the naval hospital, where I made an inspection of its several departments with Captain Tatham and Surgeon Stewart. I observed that the principal point of difference between this and other hospitals I have visited is that they are distinct buildings,

instead of wards, for the different diseases.

On this same day a Prussian iron-clad arrived in the harbor, dismasted, her mainmast lying across her deck. It was of tubular iron, and it appears that she rolled away her foremast and mainmast in a heavy swell off Cape Finisterre. The captain stated that there was very little wind, and he attributes the break to a defect in the iron. I mention this because it is the first instance I have ever known of an iron mast being carried away.

I beg to state that here, as at Portsmouth and elsewhere in England, I have been treated with the greatest kindness and courtesy. The day after my arrival I dined with Admiral Martin, and on the following evening with the commander-in-chief of the military forces, Major General Sir Augustus A. Spencer, where I was invited to meet his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge. On each occasion all the principal officers of the army and pany were assembled.

the army and navy were assembled.

The shortness of my stay in Plymouth obliged me to decline many

proferred hospitalities.

I left Plymouth on the afternoon of the 24th instant, and, after a fine passage of four days, anchored off this city on the evening of the 28th, and found here the Canandaigua, Ticonderoga, Shamrock, and Guard, storeship. The Ticonderoga will sail to-day, in obedience to her former orders, for the coast of Italy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. Visit to the King of Portugal and to the English iron-clad fleet.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP FRANKLIN, (1st rate,)
Off Gibraltar, November 25, 1867.

SIE: In my despatch No. 35, dated off Lisbon, October 29, I had the honor to report my arrival there on the evening of the 28th from Plymouth, England.

The usual courtesies were interchanged with the Portuguese authorities and with foreign ministers. By invitation, communicated through Mr. Munro, our consul and chargé d'affaires, I, accompanied by many of the officers, was received by the King and Queen and Don Fernando.

During my stay in Lisbon, the English iron-clad fleet, consisting of nine vessels, arrived, commanded by Rear Admiral Frederick Warden, his flag-ship being the Minotaur, of 6,621 tons. We exchanged salutes, and during their stay our intercourse was of the most courteous and pleasant character. I visited all the iron-clads under his command, and found many of them to be fac-similes of those I had seen in England. The Minotaur, although she has five masts, does not appear to spread canvas enough to give her any speed in moderate weather, as I had good opportunity for judging, having seen this vessel and the whole fleet under sail outside of the harbor of Lisbon.

The Minotaur was the leading vessel of her line, and it was with great difficulty the other vessels could keep astern. The breeze, however, was very light and not sufficient to turn our propeller when disconnected. None of the propellers of the iron-clads, except the Warrior, hoist up.

I left Lisbon for this place on the morning of the 20th, about an hour after the iron-clad fleet, in hopes of seeing how they worked; but as the wind became too light for manœuvring, I hove to, and as the fleet passed me we took leave of each other, amid cheers and the music of the bands.

In various despatches from Lisbon, I have kept the department informed of the business of the squadron during our stay there.

On the evening before sailing, orders were given to the Canandiagua and Swatara to join me at Nice about the 15th of December, after visiting various ports on the coasts of Spain, Minorca and France.

The Shamrock, not being in condition to go to sea, remains at Lisbon until further orders from the department. Euclosed is a copy of the order given to her, marked No. 3.

The Ticonderoga is still at Leghorn. The Frolic accompanied the

Franklin to this port, where we arrived last evening.

On our passage here from Lisbon, having the wind ahead, we availed ourselves of the occasion to exercise the crew in their various duties; among other, tacking and wearing ship.

The Franklin works well, but the propeller, when disconnected, does not revolve at a lower speed than four knots; and I am therefore decidedly in favor of hoisting it when it is desired to use the sails alone.

cidedly in favor of hoisting it when it is desired to use the sails alone.

We arrived off Gibraltar last evening, where I purpose to remain for a few days; after which I shall proceed along the coasts of Spain and France, keeping the department advised of my future movements.

It was my intention to have visited Cadiz; but having ascertained that, owing to some cases of cholera, that port was quarantined, I of course avoided it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, .

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Gibraltar and Tangier.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,) Off Carthagena, Spain, December 7, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 52, dated November 25, I had the honor to

report my arrival off Gibraltar.

I remained in that harbor about eight days, during which time the usual courtesies were interchanged with the authorities. I and my officers were handsomely entertained by Governor Sir Richard Airy, the officers of the different regiments, and our consul, Mr. Sprague.

Under the escort of Colonel Maberly, of the royal artillery, and Captain Hichens, of the engineers, I visited every part of Gibraltar, and to these gentlemen I am much indebted for their very kind attentions, not

only on this occasion, but during my entire stay.

At an entertainment given to myself and staff by the officers of the royal artillery, Colonel Maberly, the commanding officer, made a few remarks of the most friendly character, not only complimentary to myself, but evincing the most kindly feelings towards our country.

At the suggestion of Mr. Sprague, I ran over in the Frolic to Tangier, making a short visit to our consul, Mr. McMonth, who appeared to be very glad to see our flag once more in those waters. Finding everything

quiet, I returned to Gibraltar.

On the day before my departure from Gibraltar I entertained the governor, the officers of the garrison, and their families, on board the flag-ship, which passed off very pleasantly, and on the following day, December 3, sailed for this place, where I anchored on the morning of the 5th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Carthagena and to Madrid.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,) Port Mahon, Minorca, December 19, 1867.

SIR: I had the honor, in my despatch No. 57, to report my arrival at Carthagena, on the 5th instant, having selected this port for performing the quarantine of observation, to which all vessels from Gibraltar are subjected. Carthagena, besides having an excellent harbor, is convenient to Madrid, the capital of Spain, which I intended to visit.

The quarantine continued for three days, after which intercourse was

opened between us and the military and naval authorities.

I visited the navy yard at Carthagena, and the two iron-clads in the basin, the Numantia and Saragossa, under the escort of the vice and rear-admirals commanding. These iron-clads are very similar to those I visited in France, are covered with 41 inches of iron, and in length and breadth are about the same as this ship.

The navy yard has been very much improved of late years, there being a new iron floating dock, a basin to contain it, and three railways to haul

up vessels from the dock.

There are also machines for the manufacture of rope, canvas, &c., in

which I was much interested, being perpendicular instead of horizontal,

and occupying but little space.

On the 10th instant, with part of my staff, Captain LeRoy and Midshipman Kane, I visited Madrid, and on my arrival was kindly received by our minister, Mr. Hale, and the secretary of legation, Mr. Perry, who during our stay in Madrid were very courteous in their attentions. Accompanied by Mr. Hale, I called on the Duke of Valencia and other high officials of Spain, and exchanged visits with most of the foreign ministers.

On the following Saturday, in accordance with arrangements which had been previously made, we were presented to the Queen and King consort, by both of whom I was cordially welcomed to Spain.

On my visit to the minister of marine, I was kindly conducted by him. accompanied by other high officers, through the naval library and museum, containing many interesting relics, among others all the models of modern vessels, and their various modes of propulsion.

During our stay in Madrid we were very handsomely entertained by our minister, Mr. Hale, at which were present, with their ladies, most of

the distinguished officials of that city.

After having visited the museum of arts, arms, &c., I left Madrid and returned to Carthagena, where, shortly after my arrival, I received the vice-admiral and the governor general commanding the military district, accompanied by their respective staffs.

On the following day, the 16th, after receiving an official visit from the ayunta and civic authorities of Carthagena, Heft that port and proceeded

to this place, where we arrived on the morning of the 19th.

The entire passage was made under sail, and the sea being smooth and the wind moderate, I took the opportunity to exercise the crews at target practice with the great guns, by throwing overboard a target and manœuvring the ship round it under sail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARBAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Port Mahon and Ciudadela.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,) Off Toulon, France, January 7, 1868.

SIR: In my despatch No. 58, dated Port Mahon, I had the honor to report my arrival there with the Frolic, on the 19th ultimo.

We obtained pratique and exchanged salutes and other courtesies

with the authorities.

During my stay at Port Mahon, nothing of official interest took place. I availed myself of the opportunity of visiting different parts of the island, particularly Ciudadela, to which place, with many of my officers. I had been invited by the alcalde and ayuntamiento, and other distinguished citizens.

On my visit I was officially received in each village through which we passed, and four miles out of Ciudadela was received by a deputation of the authorities and citizens, cordially welcomed and by them escorted in procession to that city, where we were most enthusiastically greeted, and during our stay of two days most hospitably and sumptuously entertained.

I was accompanied on this visit by our consul, Mr. Robinson, who has been unremitting in his attentions during our stay in Port Mahon.

On the morning of the 5th instant, accompanied by the Frolic, I left Port Mahon and anchored in the harbor of Toulon last evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Toulon.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP FRANKLIN, (1st rate,)
Off Villafranca, France, January 18, 1868.

SIR: In my despatch No. 2, dated the 7th instant, I had the honor to report my arrival, with the Frolic, in Toulon harbor on the evening of the 6th.

On the following morning my flag was saluted by Vice-Admiral Gueydon, commanding the squadron of evolution or the Mediterranean ironclad fleet, which was returned by the Franklin; after which the usual national salutes and courtesies were interchanged.

The vice-admiral, accompanied by his staff and the rear-admirals of divisions, accompanied by their respective captains, called on me during the morning, tendering to me a hearty welcome and offering every facility

of the port.

I then called on Rear-Admiral Le Gras, who represented Vice-Admiral Chabannes, the prefet maritime, in his absence, who courteously placed at my command an aid with directions to accompany me everywhere around the harbor and through the extensive naval works of Toulon.

I also exchanged courtesies with the consul general of Italy at Toulon. After having visited all the places of interest, viz: the docks, the iron-clads then under construction, machine shops, &c., we went over to La Serpre to see the establishment of the Compagnie des Forges et des Chantieres de la Méditeranée, or private dock-yard, where there are at present on the stocks one frigate and two sloops of war for Egypt, two turreted gun-boats for Holland, and a very large packet steamer for some private company. They have also just completed an iron floating dock for the Pacha of Eygpt. There are under employ now twenty-five hundred workmen, and at times over forty-five hundred.

I merely mention these facts to show the advantages of Toulon in affording facilities for the building and repairing of vessels of war under all circumstances, and I have therefore taken advantage of this port to order the repairs absolutely required by this ship, the Canandaigua, Swatara, and Frolic, to which more particular reference will be made in

another despatch.

During our entire stay in Toulon our interchange of courtesies with the prefêt maritime ad interim, Admiral Gueydon and the officers of his fleet, were of the most pleasant and agreeable character. We were entertained most handsomely by Vice-Admiral Gueydon and Rear-Admiral Le Gras, the representative of the prefêt maritime.

Before my departure I had the pleasure of reciprocating these courtesies, by an entertainment on board the Franklin, to which were invited all the admirals and captains of the fleet, and Rear-Admiral Le Gras and staff, where I took the opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the very kind manner in which we had been received by these gentlemen, since our arrival in the port of Toulon.

On the evening of the 17th we left Toulon for this place, where we

anchored this morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding the European Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Ville Franche and Nice.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,) Gulf of Spezia, Italy, February 5, 1868.

SIR: In my despatch No. 6, dated January 18th, I had the honor to report my arrival on that day at Ville Franche, having left in the port of Toulon, for repairs, the Canandaigua, Swatara, and Frolic; boards of survey having reported that they were absolutely necessary, before any one of those vessels could be sent to the coast of Africa.

The Swatara having completed her repairs in the time specified by

the survey, received her sailing orders for that coast.

After anchoring in the harbor of Ville Franche, I exchanged national salutes with the fort and visits with the prefet des Alpes Maritimes and

the commanding general of the forces.

I subsequently visited Nice, where I was most cordially entertained by a reception and ball, given by our fellow-countrymen then in that great European watering place. My whole stay in Nice was marked by a most pleasing interchange of courtesies, not only with Americans generally, but with citizens of all nationalities.

Before leaving Ville Franche, I acknowledged the civilities I had received, by an entertainment on board the flag-ship.

On the avening of the 3d instant I left, that harbor and arrived off

On the evening of the 3d instant I left that harbor and arrived of Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Spezia on the afternoon of the following day.

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

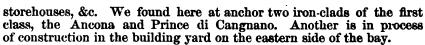
Visit to Spezia, Florence, Venice, Milan, and Genoa.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,) Naples, March 9, 1868.

SIR: In my despatch No. 10 I reported to the department the arrival

of the Franklin at Spezia on the 4th of February.

After the usual interchange of international courtesies, I visited, by invitation of the commanding officer, the navy yard, which is extensively laid out and bids fair to be one of the largest in Europe. There are 10 dry docks on the plan, two of which will be finished by July next. Nearly the whole bay is occupied by building slips, machine shops,



I also visited the grounds where experiments had been made on the iron-clad plating with a 9-ton Armstrong gun and 6-inch rifle, both firing sharp-pointed chilled conical shot. The range was 12 yards, and at that distance the Armstrong gun passed through 8 inches of plating and 28 inches of Calabrian oak backing, and lodged in the bank. The 6-inch rifle passed through 4 inches of plating, 28 inches of backing, and lodged in the bank. The charge of powder used in the rifle was 17 pounds. The ordnance officers on this occasion seem to have satisfied themselves that the sharp-pointed chilled conical shot is decidedly the best for penetrating iron plating, even at a considerable angle. This opinion appears to agree with the experiments at Shoeburyness.

During the time the Franklin remained at Spezia I availed myself

of the occasion to visit Florence, Venice, and Genoa.

At Florence I called upon our minister, Mr. Marsh, and our consul general, Mr. Lawrence, to both of whom I am indebted for much kindness and courtesy. In company with Mr. Marsh I called upon the prime minister, General Minabrea, and the minister of marine, Mr. Ribotti, the Turkish minister, Rustan Bey, and the Russian minister, Mr. Kisstieff.

Through Mr. Marsh, I received an invitation to dine with his Majesty Victor Emanuel, and during the entertainment his Majesty spoke in the

most friendly manner of our country.

I was also entertained by the prime minister, General Minabrea, and was invited by the minister of marine, Mr. Ribotti, to partake of a public dinner with himself and a number of the deputies. I was subsequently entertained by the Turkish minister, Rustan Bey, who kindly expressed the hope that I would visit Constantinople before leaving the Mediterranean, saying that it would give him great pleasure to afford me any facilities in his power to attain that object, and informing me that he had communicated with the government on the subject.

At Venice I visited the navy yard, where I found many interesting relics. In this yard are storehouses, workshops, and every facility for constructing vessels of war of moderate draught of water. The government officials think that they will soon deepen the harbor sufficiently to admit vessels of 15 to 16 feet draught. There is a fine sloop of war now in construction on the docks; there is also an excellent ropewalk, and as flax and hemp are raised in large quantities in the vicinity, it is supposed that this will become the great manufacturing depot of cordage for the

navy.

During my stay in Venice I was entertained in the most hospitable

manner by the prefet and the commanding naval officer.

From Venice I proceeded to Genoa, passing through Milan. At Genoa I was called upon by the authorities, who extended to me every courtesy and hospitality, entertaining me at a public dinner. The navy yard at Genoa is small and cramped. As it is intended to make Spezia the great naval depot of Italy, most of the machinery now at Genoa will be transferred to Spezia, and Genoa will simply be reserved for temporary repairs to vessels. The commerce of Genoa is large, and all the water front seems to be necessary to accommodate the mercantile marine, and great efforts are being made to construct wharves for taking in and discharging cargoes.

On the morning of leaving Genoa the Italian vice admiral insisted upon taking me on board the Canandaigua in his barge, and after

mutual cheers we parted.

We left Spezia in the Franklin on the night of the 3d instant, and

anchored in the bay of Naples on the afternoon of the 5th.

I may add that the Canandaigua had been previously ordered to meet me at Genoa, having completed her repairs at Toulon, and in her I proceeded to Spezia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Visit to Naples and Pompeii.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,)

Messina, April 9, 1868.

SIR: In my despatch No. 15, dated Naples, March 9, I had the honor to report to the department my arrival there on the afternoon of the 5th of that month.

On the following morning we saluted the national flag, which salute

was returned by the fort.

Vice-Admiral Provana saluted my flag, called on board and invited me to take a place in the mole, which we accepted. From that time until the day of our departure he was unremitting in his kindness and attention, affording me every facility in his power.

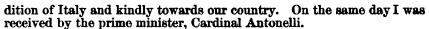
The prefet of Naples and Lieutenant General Pettinengo, the commander-in-chief of the forces in the district of Naples, called on board with their staffs, and the latter invited me to be present at a review of the troops on the 14th of March, the birthday of his Majesty Victor

Emanuel.

On that day we dressed ship and fired a salute, and subsequently with my staff attended the review of the troops, when I was introduced by the general to his most distinguished officers. With the officers of the Franklin, I was invited by Senator Fiorelli, superintendent of the museums in Naples and Pompeii, to be present on the 12th of March, at an excavation of one of the chambers in the house of Balbo, in Pompeii; on which occasion, with a view of affording us an opportunity of becoming acquainted with our fellow countrymen, the American citizens then at Naples invited us to partake of an entertainment to be given in the Stabian Thermæ.

The day was propitious, and accompanied by Senator Fiorrelli, Admiral Provana, and a very large number of Americans, ladies and gentlemen, we proceeded to Pompeii. After a very cordial reception on the part of the Italian government, as represented by Admiral Provana, I was introduced by Mr. Aspinwall and Mr. Clift, members of the committee, severally to all those present. Shortly after we proceeded to the excavation, where two skeletons were found, together with several articles of household furniture. We then repaired to the "Thermæ," where a sumptuous entertainment had been provided by our American friends, passed several hours most agreeably, and then returned to the city much gratified with our day's excursion.

On the 16th of March I visited Rome, where I remained until the 25th. During my visit there I was presented to his Holiness the Pope, who expressed great pleasure at seeing me in Rome, spoke freely of the con-



After visiting the principal objects of interest in Rome, I rejoined my flag-ship at Naples, where, before my departure, I paid my respects to the DukeD'Aosta, the second son of his Majesty Victor Emanuel, and subsequently, by invitation of Admiral Provana, I visited the dock-yards at Naples, and the extensive establishments and iron foundries at Pietrarsa.

On the evening of the 6th instant I left Naples for Messina, arriving

there on the afternoon of the following day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Messina and Malta.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,) Off Lisbon, Portugal, April 28, 1868.

SIR: My despatch No. 23, dated at Messina, April 9, 1868, informed the department of my arrival there on the 6th instant, having been pre-

ceded a few hours by the Ticonderoga.

After the usual national salutes, visits were interchanged with the authorities, on which occasion I was accompanied by our intelligent and worthy consul, Mr. Behn. One of these visits was to the dock-yard, which, though of little importance at present, bids fair (as soon as the dry dock is completed) to afford extensive accommodations for the repair of vessels.

On the afternoon of the 9th instant we left Messina for Syracuse; arriving there at midnight. When off the harbor we were boarded by an officer, sent expressly for the purpose of piloting us in by Rear-Admiral Count de Verri, commanding that portion of the Italian iron-clad fleet then at anchor in Syracuse. On the following day we exchanged salutes and visits with the authorities, calling upon Admiral Verri, the

preset of the province, and the commanding general.

After a few hours devoted to visiting the well known objects of antiquarian interest in and around Syracuse, we sailed on the afternoon of the 11th instant, accompanied by the Ticonderoga, for Malta, to which place I had been specially invited by Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, commanding her Britanuic Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean. We arrived there early on the morning of the 12th instant, (Easter Sunday,) and on the afternoon of that day I received visits from Vice-Admiral Paget and Rear-Admiral Henry Kellett, superintendent of the dock-yard.

On Monday, the 12th instant, after interchanging the usual salutes, I called upon the governor general, Sir Patrick Grant, on which occasion I was received with full military honors. I subsequently returned the

visits of Vice-Admiral Paget and Rear-Admiral Kellett.

During my stay in Malta I visited the dock-yard, naval prison, and fortifications, and was most hospitably entertained by the governor general at the palace, Vice-Admiral Paget at the admiralty house, and Rear-Admiral Kellett at the navy yard.

I was also honored with two reviews, one of the naval brigade, the

other of the garrison of Malta. There are four dry-docks cut out of the solid rock, two of which, though not yet finished, open into the commer-The dock-yard generally is very conveniently arranged and cial dock. under the vigilant superintendence of Rear-Admiral Kellett, who, after showing us everything in the yard, took us to the naval prison, where I had the opportunity of witnessing the various modes of punishment adopted there. At some future day I hope to speak of this more in detail, as the system seemed to me to have great merit and to be worthy of our imitation.

Before our departure the officers of the navy and of the garrison of Malta gave a magnificent ball, at the Union club-house, to the officers of that portion of my squadron then in port, viz., the Franklin, Ticon-

deroga, and Frolic.

In return for all these civilities I gave a matinee on board the flagship, at which were present the governor general, Vice-Admiral Paget, all the officers of the army and navy, the colonial secretary, Lord Houl-

ton, and the officers of the civil government generally.

On the morning of the 18th instant, accompanied by the Ticonderoga and Frolic, we got under way and stood out to sea. Vice-Admiral Paget and his fleet followed immediately after, and when a short distance outside the harbor his flag-ship, the Caledonia, passed close alongside of us, her crew manning the rigging, giving three cheers and her band playing "Hail Columbia." She was followed successively by the other vessels of Admiral Paget's squadron, each paying us similar courtesies, until all had passed; the Swedish corvette Geffe, Captain Rosengren, who was accompanying Admiral Paget's fleet for the purpose of participating in the exercises of the British squadron, bringing up the rear. all had passed Admiral Paget hoisted the American flag at the main and fired a salute of 17 guns, and the whole fleet bore up in line abreast for the east, the admiral making Marryatt's signal "bon voyage." Thus terminated one of the most agreeable visits of our cruise.

During the passage of the British fleet their courtesies were acknowledged by the crew of the Franklin manning the yards, cheering, the band playing "God save the Queen," and returning the salute of the Caledo-

nia, gun for gun.

After a passage of ten days against head winds during most of the time, we anchored to-day off Lisbon, where we found the Swatara, just returned from her cruise off the coast of Africa.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. C. FARRAGUT

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Orders at Lisbon.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,) Off Flushing, Netherlands, June 4, 1868.

SIR: In my despatch No. 24, dated April 28, I had the honor to report to the department my arrival off Lisbon, from Messina and Malta.

During my stay there I kept the department informed of the condition of the squadron and its disposition, referring to the Shamrock and Guard, both of which vessels have been ordered to the United States, and to



the Canandaigua, which vessel has been ordered to go into dry-dock at Toulon.

On the 28th day of May, having issued all necessary orders, I proceeded in the Franklin to this port, where I anchored this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient dervant,

D. G. FARRAGUT. Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Flushing, Holland.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,) Off Gibraltar, July 27, 1868.

SIR: In my despatch No. 47, dated June 4, 1868, I had the honor to report to the department my arrival in the Franklin off Flushing,

Holland, on the morning of that day.

The Franklin remained there until the 21st of June. At the invitation of King Leopold, kindly communicated to me through our minister, Mr. Sanford, I visited Brussels, and, with a number of officers of the

Franklin and Ticonderoga, dined with his Majesty.

On the following day, by invitation of the Queen, I, in company with Mrs. Farragut and several of the officers, lunched with their Majesties at Laeken, their summer residence, where we spent a most delightful day, owing to the great kindness and courtesy of the King and Queen, both of whom expressed great interest in our country and hoped that at some future day circumstances might permit them to visit the United States.

A few days afterwards we dined with our minister, Mr. Sanford, where we met the principal officials of Belgium as well as the representatives

of foreign countries.

From Brussels I made a short tour, visiting Liege, where is the extensive government manufactory of small-arms. A special officer having been detailed by the commander-in-chief of the army at Brussels, every facility was offered me to examine all the machinery and appliances.

From Liege I went to Essen, in Prussia, for the purpose of visiting the immense establishment of Mr. Krupp, where the Bessemer steel is manu-

factured in every possible way.

Guns of the largest calibre and small-arms to any extent are turned out; car wheels and railroad bars also; and I was much astonished to hear that Mr. Krupp had very large orders from Canada and the United States for these wheels and bars.

His establishment covers 300 acres of ground and gives employment for 8,000 men. I could not pretend to name the number of foundries in operation, but the superintendent informed me that there were 45 steam hammers in use, from 50 tons weight down to half a ton.

Mr. Krupp was absent in St. Petersburg at the time of my visit, but the superintendent very kindly showed me around the works and ex-

plained everything to my full satisfaction.
On the 20th of June I returned to the Franklin, off Flushing. His Majesty King Leopold having expressed a desire to visit the ship off Ostend, I notified our minister that if agreeable to his Majesty I should be happy to receive him on board off that place on the morning of the 22d. I sailed from Flushing, accompanied by the Ticonderoga, on the 21st, arriving off Ostend early on the 22d. During the morning of that

day, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the rais falling heavily, the King and Queen, attended by the ladies in waiting, the King's suite, foreign ministers, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, came on board. Their Majesties were received with royal honors; the yards of the Franklin and Ticonderoga were manned and salutes fired by both vessels. After visiting all parts of the ship the crew went through their various exercises, and the weather having cleared up a target was carried out and fired at by both ships, the practice being remarkably good. His Majesty, accompanied by myself, then visited the Ticonderoga; after which, returning to the Franklin, the royal party partook of refreshments, and at four o'clock left the flag-ship with all honors; the yards being manned, salutes fired, and the band playing their national air. The royal yacht passed around the Franklin, cheering and receiving cheers, and thus terminated one of the most delightful visits during our cruise.

On the following morning we sailed for Southampton, arriving there

early on the 24th of June.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Visit to Edinburgh—Private ship-yards—The reception of Prince Alfred—Visit to the Queen.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,)
Off Syra, August 4, 1868.

SIE: In my despatch No. 58, dated July 27, off Gibraltar, I reported to the department my own movements and those of the Franklin up to the 24th of June, on which day I arrived in Southampton waters, accom-

nanied by the Ticonderoga.

I found there the Swatara, having nearly completed certain repairs to her machinery. I had expected also to see the Canandaigua, which vessel had been ordered to that port from Lisbon, in order that the cause of her running ashore might be investigated; but learning that she would not arrive for some days, I determined to make a short visit to parts of Scotland.

On the 25th of June I left for the north, and after passing through London, York, and New Castle, arrived at Edinburgh on the 27th, where I remained several days, visiting the principal objects of interest in and

around that city.

From Edinburgh I went to Glasgow, by way of Sterling and the lakes Lock Katrine and Lock Lomond, reaching Glasgow about the 2d of July. There I was called upon by our consul, General Duff. The corporate authorities of the city also honored me with a call, introduced by our consul.

From the authorities I received every attention, being escorted by them to all places of interest in and around Glasgow—particularly the ship-

yards of Messrs. Napier & Sons and Randolph, Elder & Co.

Both these yards are very extensive, having many vessels on the stocks—there being in the latter no less than 13, amounting to upwards of 24,000 tons. What particularly interested me was to see the varieties in building. Some were entirely of iron; some, iron frames with wooden

stem and stern-post and wooden planking; the latter put on with screw bolts of brass, in order that the vessel may be coppered. This was thought to be the last improvement, particularly for vessels in the India and China trade. There were also two armor-plated frigates and a vessel of war on Cole's turreted principle, differing only in bringing the deck flush with the base of the turret, which made a height of 10 or 11 feet between decks. I also saw a very singular model of a vessel of war, circular in shape, like a shallow bowl, to be propelled by jets of water, on a similar principle with the Water Witch, described by me in my despatch No. 34, 1867, from Plymouth.

I learned from Admiral Sir Thomas Parley that this latter vessel, the Water Witch, had been rejected by the government in consequence of her not coming up to the contract in point of speed, which he, in a great

measure, attributed to her model.

Mr. Napier and Mr. Elder were very kind in showing us everything in their respective dock-yards, and I feel much indebted to them for their great courtesy. Mr. Napier extended me an invitation to be present at the official trial trip of a ram built by his firm for the Dutch government—which, unfortunately, I did not receive in time—and before leaving kindly sent me photographic views of many of the best vessels he had constructed.

After visiting the yards and some other points of interest we returned to the hotel, where we partook of a sumptuous lunch, given to us by the authorities, these gentlemen expressing themselves gratified in having an opportunity of showing their good feelings towards our country.

Having heard by telegram that the Canandaigua had arrived off Southampton, I left Glasgow, passing through Oxford, and rejoined the Franklin on the 6th of July, and immediately commenced the investigation of the case of the Canandaigua's running on shore, the particulars

of which have been forwarded to the department.

On the 10th of July, during my temporary absence, Prince Alfred, captain of her Majesty's ship Galatea, paid an official visit to the Franklin, and invited myself, the commanding officers of the vessels, and my staff, to dine with him on the 12th on board the Galatea. At the time appointed we repaired on board, where we were received by Prince Alfred, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and Sir Alfred Paget, first chamberlain to the Queen. Before leaving Prince Alfred requested myself and officers present to lunch with him on the 17th, after which he would take us to Osborne House, where, although the Queen was at that time in retirement, she would receive us in an informal way; and there he would take pleasure in showing us over the grounds and the model farm. the morning of the 14th the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, and an aid, arrived alongside the Franklin in the royal yacht, and was received with the honors due to his rank, the yards being manned and a salute of 21 guns fired, with the royal standard at the main, our band playing "God save the Queen." The prince visited the ship throughout, and on his departure the same honors were

On the 16th Mr. Moran, our chargé d'affaires at London, came on board and was saluted; and on the same evening we weighed anchor and drop-

ped down to Cowes.

On the 17th, in accordance with previous arrangements, I went ou board the Galatea, accompanied by Mr. Moran, the commanders of the vessels, and my staff, and was received with the usual military honors.

The prince invited us to go round his ship, which we did with great pleasure, and found her a model vessel, both in arrangement, ventilation,

and cleanliness; nothing could have surpassed her in any of trespects; in fact, there was nothing that did not bespeak the univigilance and industry of the executive officers as well as the super of her commander. She was open for inspection from stem to stem from the keelson up, and in every way reflected the greatest credit her officers; while the readiness with which the Prince asked que in relation to similar arrangements in our navy, and made comparison theirs, showed that he was well posted in all the details of the service.

After partaking of an elegant lunch, we accompanied the de Osborne House, visiting the yacht Victoria and Albert on our was upon our arrival there were very shortly presented to the Queen. Majesty received us very graciously, and after a short and pleasant view we withdrew, and, escorted by Prince Alfred, were shown or model farm, as well as the museum and other buildings appropriate the pleasure and instruction of the youthful members of the family of the lifetime of Prince Albert.

On the 18th the mayor and corporate authorities of Southampter the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Prince Christian, and Admirals and Worden from Portsmouth, visited the ship, and as they expected each in turn was received with the proper honors.

On the afternoon of the 19th we left Cowes, and, after a repleasant passage of 16 days, arrived off Syra on the 4th of accompanied by the Frolic, which vessel joined us at Gibraltar.

I shall proceed in the Frolic to Constantinople as soon as that is coaled. The Franklin will continue on to Smyrna, at which plat has been provided for her.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squal

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Greece and Turkey—The Franklin in the Bosphorus.

United States Flag-Ship Franklin, (1st rate,)
Off Pirœus, Greece, September 5, 18

SIE: In my despatch No. 60, dated August 4, off Syra, I had honor to inform the department of my arrival there on that day Cowes, England, accompanied by the Frolic.

Immediately on anchoring we were informed officially of the bin an heir to the throne of Greece, and on the following day we cheer joined in celebrating the event by dressing ship and firing a sale meridian.

On the same evening I transferred my flag to the Frolic and proceed to the Dardanelles, the Franklin continuing on her way to Smyrocoal.

The Frolic arrived at the Dardanelles on the evening of the 6th having received a firman from the Sultan on the 7th, we again got way and anchored in the Bosphorus off Constantinople on the after of the 8th of August.

Soon after our arrival I was called upon by our minister reside Hon. E. Joy Morris, and the secretary of legation, Mr. Brown. On the 10th of August, in accordance with arrangements m er, Mr. Morris, I proceeded in the Frolic up the Bosphorus, and a the grand vizier, Aali Pacha; the minister of foreign affairs, a; the Russian ambassador, General Ignatieff, and our minent. I called subsequently upon the English and French rs, and the representatives of the other European powers, all sturned my visit without delay.

3th of August, accompanied by a large number of my officers, ived by his Majesty the Sultan Abdul Ajiz, in his palace of

eg" on the Asiatic shore.

osequent day I called upon the viceroy of Egypt, at present here for the benefit of his health. At his request we visited yachts, said to be the fastest vessel afloat, and certainly in r arrangements the most magnificent and luxurious I have well deserving the name of a floating palace.

2th instant I was informed by telegraph of the arrival of the t the Dardanelles, from Smyrna, where she remained eight ting a firman to pass up to Constantinople; the consent of the powers being necessary to permit a vessel of war, such as the

to proceed beyond that point.

man, after much discussion and deliberation, having been he Franklin anchored in the Bosphorus off Constantinople on fter which every interchange of courtesies, salutes and otherplace between us and the Turkish authorities and foreign

my stay at Constantinople I visited all the public works, navy itary schools, hospitals, &c., the authorities giving me every inspect the same, and appearing pleased at the interest always 1 by myself and the officers who accompanied me.

nilitary school I was much struck with the fact that many of were instructed in drawing, having been always under the

that the Mahomedan religion did not favor it.

avy yard I saw some fine machinery, though not yet in operane manufacture of the heavy articles for which it is intended, ates for ships.

t Constantinople I was handsomely entertained at dinner by an and English ambassadors, the grand vizier, Aali Pacha, inister, Mr. Morris, and before leaving reciprocated these hosby inviting on board the flag-ship all the foreign representatheir families, and the high Turkish officials, the grand vizier, inister of foreign affairs.

ifternoon of the 29th ultimo I left the Bosphorus, and on the

the 31st anchored in the harbor of Piræus, Greece.

y respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

DEON WELLES, retary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Reception at Athens.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,)
Off Trieste, September 25, 1868.

12d the honor, in my despatch No. 64, to report my arrival on 12g of the 31st of August in the outer harbor of Piræus, Greece. ied by the Frolic.

We interchanged national salutes, and on the following morning moved into the inner harbor, where we found one Greek man-of-war and a Russian frigate, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Bontakorr, commanding the Russian squadron in the archipelago, then temporarily in attendance on the Grand Duchess Constantine, the mother of the Queen of Greece, at that time on a visit to her daughter.

There were also great numbers of Cretan refugees brought from Candia, consisting mostly of women and children, who lined the shores opposite the Franklin, and thronged around us in boats, cheering most heartily

and enthusiastically at the sight of the American flag.

The United States consul, Mr. King, was on board at the time and

explained the meaning of the demonstration.

On the same morning, with part of my staff, I proceeded to Athens and called upon our minister, Mr. Tuckerman, and accompanied by him visited the authorities of Greece and the foreign ministers resident there, which visits were returned on the following day.

On the 3d of September I was present by invitation at the imposing ceremony of the christening of the infant Prince Constantine, the heir to the throne of Greece, and on the same day was, with my officers, presented to the King and Queen and the Grand Duchess Constantine

On the following day, attended by two of my commanding officers and part of my staff, I dined with his Majesty in his palace at Athens. The entertainment was a very large and brilliant one, comprising about 175 persons, among whom were all the Greek officials, members

of the diplomatic corps, and prominent officers of the army and navy.

On the 5th I returned to the flag-ship, where I received the prime minister and members of the Greek cabinet, and the representatives of the principal European powers, all of whom were saluted with customary

I also received a visit from the mayor of Piræus, who presented me

with an address, very complimentary to our country and myself.

On the 7th all the vessels in the harbor were dressed, and at 12 m. salutes fired in honor of the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. On the same day his Majesty, King George, accompanied by her highness the Grand Duchess and a large suite, visited the Franklin by previous arrangement.

They were received with all the honors due to royalty, yards manned and national salutes fired. They remained on board for three hours, expressed themselves well pleased with their visit, and on their departure the same honors were extended to them as on their reception.

On the same evening I dined with our minister, Mr. Tuckerman, at Athens, and, on the 10th instant, left Priœus for Trieste, Austria.

During my stay in Athens I received a communication from our minister to Turkey, Mr. Morris, calling my attention to a difficulty which had occurred at Scio by the imprisonment of the harbor-master, said to be attached to the American consulate, and requesting me to send the Frolic to investigate the matter.

Commander Harmony sailed on the afternoon of the 7th, and returned on the 9th. A copy of his detailed report will be enclosed in another

desnatch.

In my despatch No. 64 I omitted to mention that, during my stay in Constantinople, a party of Greeks came on board the flag-ship for the purpose of delivering and distributing addresses, which I speedily checked.

After leaving Constantinople I learned, through Mr. Morris, that three of the most prominent were imprisoned by the Turkish government; but I am happy to state that the men have since been released, Mr. Morris

and several of his colleagues having intervened in their behalf, and the minister, in his letter to me, closes by saying that the Grand Vizier had said they were set at liberty "exclusively out of deference for the admiral, otherwise they would have been sent into exile."

On the 10th, as previously mentioned, accompanied by the Frolic, I left Piræus, and, after a very rapid passage of four and a half days,

arrived off Trieste on the 14th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Visit to Trieste.

United States Flag-ship Franklin, (1st rate,) Off Gibraltar, October 9, 1868.

SIR: My despatch No. 66 informed the department of my arrival with

the Frolic off Trieste, Austria, on the 14th of September.

The usual national salutes were interchanged between the flag-ship and the fort ashore, there being no Austrian men-of-war off that city. On the morning after my arrival I made official calls upon Governor General Moering, President Lannoy, and Field Marshal Wetzlar; the two latter returning my visit on the following day, the governor being absent in Vienna.

On the same day I was officially visited by the United States consul, Mr. Thayer, her Britannic Majesty's consul, Mr. Charles Lever, the consular representatives of Russia, Prussia, Bavaria, Chili, and the Argentine Confederacy, and Commodore Dufroa, commanding the naval forces in that district, all of whom were received with customary honors.

On the 19th, having had placed at my disposal by President Lannoy a small government steamer in charge of the captain of the port, I made an excursion to Miramar, the magnificent palace of the late Prince Maximilian, and on the next day I visited the very extensive dock-yards of the Austrian Lloyds Navigation Company, finding it in all respects very complete, and far in advance of any private yard and superior to most of the government ones I have seen in Europe.

On the 25th of September Governor Moering, having arrived from Vienna, officially visited the flag-ship, where he was received with all the customary honors, and on the same day Captain Leidenfeld, of the Austrian navy, also arrived from the capital with a message from Vice-Admiral Tegethoff expressing regret at his inability to visit me, and his hopes that I would receive every attention and courtesy while at Trieste.

During my stay at that port I was entertained at a public dinner by Commodore Dufroa, and subsequently privately by Governor General Moering, at the magnificent villa of his friend Baron Revotella, all of which courtesies I had the pleasure of reciprocating by a dinner on board the flagship.

Before leaving Trieste I despatched the Frolic to Venice, in order to give all the officers of both vessels an opportunity of visiting that beau-

tiful city.

We weighed anchor on the evening of the 27th for Gibraltar, exchanging salutes with two Austrian frigates which were just entering the harbor, and on the afternoon of the 7th instant arrived in the latter port.

There are in this harbor at the present time the Ticonderoga, Swatara, and Frolic, the Canandaigua being daily expected from Havre.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

[The Franklin left Gibraltar on the 18th of October, and arrived at New York on the 9th of November.]

EARTHQUAKE AT ST. CROIX.

Stranding of the United States steamer Monongahela.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONONGAHELA, (2d rate,) St. Croix, November 20, 1867.

SIR: I have to state with deep regret that the Monongahela, under my command, is now lying on the beach, in front of the town of Frederiksted, St. Croix, where she was thrown on the 18th instant by an influx of the sea, the effect of the most fatal earthquake ever known here. The shock occurred about 3 o'clock p. m. Up to that time the weather was serene, and no indication of a change shown by the barometer, which stood at 30° 15". The first indication we had of the earthquake was a violent trembling of the ship, resembling the blowing off of steam from the boiler. This lasted some 30 seconds, and immediately after the water was observed receding rapidly from the beach; the current changed almost immediately, and bore the ship towards the beach, carrying out all the cable, and drawing the bolts from the kelson, without the slightest effect in checking her terrific speed towards the beach. Another anchor was ordered to be let go, but in a few seconds she was in too shoal water for the anchor to be of any avail. When within a few yards of the beach the reflux of the tide checked her speed for a moment, and a light breeze from the land gave me a momentary hope that the jib and foretopmast staysail might pay her head off shore, and thus, in the reflux of the wave. to be taken in water sufficiently deep to float, and be then brought up by the other anchor. These sails were immediately set, and she played off so as to bring her broadside to the beach. When the sea returned in the form of a wall of water 25 or 30 feet high, it carried her over the warehouses into the first street fronting the bay. The reflux of this wave carried her back towards the beach, leaving her nearly perpendicular on a coral reef, where she has now keeled over to an angle of 15°. All this was the work of only some three minutes of time. Soon after the waters of the bay subsided into their naturally quiet condition, leaving us high and dry on the beach. During her progress towards the beach she struck heavily two or three times. The first lurch carried the rifle gun on the forecastle overboard. Had the ship been carried some 10 or 15 feet further out she must inevitably have gone on her beam-ends, resulting, I fear, in her entire destruction, and in the loss of many lives. Providentially only three (3) men were lost; these were in the boats at the time the shock commenced. The boats that were down were swamped with the exception of my gig, which was crushed under the keel, killing my coxswain, a most valuable man. During this terrible some the of and crew behaved with coolness and subordination

satisfaction to state that, after a careful examination of the position and condition of the ship, I am enabled to report that her hull has sustained no serious injury. The sternpost is bent, and some twenty (20) feet of her keel is partially gone; the propeller and shaft are uninjured; the lower pintle of the rudder is gone; no other damage is sustained by it; no other damage done to her hull than two sheets of copper torn from her starboard bilge and from her keel. She now lies on a coral reef which forms a solid foundation on which ways may be built. She can thus be launched in water ten (10) feet deep, at 100 feet from the beach. Gentlemen ashore, who were looking at the ship when the shock occurred, declared that the bottom of the bay was visible where there was before, and is now, 30 or 40 fathoms of water.

I think there is no insuperable obstacle to her being put afloat out here, provided a gang of 10 or 12 good ship carpenters be sent out with the naval constructor, as her engines and boilers seem to have sustained no serious injury. A noble and valuable ship may thus be saved to the navy with all her stores and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BISSELL, Commodore Commanding.

Rear-Admiral J. S. PALMER, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

REPORT OF THE LAUNCHING OF THE MONONGAHELA.

NAVY YARD, New York, June 8, 1868.

SIR: In obedience to your order of December 23, 1867, and of subsequent instructions from the chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., I

have respectfully to report as follows, viz:

After having made preliminary arrangements, aided by the assistance of Rear-Admiral Charles Bell and Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, of this yard, on the 24th December, 1867, with 26 mechanics, I took passage on the bark Purveyor, and sailed from the navy yard, New York, on the 17th January, 1868, for Frederiksted, Island of St, Croix, West Indies, for the purpose of putting afloat the United States steamer Monongahela, thrown ashore at that place by the earthquake wave of the 18th November, 1867.

We arrived and anchored in the roadstead of Frederiksted on the 31st January, 1868. Showed my orders to Commodore S. B. Bissell, United States navy, who obtained permission from the Danish authorities to land workmen and materials. Got tools and materials ashore, and commenced work repairing the bottom and keel of the Monongahela on the morning of February 1st. The work progressed satisfactorily until 1 p. m. of March 4th, previous to which time the starboard bilge had been calked and coppered; the afterpiece of keel replaced; the metal shoe removed, and strengthening pieces placed upon the sides of the keel, extending aft to the heel of the rudder-post, to secure it; the rudder-post repaired; rudder hung; the ship raised up 21 inches; four launching ways, 240 feet long, laid under the ship, and into water 12½ feet deep, when the vessel started from her position and went a distance of 80 feet, breaking the launching ways into 5½ feet of water, as detailed to the 14th March. On the morning of the 5th March

we commenced to clear away the debris and place launching ways under the ship's bottom. There were placed under the ship 23 ways, in lengths

from 40 to 160 feet, and in widths from 1 foot to 21 feet.

The launching ways were all placed under the ship by the 19th March. when we commenced to remove the packing from over the old ways. This proved to be slow and tedious work; we used powder for this purpose, exploding it with blasting fuse, placed in long tin tubes, until the 10th April, the fuse being all used. On the 11th April, made a torpedo, exploding it with a friction primer, which answered well, by which means we were enabled to remove all of the old packing by the 16th April.

On the 17th April we commenced to move the ship towards deep water, from which time we worked steadily until 9.30 p.m. of the 11th

May, when the ship was floated in 141 feet water.

The repairs on the Monongahela were commenced on the morning of the 12th May; caulked the outside of the ship, hand taut, from copper to gunwale; planked the port side, in wake of forward long port, for a length of 60 feet, fore and aft, and from copper to gunwale with five inches plank; bolted the plank edgewise and treenailed the seams, over which was placed a course of four inches plank 40 feet long, extending from copper to the rail—the whole square fastened with iron 3-inch and 7-inch diameter.

The repairs were completed, the shores and ways taken apart, the anchors, chains and all of the materials shipped on board of the Pur-

veyor at noon of the 20th May.

Sailed from Frederiksted, St. Croix, at 8 a. m. on the 21st May.

Anchored in New York bay at 8 p. m. of the 1st June.

All of the launching materials were got out of the Purveyor; eight large anchors placed; nearly one thousand fathoms of chain cable laid out; the large purchase blocks lashed and the falls rove off, and all of the materials reshipped by and under the supervision of Acting Master William Budd, commanding bark Purveyor.

It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the valuable assistance rendered by Acting Master William Budd; to the cheerfulness and energy with which the large amount of work, volunteered, was performed by and under his direction. Also to the assistance rendered by Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, of the Monongahela, who was indefatigable in

I have also to report the gratifying fact that all of the workmen taken from New York were brought back, except one (as stated to the bureau in report of May 10th) discharged at St. Croix, and that they enjoyed uniform good health when the yellow fever was epidemic and "worse than it had been for twenty years."

The workmen, with a few exceptions, worked and behaved in a manner that was highly creditable, and deserve to have the preference of work in the government navy yards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DAVIDSON, JR., Naval Constructor.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.



REPORT OF EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

United States Flag-ship Powhatan, (1st rate,)
Callao, Peru, August 18, 1868.

SIR: As the press of the United States will doubtless give detailed and voluminous reports of the earthquake which occurred on this coast on the 13th instant, and prevailed more or less, so far as reports have reached us, both to the north and south of this point, the department may be interested to know my experience of it here, where it was much less severe than elsewhere, although sufficient to create extreme anxiety and great consternation.

It was announced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon by not what could be termed shocks, but rather sensible agitations of the surface, so gentle as rather to resemble the tremulous action of heavy casks rolling upon

the deck.

This continued through the space of perhaps from three to five minutes, and did not recur in the harbor again during the entire seven or eight hours of its visible effect upon its waters, which were in a state of active agitation from 5 p. m. till about midnight.

About 6 p. m. a gentle surge of the sea advanced sluggishly, rising far above the wharves, inundating a considerable portion of the lower part of the city, and receding again at the same measured pace, without

causing any material damage.

This alternate action of the waters, advancing and receding at measured periods, continued from that time till it ceased entirely, about midnight, leaving the tide at a very low ebb, where it remained more or less for 48

hours after the first effect was felt.

The waters in the harbor were so disturbed by eddies and currents running riot in every direction, sweeping the ship like a top around her anchor, that I deemed it a wise precaution to remove her at once to a place of safety, at least where a more perfect control could be obtained over her movements in case of necessity. I therefore ordered her got under way, as soon as steam could be raised, and put to sea, remaining out all night and returning the following morning, at which time everything had subsided, and things had resumed their usual and natural aspect.

This is briefly a narrative of what occurred here, but at other points, the Chincha islands for example, some 15 miles distant from the coast, and more than a hundred from this point, reports represent a much more violent visitation, causing very serious disaster among the shipping

there.

It is said, also, to have been very severe at Pisco, destroying some important works there, which is upon the same meridian with the Chincha islands, distant about 15 miles.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. TURNER,

Rear-Admiral Commanding South Pacific Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Destruction of the Fredonia.—Stranding of the Wateree.

United States Flag-ship Powhatan, (1st rate,)
Callao, Peru, August 20, 1868.

SIR: I had just completed my despatch, No. 15, dated August 18th instant, detailing a brief narrative of the events attending the earthquake here on the 13th instant, when the English mail steamer arrived from Arica,

bringing as passengers Paymaster Williams and Master White with the appalling intelligence of the loss of the United States ships Wateree and Fredonia by the same awful convulsion, the latter utterly destroyed, with

the loss of nearly every one on board.

It is impossible for me to furnish the department with any further details than are contained in the letters of Captain Doty, enclosure No. 1, and Commander Gillis, enclosure No. 2, copies of which are herewith enclosed, and in the personal statement of Mr. White, who bears these despatches, and who was himself a spectator and sufferer throughout this terrific occasion.

I am using every despatch to get the ship to sea, and proceed at once to Arica, as soon as a sufficient quantity of coals, water, and provisions

can be got on board.

As Mr. White will inform you that at the time of his departure from Arica there were constant recurrences of shocks, some of them still quite severe, you may be anxious with respect to this ship, which I am about to take there.

I desire to inform you that I shall keep constantly a strong head of steam on during my stay there, ready to slip and put to sea at a moments warning, on the approach of any apparent imminent danger.

Various considerations constrain me to think that my duty is at once

to repair there, although there may be some risk.

Every moment the most frightful accounts of the effects of this earthquake are coming in from the south and from the interior, by far the most devastating and extensive that has ever occurred in South America.

Some eight or ten of its largest cities on this side of the Andes, in the graphic language of a letter received at the minister's to-day, "cease to exist." Arequipa, containing nearly 100,000 people, has not a single house left standing.

It only remains for me to terminate this sad but short record, by the mention of a fact not contained in my official despatches, which enhances the gloom and sadness with which this terrible calamity has overshadowed

ns all in this squadron.

Two American ladies, wives of two of the officers on service in the bay of Arica, fell victims to it. The one, Mrs. Dyer, was dining on board the Fredonia, the other, Mrs. Johnson, was crushed to death in the arms of her husband on shore, bearing her from the house in which they were dwelling, whilst by a miracle he escaped himself.

I enclose herewith copy of a letter received to-day from the minister,

General Hovey, enclosure No. 3, with my reply, enclosure No. 4.

I have had an interview with the President of the republic this afternoon, and proffered my services to take down provisions, surgeons, and nurses, to the extent of the capacity of this ship.

At the earliest moment after my arrival there, I will advise the honorable Secretary of the Navy of the condition of everything relating to

the government property.

Mr. White will inform you that there is not a vestige left of the Fredonia. The last seen of her she was being carried entirely around the island of Alacran, where in this wild tumult of the waters she must have been dashed to pieces on its shores.

I sail to-morrow for Arica.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. TURNER,

Rear-Admiral Commanding South Pacific Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

United States Steamer Wateree, (3d rate,) Arica, Peru, August 15, 1868.

SIR: It has become my painful duty to report to you, that on the 13th instant at 7.20 this vessel was forced on shore by the tremendous sea following a very heavy earthquake, which totally destroyed the city of Arica, and caused a great loss of life. I am happy to be able to state that but one of the crew of this vessel is known to have perished, although several are missing, they having been sent on shore to render assistance and not having returned. I have also to report the loss of the United States storeship Fredonia, the only persons saved from her being the commanding officer, Captain G. W. Doty, the paymaster and surgeon and two of the crew. The bodies of Acting Master Organ and five of the crew have been washed on shore, and I am making arrangements for their burial. The Wateree lies to the northward and westward of the city, distant about three miles, and 450 yards inshore from high-water mark; she has been very much strained, but the hull is still perfect as far as I can discover, no places having started, and she lies upright and about level. The surf opposite to us is heavy at all times, so that I do not think that any atttempt at getting her off by digging a trench would prove successful, as for building ways and attempting to slide her off, even if successful, I do not believe that it could be done without going to a much greater expense than would be warranted, greater than the original cost of the vessel, and then in my judgment there would be but a slight chance, even had I everything necessary for such an undertaking, owing to the heavy surf, and the necessity of raising the vessel in order to obtain an incline sufficient to be able to start her, as where she now lies she is not more than ten feet above high water.

The crew remain on board during the daytime, but as there is a continued recurrence of the shocks, and the Peruvian corvette America lies broadside on almost directly in front of the Wateree, and if there should occur another heavy sea, this vessel would be almost certain to be crushed, I have taken the precaution to move the officers and crew on shore at

night.

I have done all that I could for the relief of the inhabitants, and shall continue to do so, but I am obliged to refuse any further succor in the way of provisions as my own supply has been very much diminished.

I shall remain by the ship until I receive instructions from yourself, which I anxiously await; in the meantime I am having every preparation made for a removal.

As the anchors are gone, if another heavy sea comes in and sweeps the vessel out she would be no better than a helpless wreck.

I shall send this by Master O. White for personal delivery, and also to

give you further particulars.

I have seen Captain Doty but once since the 13th, and then he gave me no instructions, and I do not know where he is at present, further than I suppose that he must be in Arica, and being ignorant of his whereabouts I am obliged to send this direct.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. GILLIS,

JAMES H. GILLIS, Commander United States Navy.

Rear-Admiral T. TURNER,

Commanding South Pacific Squadron,

U. S. Flag-ship Powhatan, Callao, Peru.

LEGATION U. S. A., LIMA, PERU, August 20, 1868.

MY DEAR ADMIRAL: Do not fail to do all you can to alleviate the sufferings of those who have borne the terrible calamity of the late earthquake in Peru. I not only request, but beg you to leave no effort undone that may aid them in this hour of their direct misfortune. If necessary, pray make your vessel, like merchantmen, to take food and necessaries to all those who may now lie suffering. Tell me how many medical men and assistants may be able to find passage on the Powhatan to-morrow. I know your generous nature, and am sure our government will fully sanction all that you can do in this great cause of humanity.

I am, my dear admiral, yours very truly,

ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Rear-Admiral T. TURNER, U. S. N., Commanding South Pacific Squadron, Present.

LEGATION U. S. A., LIMA, PERU, August 20, 1868.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have received your letter. I deeply sympathize, like yourself, with the sufferers of this world-wide calamity. I do not ask if they are Peruvians or Americans, they are fellow-beings. Send whom you wish to my ship, or at least to the flag-ship, for Captain McDougal is her captain. We will try and take care of them to Arica. Truly yours,

T. TURNER. Rear-Admiral United States Navy.

Major General A. P. HOVEY.

The Fredonia.

ARICA, PERU, August 16, 1868.

SIR: I have to report the death by shipwreck during the earthquake

of the 13th instant of the following:

Acting master, Ben. Dyer and wife; acting master, David Organ; paymaster's clerk, Oliver Cromwell; paymaster's writer, T. W. Hunt; apothecary, Rudolph Borgstedt; boatswain's mate, Nicholas Schravesinde; carpenter's mate, George Binder; yeoman, Charles White; ship's cook, Sylvester Huggins; coxswain, August Muller; quartermaster, Simon Tanner; cabin steward, John Lambach; wardroom steward, John Smith; captain of the hold, William Kren; seamen, Henry Hazenburg, William Patterson, Richard Murray, Charles Venderborn, Jacob King, Peter and Henry Johnson, (brothers,) Henry Voss, Henry Gillen, Hans Hohn, Charles Shoemaker; ordinary seamen, John Bickers, —— Afong.

The following remain alive:
Captain, G. W. Doty, paymaster, W. W. Williams; passed assistant surgeon, F. L. Dubois; master-at-arms, Charles Saville; quartermaster, August Tanner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

F. L. DUBOIS. Passed Assistant Surgeon.



Report of Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Dubois.

[As the report of Captain Doty, of the Fredonia, furnishes no particulars of her loss, the following account by the Surgeon of that vessel is given:]

"Temblors," or slight tremblings of the earth, are of frequent occurrence in Arica; more so, probably, than at any other point on the coast. Before the 13th of August they were felt for a month more frequently

than usual, and some quite severe.

On the afternoon of August 13th, just after dinner, (five o'clock and some minutes,) and while the officers and Mrs. Dyer were still below, suddenly the ship began to tremble violently, and we rushed on deck to learn the cause, which we already suspected. We saw the town of Arica, the plains around and the high land to the southward, enveloped in clouds of dust, while huge rocks were falling from the crest of the Moro into the sea. As the wind carried the dust away, we saw that a great number of houses had fallen, while the inhabitants were frantically rushing hither and thither in the street nearest the sea. Meanwhile the ship continued to shake fearfully, as if in a huge caldron of boiling water. Preparations were made for emergencies, and all looked anxiously seaward, fearing the tidal wave of which we had read. water, however, seemed calm, and no rising or falling was apparent. The boat was long since ready to take the paymaster and myself ashore; and although we all felt it to be safer on board, I knew that my services, at least, must be required on shore without delay, and we went. reached the mole without difficulty, and the boat immediately put back. She met a current when about half way to the ship which carried her half a mile to the northward, and then another which brought her back almost along side the Fredonia, and by means of which she regained the ship. The two survivors from the ill-fated crew inform me that every preparation was made, and that officers and crew behaved nobly, were quiet, collected, and worked well. The chain was hauled up on deck ready for letting go, the hatches battened down, sails set, the launch (which was on deck) was fitted with oars, masts and sails, and made ready for hoisting overboard. In the course of a few hours, and while still at her anchorage, (I think in six fathoms of water,) they state that the sea retired bodily, leaving the ship on the bottom; she careened over on her side, and in a few moments, with the force of an Alpine avalanche, the sea returned, breaking the ship into atoms and washing every one off. After this they saw no one save the wardroom steward, who with them regained and clung to a portion of the wreck until about 3 a.m., when he, through fatigue or delirium, (for he had been talking wildly,) lost his hold and his life. During the whole night the sea rose and fell and was agitated by a thousand diverse currents; yet, in some way which I cannot conceive, these two sailors managed to live it out, and after daybreak, battered, wounded, and almost exhausted, were rescued by one of the America's boats.

The paymaster and I landed at the mole, and seeing that the houses of the town were still falling and the ground trembling, dared not enter among the ruins. We met a number of persons flying in terror towards the sea, who begged us for God's sake to allow them to go on board in our boat. We saw the earth cracked open in several places, from some of which water was flowing, and the largest, which was quite long, I estimated to be 18 inches wide and 5 feet deep. As may be inferred, I did not tarry long to make a critical survey. Taking one of the back streets where most of the walls had already fallen, we ascended the hill, assisting a few persons who were almost exhausted by fruitlessly rushing

everywhere in their fright. Many of the inhabitants had already hastened to the hill, but many more remained in the town, chiefly in the main plaza. We noticed that the sea was greatly agitated, and the keeper of the Wateree's gig was in great danger, being tossed about in every direction. We then (some 15 minutes after landing) saw the sea was beginning to pass its natural boundaries, the first waves but slightly, but each one increasing in force and height. About this time I saw the Peruvian corvette America take a turn around the whole harbor, in beautiful style, and head out to sea. We all supposed she had steam up and was running out of danger, but we afterwards learned she was only being carried irresistibly by a strong current.

The custom-house, Europe Hotel, the mill and some other houses, all of which were two-storied buildings, had withstood the shock. Indeed, such houses all fared best, probably because more strongly built. The sea gradually approached them, each wave more furious in its strength, and one by one the massive walls and buildings fell, disappeared and were

carried out to sea.

The ocean was by this time covered with debris, consisting of houses, the mole, wrecked boats, and whole gardens with their trees and shrubbery. Many persons who had taken refuge on the mole were carried to sea on it, as well as others who had remained in the town. A few of these were rescued, and but few. Hundreds still remained in the plaza, and would have shared the same fate, had they not been warned of the approach of the tidal wave by the frantic cries and gestures of those on the hill. They seemed utterly unconscious that the waves were swallowing up the town within half a square of them, and approaching them with frightful speed. They barely escaped before the billows swept the entire

plaza.

Meanwhile the six vessels in the harbor were swinging and drifting in every direction. While one would be rushing furiously to the east, another with equal speed would be carried near by her to the west. The currents have been officially reported at 101 knots per hour. I saw the sea retire and leave one vessel on the bottom. She went over on her beamends, but the returning wave righted her. I descended the hill as far as I dare, several times, to look for the Fredonia, but she was hidden from view by the Moro. The scene on the hill was heart-rending. Every few moments the earth was violently shaken, and there generally preceded and accompanied these movements a deep, low, muttering sound like the base notes of an organ. The dogs were always aware of the coming of a "temblor" before their masters, and uttered fearful howls. were the signals for the inhabitants, upon which they would prostrate themselves on their knees, throw their arms at right angles to their body, so as to form a cross, and cry to Heaven for mercy. Women were crying and screaming; near relatives seeking each other, many of whom were never to be found; the wounded were with difficulty carried to places of safety; several women from fright aborted or miscarried, some of whom died; while at the same time the desolating scenes in the city below were of such an appalling character and on such a grand scale, that one stood entranced, gazing at them, and scarcely thought of his own danger. Many thought, and not without reason, that the last day had come.

Night came on before any of the ships had been cast on shore. Fires were lighted near each group, showing the various hills and upper part of the valley to be occupied by the fugitives. Thus we anxiously "looked

for the morn."

About 11 o'clock, some of the America's officers, and soon after some from the Wateree, arrived and gave us news of their own vessels, and of the two merchant ships which had been washed on shore.

The wife of Lieutenant Commander Johnson had before dark been killed, while endeavoring to escape with her husband from the town. Her body was with difficulty drawn from the ruins before the entrance of the sea. It is a singular fact that the house in which she was living was almost the only one left standing the next day, and the only person who voluntarily remained in the town all that night was a "padre" who resided there, and refused to leave, but remained there on his knees till morning. His escape was marvellous, for all the houses near were prostrated, and the sea had washed the lower story.

During the night 75 shocks were felt, and from time to time we could hear the sea crashing among the ruins of the town. By morning the waters had retired almost to their former level, and the shocks had become less frequent and severe. I descended into the town, and was first made aware of the fate of the Fredonia, by finding her stores strewn on the beach, and as I afterwards found them for miles both above and below the town. As a proof that she must have been completely broken to pieces at once, I will state the bureau which was in the paymaster's state-room, on the lower deck, was washed on shore entire and without losing a drawer, though none were locked. Not a vestige of any of her seven boats has since been seen.

Dr. Winslow, of the Wateree, had come on shore for the same reason as I. We searched out all the wounded we could find, and as far as we

were able attended to their wants.

About 11 a.m. the two men rescued from the Fredonia reached the hill, and pointed out the part of the wreck from which they had been taken, lying about half a mile from shore, and towards which I soon noticed it was drifting; at 1 p. m. it was beached, distance above the town about a mile and a half. I went over to examine it, found pieces of the bow, stern and one side, together with some spars and timbers. I walked over it, but the sea coming nearer and nearer, I retired with becoming haste. In three minutes it was entirely covered by the sea, showing a rise of some eight feet, and proving that there still existed an unusual commotion in the waters. I also visited the Wateree, still further north of the town, which I found well located and perfectly upright, pointed towards the sea, from which it was distant 450 yards. The America was much nearer the beach, lying on one side and badly injured. She had lost her captain, surgeon, several other officers, and The two merchant vessels many of her crew; the Wateree not a man. were in a still worse condition, and had lost most of their crews. Of the other merchant vessel not a trace has since been seen. informed that the crew of the Wateree behaved nobly, while that of the America was completely demoralized, and devoted themselves principally to howling.

Dr. Winslow was required the same morning to return to the Wateree, and remain there in charge of his own sick, and many wounded from the America. Her surgeon lost his life while endeavoring to rescue some females who were floating in the water. The doctors of the town left the same day, and I was the only medical man to look out for the wounded. Of course I found plenty to do during the time I remained in Arica, viz., till the 29th of August, and particularly for the first three days, when I was alone. Dressing and splints had to be extemporized, and severe compound and comminuted fractures treated by very rough methods,

the results of many of which I shall probably never learn.

Tents were constructed on the day following the disaster of every conceivable material, among which I saw several made of maps of Bolivia. Almost anything one might wish could be picked up on the beach, from

a tooth-pick to a piano-forte. Liquors were particularly abundant; so much so that for three days even the most miserable "cholo," or negro, would drink nothing but champagne. Provisions were plenty for those who could go and pick them up, as likewise articles of clothing. These all offered incentives to the thieves of the town and neighboring country to rob and pillage. What they did not need or could not carry away they destroyed, often in the very presence of their owners. The military appeared to take little trouble to prevent these outrages, and it seemed easier to rob what was not one's own than to obtain that which was. The "temblors" continued daily, some eight or ten per diem, until I left, gradually, however, becoming fewer.

To show the power of the waves I will state that almost all the bodies which were recovered were naked. Had this been the case in one or two instances it could have been attributed to their stripping in order to swim more freely, but it was the rule and not the exception. Nine bodies from the Fredonia were found, recognized, and buried, some showing few

bruises, others horribly mutilated.

As an instance of the agony that some suffered during that night I will mention the following: A man who had broken his leg some time before was lying in a house near the mole. The house was knocked down, but the man was rescued by his friends, who placed him in a launch as the most secure place. The launch was torn from its moorings and carried with them all far out to sea, brought back, and dashed to pieces against the mole. The poor man was, however, saved and placed in another launch larger and stronger, and on shore. This was served as the other, and, after a short cruise, was landed in the plaza, and the sea retired. It was now a question of life or death with his friends; self-preservation was stronger than friendship, and leaping from the launch they only managed to gain the hillside in time to escape the incoming wave which followed fast and washed their feet. The man was left to his fate, unable to move. All night long the launch was tossed here and there, now carried out to sea, now dashed with force among the ruins of the town, and again deluged with water. Notwithstanding all this he was next morning rescued, and when last I saw him he was quite jolly, smoking his pipe and drinking his beer.

To tell of all the sufferings would be impossible. Families previously wealthy and living in luxury are now in abject poverty, living in the open air, or crowded into small tents. Fortunately, from Tacna and the Wateree, as well as from the ruins, their immediate wants were met, and their supplies of fresh water had not been destroyed as in other places. The temperament and education of the people caused them to conceal their grief, and I believe they did not feel their calamity as severely as

our people would have done.

Before I left temporary hospitals had been erected, and they were beginning to construct small frame houses, regularly laid out in streets, on a higher level than the town had lately occupied. Notwithstanding the fact that three-fourths (and the best portion) of the town has been washed away by the sea, I believe before five years the principal part of the new town will occupy the site of the old.

At the time we left the prefect informed one of the officers that they had buried and burned 450 bodies, so that the total loss of life cannot

be estimated at less than 500.

F. L. DUBOIS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon United States News.

Detailed report of the loss of the Wateree.

United States Steamer Wateree, (3d rate,) Arica, Peru, August 20, 1868.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following detailed report of the circumstances attending the stranding of this vessel on the 13th instant:

At 5.05 p. m. on that day, a rumbling noise, accompanied by a tremulous motion of the ship, was observed. This increased in force rapidly until it was evident that an unusually severe shock of an earthquake was taking place, and I proceeded on deck, and, while standing there, looking at the city, I observed the buildings commence to crumble down, and in less than a minute the whole city was but a mass of ruins, scarcely

a house being left standing.

I immediately gave orders to secure the battery, have the second anchor ready to let go, chain ready to veer, and the hatches battened I then had a boat called away, and, as there was no indications of the sea coming in, at 5.20 took the doctor and paymaster and proceeded on shore, ordering all boats to follow as soon as possible, for the purpose of rendering such assistance as might be needed. I met Captain Doty on the wharf, and he directed me to send on board for as many men as could be spared, to assist in extricating those who had been buried beneath the ruins; but it was impossible to get the boat to the wharf again, as the sea was by this time rapidly receding. I also met Lieutenant Commander M. L. Johnson, of this vessel, who requested me to give him assistance to extricate his wife from amongst the ruins. I took a party with me, and succeeded in recovering her remains before the water reached the place where she was buried. She was doubtless killed instantly, but it has been a great satisfaction to all of us to be able to give Christian burial at this time to a brother officer's wife.

At 5.32 the sea commenced to rise rapidly, and the ship, in a violent current, setting along the beach to northward and eastward, commenced dragging. I immediately let go the second anchor, and veered away chain, which brought her up. Four men were stationed at the wheel. About this time the mole was submerged, and the sea had come up to the houses nearest the beach, the people rushing to the Morro. After several minutes there was a sudden reflux, and the ship swung to seaward; sheering her with the helm to keep the chains clear, more chain was veered away, until there were ninety (90) fathoms on starboard, and seventy-five (75) fathoms on port anchor.

A bark and brig in shore of the Wateree were left aground: after a lapse of a few minutes the sea rushed in again, veered away to ninety-five (95) fathoms on port, and one hundred (100) on starboard chain. It was now near 6 o'clock. The brig was washed ashore, and the bark on her beam ends, a wreck. The United States ship Fredonia, Peruvian corvette America, English bark Chañarcillo, and this vessel, were still hold-

ing on.

There was an ebb and flow of the sea for some little time after this, the water being covered with floating debris. Several shore boats with people in them were picked up while drifting past us, and one boat with eight (8) men from the English bark Chanarcillo. A little before 6 o'clock Midshipman Taussig was sent in the first cutter to the relief of a drowning man floating past. Between 6 and 7 there was another tremendous rising of the sea, and as it receded the ship was swung violently account, and, after holding on for about a minute, the deck sd, the chain flew rapidly out of the hawse pipes, tearing

away compartments between the lockers, and, being both shackled together, brought on the light underneath upper deck. The ship now commenced to drift rapidly seaward, passing very near Alacran island, but clear of it, when the sea very suddenly commenced to rush in again. The vessel swung violently around, and in doing so just cleared the English bark Chanarcillo; a severe strain came upon the chains, and the starboard one parted close to have pipes, and the ship drifted rapidly towards shore. About this time saw the America go on her beam ends, and heard terrible groans and cries proceeding from her. The English bark Chanarcillo was also on her beam ends. The sky was now completely overcast. About 6.55 the ship was among the breakers, and several heavy seas broke over her, but did no other injury than throwing the vessel nearly on her beam ends, (she quickly righted again,) breaking paddle-box, bending portion of rim and braces of starboard wheels, jamming the wheel itself against the side, and carrying away store-rooms on the guard forward, and part of starboard hammock netting.

Life lines were got up fore and aft. Shortly afterwards the wheel ropes parted. Several seas came in after this, and, about 7.20, vessel took to bottom, close up to a high bank, about four hundred and seventy

(470) yards from, and twelve (12) feet above, high water mark.

Once or twice afterwards the sea came up, but not high enough to float the vessel.

When first beached the ship was lying about broadside to the see coming in, but was finally washed around until her head lay west half

south by compass, and head on to the beach.

During the ebb and flow of the sea the wheels turned very easily, and added but slightly to the strain on the chains. All boats except the "dinghy" were lost. The pumps were sounded frequently during time of being washed ashore, but not enough water was found to cause any

apprehension of a leak.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at short intervals from time of occurrence of first one, until the following morning. I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of the conduct of the officers and men during this trying time, and my great regret is that I am not able to bear personal testimony to the same; but all speak in the highest terms of the officer-like bearing of the executive officer, Lieutenant Commander M. S. Stuyvesant, and from him I have the assurance that every officer and man did his duty faithfully, and that there was at no time the slightest confusion, and when I returned to the ship, at a little after 2 a. m., everything was in as perfect order as it was possible to be under the circumstances, and no one would have supposed that the ship had passed through so terrible an ordeal.

I have had the height to which the solid sea wave rose measured, and find that it is 42 feet and 5 inches, and the wash is from 10 to 15 feet

higher.

I would specially recommend to the consideration of the government for some suitable reward for gallant conduct and meritorious services during the earthquake, and while remaining at the wreck, the following named men, viz: Richard Fowle, signal quartermaster; Michael Burke, quartermaster; William Reed, quarter gunner; Henry Wilson, quarter gunner; George Woodgate, painter; John Johnson, carpenter; Louis Rector, sailmaker's mate; John Kellner and Martin Green, 1st class firemen; John Cammerson, 2d class fireman; William Richards, George Pettit and William Stonebrink, seamen; John Murphy, 2d, ordinary seaman; George W. Reed, captain's steward; Louis Mussey, captain's cook;



John Seeley, wardroom cook; Antonio Emanuel, steerage cook; and Charles Brown, cabin boy.

I would not forget to mention my appreciation of the conduct of Midshipman E. D. Taussig, who so gallantly volunteered to save the life of a drowning man, and when he found that he could not make the ship again, went on board the Peruvian corvette America, and there rendered material assistance in securing the battery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. GILLIS

Commander, United States Navy.

Rear-Admiral T. TURNER, Commanding South Pacific Squadron, Flag ship Powhatan, Arica, Peru.

Appearance of the city of Arica.

United States Flag-ship Powhatan, (1st rate,) Bay of Callao, Peru, September 3, 1868.

SIR: The honorable Secretary may be desirous to learn from me the condition and appearance of the city of Arica, as I found it on my arrival, occasioned by the terrific earthquake of the 13th ultimo, which has de-

vastated more or less of this whole coast.

The upper part of the city, which from its elevation escaped the encroachment of the sea, has not a single house or wall left standingit is in one confused mass of ruins, more or less in every part prostrate; whilst the lower part, which comprised chiefly the better and more substantial order of edifices, including a large custom-house of stone mason work, is literally as perfectly swept away, even the foundations, as though they had never existed, and present the appearance of a waste that had been ravaged by the waters of a mighty river, carrying everything before it in its irresistible volume.

The inhabitants of the city, destitute of everything but the clothes in which they stand, are dispersed upon the heights and crests overlooking the city, living under tents of canvas, those who were so fortunate as to obtain them, and under mats, the fabric of the country, without food and without the common necessaries of life, other than those which have been generously bestowed by the charities of sympathizing strangers.

Availing myself of the authority contained in paragraph 158 of the Regulations of the Navy, I directed for their relief a liberal distribution of provisions and clothing of the squadron, which was not only received by them with the most lively demonstrations of joy and gratitude, but has produced a most profound impression upon the minds and sensibilities

of the population of Peru at large.

It is of some satisfaction to me to inform the honorable Secretary that three of the vessels of this command were the first of a national character on the spot-two French and one English vessel of war coming in afterwards—and that the officers and men of our ships emulated and vied with each other in administering to this suffering community, both publicly and privately, in a manner which has left a most memorable record to their lasting honor and reputation, as the citizens of a Christian country.

At the time of my departure it was affirmed that a number of the dead still remained under the ruins, who had not been sought for or removed; the people, crushed in spirit, stricken by grief and paralyzed by fright, seemed without hope, animation or object, and to have surrendered themselves to desperation and despondency, without either the expectation or desire to rebuild for themselves homes upon a spot which

has been commemorated by so frightful a tragedy.

It may be a matter of interest to the honorable Secretary, as a physical fact, to be informed that the soundings in Arica bay have been materially changed by this convulsion, the depth having decreased from and outside of the anchorage, seaward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. TURNER,

Rear-Admiral, Commanding South Pacific Squadron. Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS-1868.

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, June 5, 1868.

SIR: The board of visitors appointed to witness the examination of the several classes in the Naval Academy, and to inquire into the state of the police, discipline, and management of the institution, now has the

honor to report:

The board assembled at Annapolis on the 20th of May, and entered immediately upon its duties, holding regular daily meetings until the 5th instant. For the fuller examination of the various departments the board appointed committees to pay special attention to the subjects respectively assigned to them, while the full board was present at all the practical exercises of the midshipmen. Every assistance has been rendered by the superintendent and the other officers for the very fullest investigation of the whole system of instruction in its minutest details. We have witnessed the different class examinations, so far as was possible, where the classes are numerous and the studies of great variety.

As the general result we would express great satisfaction with the progress of the midshipmen in their studies and with the methods of instruction. The professors and instructors seem to be animated with a singular enthusiasm for the work in which they are engaged, and while each of them seems to be impressed with the importance of his own special department, it is not to such a degree as to lose sight of the great object towards which all their efforts should be directed. That object, in the estimation of the board, is not to send forth graduates of high scientific attainments, or proficients in one or several branches of learning, but to prepare the youths who are here brought together for the practical duties of a sea officer. We have kept this constantly in our minds during the whole of our examination, and whatever suggestions we may have to offer will be found to grow out of our conviction that every system of naval instruction needs to be narrowly watched, lest it should by insensible degrees be warped from its real and only legitimate objects Without entering further upon this line of remark, we will present the result of our observations and inquiries more in detail.

In the department of seamanship we were gratified at the proficiency shown in the performance of all the routine duties of the seaman in getting a ship under way, and in loosing, furling, and reefing sails. These

exercises were performed with precision and skill. We were particularly pleased with the exercise of stripping ship, which was done with an orderly rapidity very creditable to the midshipmen and to their instructors. The same may be said of the boat practice of naval steam tactics. The oral examinations of the class room enabled us to witness the method of instruction in seamanship, and we think it admirable in every respect. The results are quite as great as can be expected from pupils with so short an actual acquaintance with sea duties as the midshipmen have had. Considerable expertness in handling ships cannot be looked for, but the familiarity with the actual duties of the seamen aloft, besides its other uses, tends to increase the sympathy which should always exist between officers and men. Officers thus learn to understand difficulties which otherwise they cannot so full appreciate, and in this particular these exercises we think are of great importance. The study of marine architecture, recently introduced, has been prosecuted with success, and we commend this as a very valuable addition to the course.

The instruction in gunnery is also very thorough and satisfactory, and the exercises exhibit familiar acquaintance with every branch of this most important study. The mortar practice attracted our particular notice from its uncommon precision. The frigate Santee furnishes an excellent and indispensable school of practice for great guns, and the target firing from that ship and all the usual exercise at quarters were very well performed. The very high condition in which the gunnery ship is kept affords to the midshipmen, as a constant study, a man-of-war in the most perfect state of order and efficiency. The importance of

this cannot be overrated.

The infantry and howitzer drills were also very praiseworthy, and would do credit to regiments of disciplined soldiers. The board has learned that the naval experimental battery at Pancote has been removed, and it would suggest that it be established at or near the academy, so that it may afford additional aid in the instruction of the midshipmen. An ordnance laboratory, with convenience for making all the fuzes, primers, &c., used at the academy, might be built here at a trifling expense, and to great advantage. In view of the importance of instructing officers in the proper inspection of ordnance, we recommend, also, that there be supplied a Wade's testing machine for testing metals. We suggest, further, that increased attention be given to the subject of the use of the torpedo. It is the opinion of many intelligent officers that it is in the improvement and development of this method of naval warfare that we are to look for some such total revolution as we have seen in the general adoption of armored ships of war. We suggest, therefore, that such aids as may be necessary for full instruction in this department be supplied, so that we may not fail to be as fully prepared as other naval powers.

In the department of mathematics the board strongly recommends the abandonment of the three highest branches of study, descriptive geometry, analytical geometry, and the calculus. We would not seem to undervalue these studies as affording mental training, or to imply that they are not of value to the officer whose tastes may lead him to the scientific investigation of some collateral branches of his profession. But we think that the better opinion of the day is that other studies, that of languages, for instance, are not much, if at all, inferior to mathematics as a means of mental culture. If an officer has special talents for mathematics, and desires to pursue the study of them, he will have obtained here a sufficient basis to enable him to do so during his future career. The time passed at the academy seems to us too short to permit of an

extended course, particularly if, as now, so great a portion of the first

year is to be devoted to the study of arithmetic.

We consider it, however, a matter worthy of attention whether the entrance examination should not be so thorough as to preclude the necessity of any further instruction in arithmetic here. Perhaps a very rigid construction of the rules already established on this point would effect the end proposed without any raising of the present standard of admission.

We are led, however, by this reference to the standard of admission, to observe that the study of English grammar also occupies a considerable portion of time which might be given to other studies, if the "satisfactory examination" in this branch which is required of candidates were understood to imply that nothing further should be needed to be taught here. As regards, also, the other English studies, we incline to think that the same remark which we have made as to grammar may be applied to the study of geography. There would thus be gained during the first year considerable time for the study of the elements of more purely professional branches, and also for commencing the French language. This we urgently recommend, as we consider it of importance to the proper acquisition of a foreign tongue that it should be begun as early in life as possible.

We also urge the propriety of finally dismissing all who at the end of their first year are found unprepared to pass on to the studies of the next year. The studies of the first year are so purely elementary that it seems to us highly unreasonable for the government at very great expense to maintain pupils here for two years in order to impart to them an amount of information which in many of our public schools is mastered at 14 years of age. In fact, the custom of retaining midshipmen for two years to acquire the proficiency which they should reach in a single year, needs, we think, to be very carefully and judiciously controlled.

In the department of astronomy and navigation we believe the instruction to be very satisfactory, especially in its theoretical branches. We think, however, that more attention might be given to practical exercise in observation and in rating chronometers; and also that practice in hydrographical surveying should be an obligatory part of the course of instruction. The advantages here for this work are very great, and time might be gained for it by abandoning, as we have suggested, some of the mathematical studies. For this branch of practice the midshipmen are admirably prepared by the instruction in drawing, which attracted our special attention from the excellence attained by nearly every member of the classes under instruction.

Chemistry we would recommend should be taught by familiar lectures, except so far as it may be required in the prosecution of steam enginery.

In this latter department we think the instruction adequate and very judiciously conducted. The graduating class is conversant with the general theory of the steam engine, and competent to perform, as was witnessed by the board, all the duties required in the engine-room of a ship under steam.

We were also much gratified at the high standard of professional ability attained by the class of acting third assistant engineers. We learn that they are considered by their very able instructor to be fully competent for the duties of second assistant engineers. Certainly the theses read by these gentlemen at their examination exhibited marked general ability, and, so far as we may judge, great professional research.

The board has been led to make a general examination of the scale of values attached to the different studies pursued at the academy, and considers it to be in the main very satisfactory. There is one suggestion which has heretofore been made by boards of visitors which has not been adopted, though we consider it of the highest importance. It is that aptitude in practical seamanship shall have a separate valuation, or, perhaps, we might rather say, general aptitude for the naval profession, if this could be satisfactorily ascertained. We think that it can. We have been struck with the admirable and impartial method by which relative values are assigned by the professors to the different recitations, examinations, and even to the competitive trials of skill in military exercises. We do not doubt that the academic board can devise some system of forming a judgment of the important quality to which we refer. And we are sure that every naval officer must be aware that the present method of assigning positions to the graduating class may fail, and fail perhaps very signally, to rank the graduates according to their ability to assume the active duties of their profession.

We do not, however, think that the difficulty we speak of can be fully met except by adopting a system of re-examination of each class after an experience at sea in active service. It appears to us that the graduates need to have it more fully impressed upon them that, varied as their studies may have been here, and successful as they may have been in their academic career, it is but the foundation of their professional knowledge that they have acquired. The school for the seaman, after all, must ever be the sea. By careful methods, by expensive appliances, by assiduous efforts of officers of established character, and, we may say, of world-wide fame, the government prefers the young men here to go forth and acquire their profession with greater facility than their predecessors enjoyed, and we trust with the same success. But we think there should be some further inquiry into the use which they have made of these great advantages. We therefore recommend that the plan of "final examination of midshipmen," laid down at page 37 of the regulations, be very rigidly adhered to, and that after that examination the class shall be rearranged in the order of merit. We would especially insist that this examination, "in order to insure uniformity and justice," shall take place at the Naval Academy, and be conducted with the aid of the academic board.

As bearing upon this same point, as well as upon the general character and reputation of the academy, we would recommend that the summer cruises of the practice ships be prolonged, and that the yearly leaves of absence given to all the midshipmen be discontinued. Some arrangement might be made by which each midshipman should have one leave of absence during his academic course. In this way might be avoided the large gatherings of these young men in our cities and upon our railroad routes, which cannot fail to be attended with some of the disorder and indiscretions into which all youths are apt to fall under like circum-At the end of the summer cruise we think it essential that all the ships should return here together, to undergo a very rigid inspection by the superintendent, that the improvement made during their absence may be carefully ascertained, and that of the different crews compared This will afford a stimulus to the officers in charge as well and noted. as to the midshipmen.

And here we may submit also for consideration whether there may not be an advantage in making the tour of duty for officers at the academy four years instead of three. If not inconsistent with the general interests of the service, it is obvious that changes in the staff of the instructors are to be avoided. And by making this term correspond with that of the midshipmen, one-fourth of the whole body of teachers would remain

at the academy through the entire course of the class which came here at the same time with themselves.

The board has made careful inquiry into the sanitary condition of the academy, and finds it to be very satisfactory. In the large number of persons included in the establishment, there is now no serious case of illness under treatment by the medical officers, nor has any death occur-red among the midshipmen since June, 1866. The whole history of the institution exhibits a like favorable condition, and shows, we think, that the location here is a suitable one in this respect. The present hospital accommodations, however, are entirely inadequate, being calculated for only 12 patients. This would prove a very serious deficiency in case of an epidemic, and we repeat the recommendation of former boards of visitors, that a larger building be erected. We also think that a change in the present medical staff is desirable. The duties of the senior surgeon embrace much correspondence, the revision of various returns and reports, and a general supervision of the hygiene of the whole establish-These duties, with consultations in all important and doubtful cases, are sufficient to employ his whole time. To attend the daily calls for professional aid, there should be two additional surgeons, men of experience, that the midshipmen may have the benefit of the best medical advice at a period of life when it may be of the utmost importance to their whole future career.

We also advise that a competent dentist be appointed, and that the midshipmen be required to submit to a periodical inspection of the teeth.

The board was pleased to observe the evident good effect of the constant practice of physical exercise as shown by the muscular force and activity exhibited by the midshipmen. These exercises are a very important part of the education of all young men, and we think that the art of swimming may perhaps be deemed the most appropriate one for a naval officer. We recommend that instruction in this exercise be introduced, and that it be made obligatory on the fourth class to perfect themselves in it. As the season for out-door swimming is spent in cruising, there should be constructed under cover a capacious tank, with proper means for keeping the water at a suitable temperature.

The board examined the storekeeper's, paymaster's, and commissary's departments, and is pleased to report very favorably upon them. The present plan of having the storekeeper's department in charge of a paymaster has proven eminently successful. The articles supplied to the midshipmen are purchased with care, are of good quality, and are furnished at much lower rates than under the former system. The gain to each midshipman is about 50 dollars a year. The commissary's department is most admirably conducted; the provisions furnished are excellent in quality, well cooked, and of sufficient variety. The mess arrangement is a model of cleanliness and good order, and we think cannot be surpassed in any institution in the country.

The board has great pleasure in adverting to the high moral tone which prevails here among officers and midshipmen, and thinks that in this respect, and perhaps in reverence and regard for religion, the standard is higher than in most of the colleges of the country. The present chaplain has been assiduous, and we think successful, in the performance of his duties. There are bible classes and a Sunday school connected with the academy, and we believe that few opportunities are lost of instilling into the minds of the pupils a sense of their responsibility to

Almighty God as the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

The discipline of the academy we find to be in a very good condition, and nothing can be more satisfactory than the method of its administration. The bearing of the midshipmen towards their superiors is marked

by a manly deference becoming their relative positions, whilst, so far as we can perceive, there exists a cordial good will between the pupils and their officers, creditable alike to both. The rules are strict, but not unnecessarily so, and we find that the great aim in this particular is to throw the young gentlemen upon their honor, to secure the observance of the regulations. This generous reliance upon their sense of duty, with an absence of all the low arts of espionage, has succeeded, we think, in a remarkable degree, and must continue to succeed even more fully, unless counteracted by adverse influences. We feel reluctantly constrained to say that we fear such influences are not entirely wanting. We refer especially to the fact that midshipmen who have been dismissed from the academy for flagrant misconduct have been restored to their places here, contrary to the well-considered decision of the academic board. By act of Congress, "midshipmen deficient at any examination shall not be continued at the academy or in the service, unless upon recommendation of the academic board." No examination, it appears to us, can be more important than the one which is instituted into cases of disobed. ence and defiance of the rules of the academy. Certainly such offences may indicate an unfitness far greater than any shortcomings in the routine of study. We conceive, therefore, that the law may very well be understood to forbid the readmission of any student who may be found by the academic board deficient in the matter of conduct. Be this as it may, we deem it our duty to declare that in our opinion the readmission of dismissed midshipmen is a practice most injurious to the discipline of the academy, and that, if continued, it must render it fruitless of all good to the navy or to the country. The conviction that already the discipline here may have received an injury from this cause which will call for uncommon vigilance on the part of the officers, induces us to express our views on this point with earnestness and emphasis.

In this connection we also feel bound to say that another element of disturbance which adds greatly to the difficulty of preserving a high tone of morals and discipline is the admission of youths from the enlisted We wish to be perfectly understood as fully sharing in the sentiment that the highest naval rank shall be accessible to the sons of American citizens of whatever condition in life. Nor do we wish to say one word to the disparagement of the apprentice system, as that is not within the scope of our examination here. But we greatly fear that experience shows that in the present day the general moral character of scamen is still such as to make the close association into which these boys are thrown with them a most severe ordeal. At all events it seems to us that when these great educational advantages are to be bestowed, we shall do better to select youths fresh from their homes and families, than first to place them for a time under the pressure of influences which every naval manknows to be extremely pernicious. Moreover, these boys, it seems to us, can in no possible sense be likened to those who have in actual military or naval service risen from the ranks. They have performed no service worthy of reward, and the records of the academy show that, with very few exceptions, they are very unsuccessful in their academic career. The system of appointments by members of Congress we consider to be a sufficient safeguard against the growth of anything like a spirit of exclusiveness in the navy, and we would therefore strongly recommend that there be no further admissions from the enlisted apprentices. It might also be observed that such appointments inure chiefly, perhaps wholly, to the benefit of the great seaboard cities, and thus distarb the just distribution of these favors to the different parts of the country according to the ratio of population.

We deem it also of the highest importance that there should be a strict

adherence to the decision of the medical board which is convened to pass upon the physical condition of candidates for admission. Both in this respect, and in the literary qualifications required, we cannot forget that an entrance into this academy is a privilege of the highest value; that thousands of the flower of our young men are longing anxiously to enjoy it, and that a wrong is done both to them and to the country if we omit any means which shall further our obtaining youth of at least the average qualifications for this most essential branch of the public service. And the more we look at the matter in this aspect of it the more we are disposed to think that the present requirements for admission are hardly respectable in a country of public schools, whose boast it is that education is as free as the air to those who will accept it. On the whole, we are disposed to recommend that the standard of admission be raised, and that candidates for appointment should be between the age of 14 and 17 The present rule, from 14 to 18 years, seems too large a latitude to allow a fair competition between members of the same class differing in age, it may be, four years the one from the other. And we are decidedly of opinion that a youth 18 years of age is entirely too old to commence a scholastic discipline of four years, thus attaining the age of at least 22 years before entering upon any duties of his profession.

The grounds of the academy are still very contracted, the recent purchase of land upon Graveyard creek not being contiguous to those now occupied. It is absolutely necessary that the intervening piece of land should be secured and the houses removed. Independent of reasons bearing on the morals of the academy, and which have been heretofore brought, we believe, to the notice of the department, we find that a number of the officers reside at present in the town of Annapolis for want of quarters within the government grounds. The new hospital might be built upon the ground recently purchased, or it would be better, in our opinion, to purchase part of the farm on the opposite side of Graveyard creek, and connect the two shores by a bridge. About 100 acres might thus be added at a moderate cost, and there would be no difficulty in making it all available for a cemetery, an enlarged parade and play ground, a kitchen garden for the commissary's department, and other

similar uses.

Room might thus also be obtained for the erection of a hotel of moderate dimensions for the accommodation of boards of visitors and such strangers as are drawn here upon business connected with the academy. An establishment of this kind is very much needed here, and could be of no possible harm to the institution if kept under strict military super-This arrangement has long been established at West Point, and can nowhere be more essential than here, owing to the extremely limited accommodation for strangers which is to be found in the city of Annap-This leads us to observe that the frequent visits of foreign officers, of members of Congress, and of distinguished citizens who come to examine the details of the system pursued at the academy, unavoidably require of the senior officer an outlay of means quite beyond the ordinary ability of naval officers. We submit that it would be proper that such expenses should in some way be met by the government. An allowance for this purpose might be made annually, and the unexpended balance returned to the treasury.

In conclusion, we desire to repeat our warmest commendation of the whole management of the academy in all its details, and especially of the zeal and earnest devotion to duty of its officers and instructors. country, we think, may well be proud of this institution, and be sathat it here possesses a school for training its naval officers such other maritime power has before attempted. The immense impor-

of this establishment to the future honor and glory of the country has impressed itself upon our minds the more deeply the more we have examined it. We are persuaded that no expenditure of money and no amount of fostering care can be wasted if they shall produce, as we believe they will, the men upon whom we may safely rely to uphold in the future the flag which they are here taught to love and to honor.

We cannot close this report without adverting to that feature in the government of the academy which has, we may say, impressed us more than anything we have seen, and which we believe must strike every intelligent observer. We refer to the very remarkable ability displayed by the distinguished officer in charge of the institution in every department of his duties. There seems to be no ramification, however minute, of the different branches of the academy which is not filled with life and vigor by the magic of his superior tact and power. This is the same touch of naval genius with which recent history has made us so familiar, and we believe that after the exploits in arms which have rendered Admiral Porter's name illustrious, he could serve his country in no more important position than that in which he is doing so much to fit the next generation of officers to emulate the deeds of their predecessors

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. BELL,

Rear-Admiral and President of the Board.

THEO. P. GREENE,

Commodore.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,

Pennsylvania.

JOHN SCOTT, Iowa.

EDWARD T. DUNN,

Paymaster.

WM. H. SHOCK,

Chief Engineer.

J. R. M. MULLANY,

Captain United States Navy.

P. LANSDALE,

Surgeon United States Navy.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

ESTIMATES-1869-'70.

Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Secretary of the Navy, act of March 3, 1853, section 4, 10 Laws, page 212	\$8,000
Assistant Secretary of the Navy, act of March 2, 1865, section 4, 13 Laws, page 460,	3,500
Chief clerk, act of July 5, 1862, section 3, 12 Laws, page 510	2,200
One fourth-class clerk, (also as disbursing clerk,) act of July 5, 1862, section 3, 12	
Laws, page 510.	2,000
Four fourth-class clerks, act of March 2, 1865, section 1, 13 Laws, page 454	7,200
Five clerks of class three, act of July 5, 1862, section 3, 12 Laws, page 511	8,000
Three clerks of class two, act of 1862, section 3, 12 Laws, page 511	4,200
Four clerks of class one, act. R, section 3, 12 Laws, page 511	4.800
One messenger, act of Ju' 3, 12 Laws, page 511, and act of June	•
25, 1864, section 3, 19	1,000
One assistant messenger	840
Three laborers, by same 12, 1865, section 1, 13 Laws, page	
464	2,160

43,900

Estimate of appropriations for the southwest executive building for the flocal year ending June 30, 1870.

One day watchman, act of July 5, 1862, section 3, 12 Laws, page 211	\$790 1,440
the other at \$439	
•	3,312

CONTINGENT.

Labor, fuel, lights,	and miscellaneous items	\$7,500

Summary estimates for salaries and contingent for the Navy Department and bureaus and southwest executive building for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

•	Estimates for 1869-70.	Appropriated for 1868-'69.
Secretary's office—		
Salaries	\$43,900	\$14,643
Contingent	5,000	2,840
Bureau of Yards and Docks—		
Salaries	17,040	15, 940
Contingent	1,800	. 804
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting—		
Salaries	14,920	11, 400
Contingent	1,000	750
Bureau of Navigation—		
Salaries	6,720	5, 400
Contingent	1,600	800
Bureau of Ordnance—	-	
Salaries	13,696	6, 896
Contingent	1,000	800
Bureau of Construction and Repair—	-	
Salaries	8, 220	13, 120
Contingent	1,000	800
Bureau of Steam Engineering—		
Salaries	9,920	7,520
Contingent	800	800
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing—		
Salaries	22, 120	20, 920
Contingent	1,200	1800
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—	· ·	
Salaries	8,620	8, 620
Salaries Contingent	800	400
Southwest executive building—		
Salaries	3, 312	4,752
Contingent	7,500	6,000
	170, 168	153, 301

FOR MAINTERABOR OF THE MAYE.

Bureau of Medicino and Surgery.	\$47, 286, 726 67 \$67, 236 \$67, 236	
Burean of Provisions and Clothing.	\$37,832.50 1,672,500.00 100,000.00	
Bureau of Steam Engineering.	1,349,800	
Bureau of Construc- tion and Repair.	\$61,350 3.790,500	.eta
Bureau of Mavigration.	8 8	oos. sacies.
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.	5, 996 00 8, 501 25 8, 15, 000 1, 330, 000 1, 330, 000 2, 303, 500 00 2, 300, 500 2, 300, 500 2, 300, 500 3, 500 00 1, 000 3, 007, 180 3, 407, 310 3, 407, 310 708 MAINTERANCE OF THE MARINE CORPS.	-tlanse:
Burean of Ordnance.	\$15,000 450,000 1,000 466,000	aerota gottatr
Bureau of Yards and Docks.	#1, 285, 996 00 138, 931 25 13, 173, 300 00 2, 598, 427 35	
Sестениу's оffice.	\$100,000	
	\$ 4 III	·şu
		sieoni ene.
Objects	Pay of the navy Repairs of buildings and incidental yards Fords &c Cord. benep, and equipments Naval Academy Naval Academy Naval Academy Naval Academy Naval Academy Provisions and navigation supplies Rem machinery tools, &c. Provisions and elething Repair of naval hospitals and labo Contingent Total	

•	RECAPITULATION. For support of navy	Total 50, 983, 414 50
	Afgregata.	\$22,000 \$15,000 \$89,000 \$1,174,767 77
•	Contingencies	\$60,000
	Repair of bar- racks & rent to offices.	615, 000
	Transportation and recruit- ing.	\$22, 000
	Millitary stores.	\$12,000
	Lasp	\$26, 625
	Clothing.	\$129, 425
	Provisions.	733, 045 17 \$154, 672 60 \$129, 425 \$34, 625 \$12, 000
	Pay of officers	•
	Object	Marino corps

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, October 1, 1868.

SIE: Agreeable to your order of the 28th of July last, I have the honor to present my annual report of the work performed at the several navy yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, with estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

As Congress has declined to appropriate any funds for the improvement of navy yards for the last two years, you direct me to confine my estimates to "repairs of all kinds," and the necessary contingent expenses, to keep the yards and the present improvements in good condition.

All the expense of carrying on the navy yards appertains to this bureau, and therefore must be defrayed from these two appropriations,

viz: "Repairs of all kinds," and "Contingent."

Some of the works of improvement which have been authorized and commenced will suffer by delay, notwithstanding I approve of curtailing the expenditures in all departments of the government to the smallest practicable amount, with a view to liquidating as rapidly as possible the onerous public debt hanging over the people.

The estimates for repairs and contingent may seem large, but it must be considered that the immense amount of property, comprising all buildings, wharves, docks, &c., in the navy yards, requires large outlays to repair damages which occur, to keep the yards in working order, and care has been taken to reduce estimates to the lowest amounts con-

sistent with the public interest.

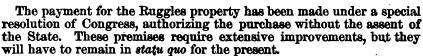
Considerable amounts will be required for repairs of dry-docks, both stone and floating. The channel of the Wallabout at the navy yard, New York, has so far filled up as to cause much embarrassment in docking heavy ships or moving them to the wharves. More funds will be required than are embraced in the estimate for repairs to dredge that channel, and to repair docks, buildings, wharves, &c., at the New York yard; but as you confine me to repairs and contingent expenses, no provision is made for dredging channels.

The late rebellion has developed the necessity for increased area for navy yards, to accommodate even our present navy, and also the necessity for wet basins to preserve ships in ordinary becomes more and more apparent; but since it is the policy of Congress to reduce the expenses of the government, the navy should come under the pruning-knife as well as other departments; and it is quite evident that it has felt the effects of the sweeping curtailment of the estimates for its support by Congress during the last two years. Nevertheless, we must struggle with small means to keep the navy on as respectable a footing as possible.

Nothing remarkable to report has occurred during the past year relative to the navy yards and stations. The site for a navy yard at New London, Connecticut, has been accepted, and an officer placed in charge; but as no funds have been provided to improve the place, nothing

further has been done.

The department has again failed to obtain jurisdiction over the Ruggles purchase at the New York navy yard, although it has used every proper means to effect that object. The gas establishment adjoining this property desire to purchase or lease and improve a portion of the premises which the department cannot consistently dispose of, and hence the opposition to the grant requested of the legislature by the Navy Department. The mayor of Brooklyn, as I am informed, also, at the last session of the legislature, opposed granting the usual jurisdiction.



The following exhibit shows the work performed and expenditures at

the several navy yards and stations, commencing with-

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The works of improvement which have been in progress at this yard during the past fiscal year, but which are not yet completed, are: Machinery and tools, road and timber slip, and repairs of all kinds. On these objects there has been expended during the year for materials \$41,007 20, and for labor \$48,024 92; making an aggregate of \$89,032 12.

There has been expended at this yard during the year, for objects

coming under the head of contingent, the sum of \$82,912 62.

An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, for "repairs of all kinds," \$143,500; and this sum is absolutely necessary for the proper care and preservation of the various buildings and other improvements now in existence.

BOSTON.

The improvements which have been completed at this yard during the past fiscal year are: Ropewalk machinery, widening main entrance, tools for machine and forge shops, and filling in a portion of timber dock. The amount expended on these objects during the year is, for materials, \$22,104 99, and for labor, \$20,723 24; making an aggregate of \$42,828 23.

The improvements which have been in progress during the year, but which are not yet completed, are: Extension of sheer wharf, paving and draining around dry-dock, railroad tracks, and repairs of all kinds. Upon these objects there has been expended during the year, for materials, \$35,566 52, and for labor, \$67,547 05; making an aggregate of \$103,113 57.

There has been expended during the year for objects coming under

the head of contingent the sum of \$165,552 77.

An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870,

for repairs of all kinds, \$138,000.

Many of the improvements at this yard, especially the dry-dock, require extensive repairs, and unless the amount estimated for is appropriated the public interest will suffer.

NEW YORK.

The improvements which have been completed at this yard during the past fiscal year are: Repairs of ship-houses, extension of sewer, quaywall extension at sewer, receiving store, launching ways, ship-house D, and muster office extension. Upon these objects there has been expended during the year for materials \$24,786 27, and for labor \$34,259 72;

making an aggregate of \$59,045 99.

The improvements which have been in progress, but which are not yet completed, are: Dredging channels, chain-cable shop, improvements on dry-dock, machine-shop extension, quay wall at new derrick, iron-plating shop, launching ways for steamers, large chuck lathe, machinery for iron-plating shop, machinery for machine-shop extension, joiners' shop extension, three steam hammers, and repairs of all kinds. The amount expended upon these objects during the year is for materials \$10,548 66, and for labor \$105,038 34; making an aggregate of \$115,587.

The amount expended during the year for objects coming under the head of contingent is \$177,372 90.

An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870,

for repairs of all kinds, \$251,395.

A number of buildings at this yard have been necessarily neglected for several years past, in consequence of the insufficient appropriations, and their present condition renders extensive repairs imperative. The estimate, though large, is believed to be no more than the good of the service requires.

PHILADELPHIA.

The only improvement completed at this yard, during the past fiscal year, is the bulkhead at New Purchase, and the amount expended dur-

ing the year is \$2,410.

The objects upon which expenditures have been made, but which are not yet completed, are: Dry-dock, dredger, brick wall on New Purchase, and remains of all kinds. The amount expended filling in New Purchase, and repairs of all kinds. The amount expended on these objects during the year is for materials \$41,685 36, and for labor \$45,955 70; making an aggregate of \$87,641 06.

The amount expended during the year for objects coming under the

head of contingent is \$69,631 89.

An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, for

repairs of all kinds, \$73,850.

This amount will be required for the proper care and preservation of the different buildings, docks, wharves, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The works which have been in progress at this yard during the past year, but which are not yet completed, are: Dredging channels, yard rail-tracks, machinery and tools, depot for coal and repairs of all kinds. The amount expended on these objects during the year is, for materials \$41,314 38, and for labor \$48,874 41; making an aggregate of \$90,188 79.

The amount expended during the year for objects coming under the

head of contingent is \$77,242.

An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870,

for repairs of all kinds, \$155,800.

A number of the improvements at this yard require extensive repairs, and the amount estimated will be necessary to complete them.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

The works which have been in progress at this yard during the past year, but which are not yet completed, are: Dredging, stables, building No. 14, dry dock, wharf and repairs of all kinds. The amount expended on these objects during the year is, for materials \$52,544 77, and for labor \$127,352 86, making an aggregate of \$179,897 63.

The amount expended during the year for objects coming under the

head of contingent is \$284,886 05.

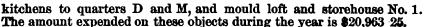
An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, for

repairs of all kinds, \$120,000.

Much has been done towards restoring this yard to a state of usefulness. but much yet remains to be done, and the amount estimated is as small as can be submitted, having due regard to the wants of the service.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

The improvements which have been completed at this yard during the past fiscal year are: Storehouse No. 25, new gate to dry-dock basin,



The amount expended on these objects during the year is \$20,963 25.

The improvements which have been in progress, but which are not yet completed, are: Saw-mill and joiner's shop, blacksmith's and coppersmith's shop, kitchen to quarters B, foundry and smith's shop, and repairs of all The amount expended on these objects during the year is, for materials \$28,070 65, and for labor \$50,923 27, making an aggregate of **\$**78,993 92.

The amount expended during the year for objects coming under the

head of contingent is \$28,862 94.

An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, for

repairs of all kinds, \$144,851.

But little has been done towards restoring this yard to its former condition. Its position is an important one, being the only yard south of Norfolk, and it is very desirable that appropriations should be made to put it in condition to meet the demands of the service in that quarter.

MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

The improvements which have been completed at this yard during the past fiscal year are, storehouse and sail and rigging lofts. There has been expended upon these objects during the year, for materials \$3,209 48, and for labor \$9,011 01, making an aggregate of \$12,220 49.

The works which have been in progress, but which are not yet completed, are: Foundry and boiler shop, cisterns, saw-mill, stables, steam hammer and tools, quay wall, and repairs of all kinds. Upon these objects there has been expended during the year, for materials \$16,019 45, and for labor \$87,471 84, making an aggregate of \$103,497 24.

The amount expended during the fiscal year for objects coming under the head of contingent is \$87,617 56.

An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, for repairs of all kinds, \$161,500, and this amount is required for the necessary repairs and care of the buildings and other improvements.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.

The expenditures at this station for the necessary repairs of buildings, wharves, fences, &c., during the year were \$790 39. For objects coming under the head of contingent, there has been expended during the year

For the necessary repairs of buildings and wharves and the proper care of the public property, there will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, \$1,000.

MOUND CITY.

There has been expended at this station during the past year for repairs of the levee and the different buildings, wharves, fences, &c., the sum of \$5,648 65.

The amount expended during the year for objects coming under the

head of contingent is \$7,646 12.

An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, for repairs of buildings and levee \$11,500. This amount will be necessary for the preservation of the public property.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

At this station there has been expended during the last fiscal year, for repairs of wharves and buildings \$5,234 32.

An estimate is submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, for repairs of wharves, &c., \$20,000. The wharves at this station are quite extensive, they are built of timber and the effects of the climate are such as to cause rapid decay, and as these temporary structures must be kept up until others of a more permanent character are constructed, the appropriation asked for is necessary.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

There were on the 1st of July, 1867, 150 persons, including officers and attendants, borne on the rolls of the asylum. Twelve beneficiaries have been admitted, nine have died, one has been dismissed, and one has been discharged at his own request during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

The affairs of the institution have been conducted in the usual economical and humane manner during the past year, and the officers in charge have caused all proper comforts and conveniences to be provided

for the beneficiaries.

As a general rule the beneficiaries conduct themselves well. Cases of insubordination occasionally occur, but proper remedies are promptly applied and discipline is maintained.

The amount expended for the usual annual repairs, cleansing, white-

washing, &c., is \$6,584 54.

The expenses of the institution for the support of the beneficiaries and pay of efficers and attendants during the year are—

For subsistence	 • • • • •	 6,894 6,559	85 <u>1</u> 26
Total			

The total amount expended during the year is \$63,693 24.

The amount estimated for the support of the institution during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, is, for furniture and repairs of same, house cleaning and whitewashing, furnaces, grates and ranges, gas and water rent, general repairs, cemetery, and support of beneficiaries, amounting to \$64,600.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSEPH SMITH,

Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

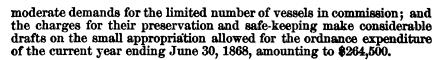
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 27, 1868.

SIE: The reports of my predecessor have informed you of the very large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores that remain on hand from the supplies that accumulated during the war of the rebellion.

The value of every description of these, June 30, 1868, is estimated to

be about seventeen millions of dollars.

No material diminution of this stock has been produced by the very



On account of the want of funds the experimental operations of this bureau have ceased entirely. Wherefore I feel it to be my duty to recommend that some appropriation be made for the purpose. Without it, we can take no part in the great questions of the day that relate to the armament and armature of our vessels; and if an emergency were to arise which demanded prompt action in the extension of our navy, we should be unable to direct our efforts intelligently for the want of necessary data.

The solution of the ordnance problem is the principal condition to a successful result; in its investigation the best professional talent of France and England has been engaged for several years, and no cost has

been deemed too great to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

Not very long since wooden walls were considered quite sufficient to withstand shot from 24-pounder and 32-pounder broadsides. Even the introduction of some Paixhan's guns did not shake the faith of seamen in the ships of that day; for the want of range and accuracy of these guns confined their scope to limited distances and to small numbers. They were, in fact, mere auxiliaries, and the common opinion seemed to contemplate but an exceptional application of them.

When, however, new ships appeared, armed with new shell-guns which threw their projectiles as accurately and as far as the best solid shot-guns in use, and had an explosive power corresponding to such heavy calibres, it became an object to keep out these missiles; and the attention of naval men, already directed to the remedy, received a quickened impulse. Paixhan himself had already indicated the prevention, in his

"Nouvelle Force Maritime," to be a resort to armature.

The first iron-clad ship appeared in 1859—the Gloire—and her performance on the ocean left no further doubt as to the sea going qualities of which such vessels were capable. From that time it was undeniable that armored ships must form at least a part of all navies; though it was by no means admitted that the construction and armature of the Gloire were the best that could be devised.

Ordnance men having observed that the defence against shells would thus be effectual, it behooved them to return to shot, increased to such

calibres as to overcome the resistance of the plating.

Heavier armor was in turn resorted to; and so the question between attack and defence proceeded step by step, year after year, each having the ascendancy alternately, until now, when the advantage seems to remain with the ordnance.

From these prolonged and costly experiments it has not yet been possible to obtain satisfactory conclusions in regard to the construction of vessels, and the style of plating which will best combine resistance and endurance. Each navy seems to have arrived at different results in these respects, and discordant opinions exist even in the same navy.

I have recently seen in foreign waters fine iron-clads, constructed in two different countries by private and public builders; and no two of these were alike in plan or mode of construction, though there were points of general resemblance.

Opinions differ quite as widely in regard to the preferable mode of developing ordnance power; whether it shall be by smooth or rifled bores—by loading at breech or muzzle—made from iron cast, or wrought,

or from steel—solid or in connected parts; the relation of mass to velocity is also unsettled. In fact, the question involves the necessity of going back to fundamental principles, and starting thence by well conducted experiments.

In England, the government seems to have been satisfied, at first, to abide by the views and the skill of the distinguished engineer Armstrong; but after a large experience and a heavy expenditure, another

direction has been taken.

In one of the recent French iron-clads, (the Belliqueuse,) I observed very heavy rifled cannon were mounted—loading at the breach—a system that has now lost favor with the English.

There is also a greater inclination to rifle cannon in England and France than with us at the present time—the experiences of battle hav-

ing largely corrected that tendency in our navy.

It is of national importance that these questions should be investigated in the only way that their nature permits, that is by experiment.

We cannot take the conclusions of foreign powers even if it were possible to know what they agree upon; but we must search for ourselves and be able, as well as others, to carry the experience of the practice

ground into battle.

It is true that no pressing occasion seems to demand an immediate exertion. We are at peace, and there is no sign of a war to which we need be, or are likely to be, a party. But the great European family of nations is alive with the apprehension of approaching war, and no one can say at what instant its vast armies may be precipitated into deadly conflict. When this comes it cannot be an internal struggle, but will extend wherever the commerce or the distant possessions of civilization are to be found.

Even so great a nation as the United States may be denied the privilege of neutrality. Orders in council and imperial decrees will again, as of old, revive no peaceful discussion of the rights of belligerent and neutral which are involved in the practice of search, of blockade, and of contraband of war. How then shall our flag protect its neutral right against the strong hand of the aggressor in every sea, if not by its ability to resist injustice when committed !

Even the ordinary intercourse of peace frequently requires the intervention of our naval representative which, judiciously afforded, prevents accidental misunderstanding from acquiring importance by delay.

The policy of the country always has been, and should be adhered to, that however small our naval force in peace, every vessel of it shall combine in itself the highest known qualities of a ship of war in armament, speed, and personnel. Then, in case of an emergency, it will not be difficult to multiply these types to any extent.

As ordnance is the distinguishing feature in this question, I hope that Congress will bestow the means which are now necessary to determine

what it shall be when iron-clads become the objects of fire.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. A. DAHLGREN,

Rear-Admiral and Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.



BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING. Navy Department, Washington, October 13, 1868.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 28th of July last, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the operations of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, with estimates of the amount required for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870.

Owing to the reduction of the naval force no contracts for supplies have been made, except for the delivery of 10,000 tons steamer coal at Philadelphia, at \$3 33 per ton, and it is believed that the supplies of material and stores on hand will be sufficient, with a few exceptions, to meet the wants of the service, under the cognizance of this bureau for the current fiscal year.

Five hundred and fifty-eight tons of hemp have been purchased, at a cost of \$234,215 61, of which 360 tons have been manufactured into

cordage.

The board appointed to test and report on the comparative tensile strength of wire and hemp rope has completed its labors and arrived at a most satisfactory result, showing by their experiments and investigations that wire rope of less than half the diameter of hemp fully equals the latter in strength. The bureau would, therefore, in consideration of its many advantages, recommend the use of wire rope for steamers, and also the purchase and putting up of the necessary machines for its manufacture and test.

The number of men in the naval service on the 1st of June last was 10,648; but in order to comply with the act of Congress, approved June 17, fixing the personnel to be employed in the navy, immediate steps were taken to reduce this force, and by the recall of vessels on foreign stations and the discharge of recruits at home, the number was on the 1st of September brought within the requirements of the law.

The coal station at Cape Haytien, Hayti, has been resumed, owing to the necessity that has arisen for coal at that point, and the cause for discontinuing it (the high duties and exorbitant charges for handling

it) having been removed.

The bureau would again respectfully call your attention to the necessity of providing by legislation a more effective punishment for the crime of desertion from the navy. The law for the army requires a deserter to serve the government the full term for which he is enlisted, and it also provides that persons of the age of eighteen years may be enlisted without the consent of parents or guardians; both of which enactments are recommended for the navy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. SMITH, Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, Navy Department, Washington, October, 1868

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this bureau, together with estimates for its support, and for the expenditures that will probably be required in that division

of the naval service committed to its immediate charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. Included in this report, and transmitted herewith, are the reports and estimates of the superintendents of the Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac, together with the estimates of the superintendent of the Naval Academy, to which I respectfully invite your attention.

GENERAL NAVIGATION DUTIES.

The ordinary routine duties of providing, distributing, and keeping the supplies coming under the cognizance of the bureau, have been satisfactorily performed at the several naval stations during the past year.

Since the date of the preceding report, additional sales of articles found unfit for further issue, after careful surveys, have been made from time to time, and the proceeds turned into the United States treasury.

With respect to the care and issue of nautical instruments, nautical books, and charts, no change has taken place since the date of my last report. Particular attention continues to be given by the bureau to the subject of navy chronometers and compasses. Steps have been taken to diffuse information among naval officers, embodying the results of special inquiries and official experience concerning this subject in both the British and French naval services. Means have been provided for systematic examinations and tests of all compasses before being issued to our ships of war.

In view of the considerably increased cost of sperm oil at the present time, the use of lard oil has been introduced into the navy during the past year with, in general, good results, on the score of economy and efficiency. Care has been taken to provide for a system of inspection which shall include reliable and easily applied tests, in the purchase of this article, relative to its suitableness to the purpose in view.

Some trials have been made of a specially-made sperm candle for use in the side and head lanterns (running lights) on board ship. Sufficient time has not been had for pronouncing definitely on the results of these trials, under the varying circumstances of a prolonged experience at

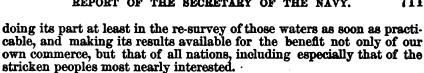
Additional supplies of American-made bunting have been received during the past year, the manufacture of which, it is to be hoped, may now be considered as permanently established in the United States.

HYDROGRAPHY.

Allusion was made in the preceding roport to the great importance of increasing our stock of hydrographic information concerning the waters of the Pacific and Indian oceans. The rapidly increasing interests of the United States in the countries bordering upon those waters would seem to specially urge, that measures should be speedily inaugurated for carrying on a systematic series of hydrographic surveys of the North Pacific ocean between the American and Asiatic coasts, from Behring straits to the Sandwich islands.

Something has been done and may still be done to this end by special effort of vessels on the North Pacific station; but much more than this requires to be done, if we would be just, alike to our national interests and to our national duties in this matter.

The extensive hydrological changes on the western coast of South America, in consequence of the recent terrible catastrophes by earthquakes in that region, would seem to suggest the propriety of our navy



HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The hydrographic office has continued to discharge the duties assigned

The following list of charts indicates the work done and in hand, during the past year, in that division of its duties:

New publications.

North Pacific islands: Midway islands, Ocean island, and Pearl and Hermes reef, from surveys of Captain W. Reynolds, United States steamer Lackawanna, 1868.

North Pacific islands: Welles Harbor and Seward roads, by Captain

W. Reynolds, United States steamer Lackawanna, 1867.

Harbor of Hon lulu, Sandwich islands, by Captain W. Reynolds, United States steamer Lackawanna, 1867.

Hirado, or Spex strait, Japan, by Commander S. P. Carter, United

States steamer Monocacy, 1868.

Aleutian archipelago, sheet No. 2, by Lieutenant John Rodgers, United States surveying expedition, 1855.

Tsuruga harbor, Japan, by Commodore J. R. Goldsborough. United States steamer Shenandoah, 1867.

Sandwich islands, with reefs and islands to northward and westward.

New editions of several nautical books have been published during

the year.

Arrangements have been made for the sale at cost, in accordance with the law of Congress approved June 21, 1866, of the charts and other nautical publications of the Hydrographic Office, by responsible agents, at points convenient of access by navigators. Copies of such of the publications as were desired have been furnished to the principal libraries of the country.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

The naval apprentice vessel Sabine was laid up May 2, 1868, and the apprentices transferred to the two smaller vessels, the Portsmouth and Saratoga; but the reduction by Congress of the number of enlisted persons in the navy made it necessary to discontinue enlistments, and to discharge a sufficient number of apprentices to bring them within the capacity of a single vessel. The Portsmouth having been put out of commission, the Saratoga is the only naval apprentice vessel now in service.

Sailing vessels of the class employed in the naval apprentice service are admirably adapted to the improvement of the junior officers of the navy in the important duties of seamen, independently of the benefits derived primarily from the successful working of the naval apprentice system.

During the late war, the use of steam, with few exceptions, deprived the young officers of the navy of opportunities to gain that knowledge and experience in the management and care of vessels at sea, which are indispensable to the thorough seaman who is intrusted with command on the deck. The improvement of the enlisted seamen class by the introduction of thoroughly drilled and properly educated apprentices on board of the vessels of the navy in commission, and the benefits arising from the employment of the junior officers on board of sailing vessels who have not had much opportunity to improve themselves in the practical manœuvres of other than steam vessels, are two considerations which would seem to be of such importance to the general interests of the navy as to commend the apprentice system, revived about the close of the war, and so successfully continued during the last four years, to Congress and the nation. Naval, apprentices, 18 or more years old, would, as a rule, be much more useful on board of cruising vessels than landsmen enlisted at the rendezvous, and many of them would be able, physically and professionally, to perform well all the duties of ordinary seamen, with the great difference in their favor over that class of enlisted men, of having been disciplined and drilled on board of a vessel of war, in accordance with men-of-war rules.

The following statement exhibits the state of the apprentice system

on the 30th of September, ultimo:	•	
January 1, 1868.—Number on board apprentice ships	392	
Number on board cruising vessels	294	
Timeson on home or many to the timeson of		686
Number enlisted since January 1, 1868		97
Total	•	783
Transferred to Naval Academy		
Deserted since January 1, 1868		
Discharged since January 1, 1868	235	
		315
September 30, 1868.—Number on board apprentice ships	197	
Number on board cruising vessels	271	
Total number in service		468
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serve THORNTON A. JENKIN	ant, S.	
Chief of 1		K.
Hon, Gideon Welles.		

on. GIDEON WELLES,

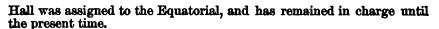
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, Washington, October 10, 1868.

COMMODORE: I have the honor to submit to the bureau the following report of the work of this observatory during the past year, together with the estimates for the support of the establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

ASTRONOMICAL WORK.

The Equatorial.—This instrument remained in charge of Mr. James Ferguson, assistant astronomer, aided by Professor John R. Eastman, until the death of Mr. Ferguson, in September, 1867. Professor Simon Newcomb took charge of the instrument in October, 1867, and was assisted by Professor William Harkness. In January, 1868, Professors Newcomb and Harkness were transferred to the Transit Circle, and Professor A.



The work of this instrument has been the same as in previous years, and consists in the observation of asteroids, comets, and occultations. Measurements of double stars were made by Professors Newcomb and Harkness. Observations of stars in the group Præsepe have been made, and it is hoped that these observations can be completed during the

present year.

The comparatively small size of the instrument prevents it from entering into competition with many telescopes of other observatories in the observation of faint objects; but there are certain kinds of astronomical observations to which it may be advantageously applied; and for these purposes it seems necessary that an efficient driving clock should be attached to the instrument.

At the present time the deficiency of the observatory which would be noticed with most surprise is the absence of a telescope at all comparable with many owned by colleges, observatories and private individuals throughout the country. This will seem the more remarkable since the most successful living constructor of telescopes is an American—Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Clark has constructed not only nearly all the best instruments lately erected in America, but some of the finest in Europe. It is understood that he has been for some time desirous of receiving an order for the largest refractor in the world; but the great cost—\$40,000 in gold—has hitherto deterred individuals from giving the order. But it seems eminently desirable and proper that the government of the United States should employ at its observatory such an instrument of the highest power. Considering that any smaller instrument than that proposed would soon be superseded, that several institutions of learning in the country are endeavoring to procure one of this high character, and considering that not more than one such can probably ever be undertaken by Mr. Clark, it will be seen that delay endangers our being able ever to command it. As the construction of the instrument will occupy some four years, it is not necessary that more than one-fourth of the cost should be appropriated in any one year.

The Transit Circle.—A change of observers was made with this instrument in October, 1867, Professor Newcomb being assigned to the Equatorial instrument. In January Professor Newcomb returned to the Transit Circle, assisted by Professors Harkness and Eastman, and the aids, Mr. C. Thirion and Mr. Cleveland Abbe. Mr. Abbe resigned on the 1st of June, to accept the directorship of the Cincinnati Observatory, and the vacancy was filled the same month by the appointment of Mr. Edgar

Frisby.

Work of the instrument.—The plaster setting of the microscope holders, which had always been unsatisfactory, grew so unsteady that it had to be removed, and its place filled with hydraulic cement in February and March last. There was an unusual prevalence of cloudy weather during the early part of the year. These causes operated unfavorably upon the work of this instrument, the number of observations having fallen off, and their regularity still more so.

The determination of the positions of stars for the Coast Survey has been completed during the present year, and the results transmitted to

the superintendent of that work.

At the special request of M. E. Langier, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, all the results of our observations of moon culminations, from June 5, 1867, to April 30, 1868, have been communicated to the Bureau des Longitudes, for use in determining the longitudes of positions in South America, under the auspices of the French government.

The observatory has recently been engaged in determining the difference of longitude between Havana and Washington, through the International Ocean telegraph and the Western Union telegraph lines, the use of which has been freely offered to us for this purpose. This determination is undertaken upon an invitation from Lieutenant Pujazon, at Havana, by request of the superintendent of the Hydrographic Bureau at Madrid. Professor Harkness has charge of the operations here in this connection.

The observations of the small planets have been communicated to astronomers, as usual, through the pages of the Astronomische Nachrichten at Altona.

The work of copying the observations for the press has been done by Captain Whiting and Professor Beecher. The other work mentioned in

preceding reports has been continued.

The special estimate embraces an item for the erection of a suitable frame building for the reception of the new Transit Circle. Our last three years' experience shows the remounting of the circle in a proper observing room to be necessary for the following reasons:

The present observing room is the worst possible for an astronomical instrument, on account of the thickness of its brick walls. The sources

of inconvenience are-

1. It is impossible to secure that equality of the internal and external

temperature which is indispensable to good observations.

2. In the daytime, even the two ends of the instrument may show 5° or 10° difference of temperature, owing to the intense heat of the copper roof and the comparative coolness of the walls.

3. In the winter and spring a sudden rise of temperature after a cold snap causes a heavy deposit of dew over the entire room and instrument, to the great danger of the latter through rusting of the steel.

It may be remarked that the great superiority of wooden walls has been almost universally recognized by astronomers for twenty years. Notably, the elder Struve, 40 years ago, at Dorpat, suffered the same inconveniences to so serious an extent, that in building the Pulkowa observatory he made the observing rooms entirely of wood as a work of necessity.

The masonry on which the instrument is supported is altogether insuf-

ficient in size and strength. Hence-

1. The azimuthal error is more unsteady than in many small transits in second-class observatories.

2. The mortar of the masonry is gradually disintegrating.

3. The tops of the marble piers are gradually spreading apart, so that the microscopes on one pier have to be pushed in every few weeks in order to see the circle divisions.

It is proposed to erect a suitable frame building as a continuation of the west wing, and to mount the instrument in it on a mass of masonry laid in hydraulic cement. The total estimated cost is five thousand

dollars, (\$5,000.)

The Transit Instrument and the Mural Circle.—Professor Yarnall has charge of these instrements. He and one of the aids, Mr. Doolittle, his assistant, have through the year observed on alternate nights, with the Mural Circle, stars whose declination was wanted to complete their co-ordinates in the general catalogue. They have together made more than the usual yearly number of observations, although the average number of good nights was less than for some years past. In addition to his work with the Mural Circle, Professor Yarnall has made more than two thousand observations with the Transit Instrument, and since the first of

April has been on duty every favorable night, with scarcely an exception; still it will require another year to complete the catalogue. Mr. Doolittle is entrusted with the reduction of the mural work. Professor Yarnall has done much work connected with the catalogue, and has devoted the rest of his time to reducing his transit observations, transferring them to the catalogue, and copying and preparing such observations as will be published for the current year in the volume of that year.

Increased despatch has been secured at the government printing office in the issue of the annual volume for 1865, and also, thus far, with the volume for 1866, the printing of which has so advanced as to justify me

in expecting its completion by the close of the year.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

This work has been continued under the immediate supervision of

Professor Eastman, in addition to his astronomical duties.

The instruments employed are a mercurial barometer, dry, wet bulb, and solar thermometers, rain-gauge and wind vane. Besides the instruments a mercurial barometer, by Green of New York, has been used as a standard, and two self-registering thermometers, indicating maximum and minimum temperature, have been in constant use.

The observations have, as usual, been made by the watchmen, Messrs. Hays, Horigan, and Cahill, under the direction of the officer in charge. All the copying and computing necessary for the reduction of the observations has devolved upon Professor Eastman; and in addition to the usual work of this department, he has determined the errors of all self-registering thermometers issued with chronometers for sea service.

Owing to the pressure of duties in the astronomical department, the

meteorological computations for 1867 have not been completed.

The means at the disposal of the observatory for prosecuting valuable researches for the advancement of the science of meteorology are far less than those controlled by the higher educational institutions of the country, and the purchase of the instruments asked for in my last report is again earnestly urged, an item to cover their cost being introduced into the special estimate.

CHRONOMETERS.

In the chronometer room there are, at this date, one hundred and fifty-seven (157) chronometers running; seventy-one (71) of which, under trial, have been examined, repaired, and cleaned during the year. Two-thirds of the whole number are ready for service. Twenty-two (22) chronometers have been issued, by order of the Bureau of Navigation, since January last, and eight (8) withdrawn from service, on account of age and irregularity of performance. Careful selections are always made from the instruments on hand, with reference to the station for which the vessel is detailed.

The chronometer room is in charge of Commander A. W. Johnson, assisted by Lieutenant Commander J. H. Sands, very recently ordered to the observatory. A compilation of the history of each chronometer, from the date of its manufacture and purchase, has engaged the attention of the officer in charge; books in proper form have been provided; the work has been commenced, and results may be expected as assistance shall extend its progress by the detail of officers for such work.

The error of the meantime standard clock is obtained by observations with the Transit Circle, every fifth day, weather permitting; and the time, at noon, at 7 a. m., and at 6 p. m., is transmitted daily by telegraph to

stations in this city; and at noon, by the different lines of wires, to the northward, eastward, and westward, and as far southward as Texas.

The instrument maker, Mr. William F. Gardner, under the direction of the professors observing, is charged with keeping in working order the astronomical instruments, batteries, &c. Since the last report, he has completed and put in successful operation the arrangement of telegraphic connections for controlling a clock at the Navy Department, causing it to beat in unison with a standard timekeeper at the observatory.

In the special estimates for proposed improvements, I have asked for an appropriation to cover the cost of a mean time clock, and a thermochronometer for use in the chronometer room. The latter instrument is compensated to run on mean time under a given temperature, and to show with accuracy, by its gain or loss in any given time, the mean temperature of its locality. I repeat what was said of this instrument in my last report, that it furnishes the best means of determining the daily rates of chronometers in the order of temperature. Such an instrument, it may be remarked, is employed for this purpose in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

LIBRARY.

The exchanges and correspondence of the library, and the distribution of the publications of the observatory are in charge of Professor J. E. Nourse.

Additions.—Through its exchanges with other institutions and with individuals eminent for scientific research, the library has received the addition of one hundred and sixty separate treatises, chiefly on astronomical, magnetic, or meteorological subjects. The large majority of these have been from Germany, France, and Belgium. Nearly thirty volumes of scientific periodicals have also been received with regularity. A few of these, and a very limited number of first-class works, have been purchased.

It is expected that the list of valued exchanges, made chiefly through the Smithsonian Institution, will steadily increase as the calls upon the observatory for its publications increase. The appropriation, however, of a limited amount for the purchase of valuable works not to be thus received by exchange is always necessary for the proper equipment of the observatory.

Distribution of the publications of the observatory.—The distribution of the volume of the Astronomical and Meteorological Observations for the year 1864 has been continued, in answer to calls made for this and for previous volumes by those who wished to complete their sets, and in the supply of new institutions added to the distribution list.

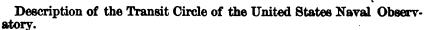
The distribution of the volume for 1865 was begun immediately on its issue from the government press in April last, the volumes for foreign address being forwarded through the kind offices of the resident foreign legations, the Department of State, and the Smithsonian Institution.

The report and discussion of the meteoric shower of November, 1867, and the discussion of the remarkable cyclone of October 29 and 30, 1867, have also been freely distributed at home and abroad. The same remark is true of the separate editions of the appendixes to the annual volumes:

On the latitude and longitude of the United States Naval Observatory. Investigation of the distance of the sun.

Discussion of meteorological phenomena, observed at the United States Naval Observatory from June 30, 1842, to January 1, 1867.

Description of the seal of the United States Naval Observatory.



For each of which, and also for the report on inter-oceanic canals, &c., by the late superintendent, Admiral Davis, the observatory receives continued calls.

I earnestly renew the recommendation of last year that the pay of the civilians engaged in astronomical and other duties at the observatory be increased. Their duties are not those of clerks er computers only, but such as require, indispensably, a knowledge of astronomy and general science.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SANDS, Commodore United States Navy, Superintendent.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,

Commodore United States Navy, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Special recommendations for the purchase of meteorological instruments and the building of a brick tower for mounting them, for the purchase of other instruments, and for the erection of a suitable frame building for the Transit Circle, referred to in the foregoing report.

For 1 barometer, (self-registering) For 1 thermometer, (self-registering) For 1 anemometer, (Robinson's) For 1 wind vane For 1 registering apparatus for anemometer For erection of brick tower	300 50 75	
For 1 mean-time clock	400 500 200	\$2,770
For the erection of frame building and mounting Transft Circle		1,100 5,000
	-	8,870

Respectfully submitted:

B. F. SANDS, Commodore, Superintendent.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 8, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your order of July 31, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office during the past year, together with estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

The principal duties of the office, the chief work to be done, and the methods by which it is to be accomplished, remain substantially the same from year to year.

The large Ephemeris for the year 1869, which was in press at the time of my last report, was received from the Government Printing Office in December, 1867.

in December, 1867.

The small Almanac for 1870, prepared for the use of navigators, was completed and ready for distribution in March last, and the complete Ephemeris for the same year in August.

The Ephemeris for 1871 is nearly all prepared and in the hands of the printer, with a good prospect of having the small Almanac ready before next December, and the large Almanac out before March.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of the Ephemeris for 1872, with the expectation of having the computations completed within the present fiscal year. But the reduction of the appropriation has rendered it necessary to postpone some portions of the work. It has been my aim to push forward the publication of our annual volumes, so that they may be issued, as the British Nautical Almanac, three years in advance; and any diminution of the means of accomplishing it is to be regretted.

The tables for facilitating the reduction of the places for the fixed stars, stated in my last report as completed, are in the printer's hands,

and will be out in January.

This office contributes the ephemeris of eight of the small planets which have been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. As 105 of these bodies are now known, it is greatly desired that American astronomers should provide the ephemeris of a larger proportion of them.

The work of revising the elements of the orbits and the tables of the four largest planets, proposed and commenced by Professor Peirce, has been resumed with good progress, considering that only a part of the time of two assistants can be afforded to it, but unsatisfactory in view of the wants of astronomers.

The work of revising the tables of the moon, which is greatly needed for the improvement of those portions of the Ephemeris which are used by navigators, as well as by astronomers, must still be postponed until a larger appropriation is granted than I have yet ventured to ask for.

Scarcely more than 4,000 copies of the Almanacs have been sold during the year. The continued depression of the commerce of the country

diminishes the demand for them.

In addition to the estimates submitted for the Nautical Almanac office for the next fiscal year, I beg leave to urge that an additional appropriation of \$3,000 be made to supply the deficiency of the present fiscal year, lest some of the time already gained in the preparation of the Almanac should be lost.

I would also ask that \$5,000 be appropriated to provide for observations of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August, 1869. central line of this eclipse passes from Cape Hatteras across North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and several of the Territories, including Alaska. Such a phenomenon, so completely within our own territory, has not occurred since 1834, and will be of great importance not only in its astronomical aspect, but for the opportunity it will afford of studying the peculiar luminous appearances observed in solar eclipses, and the character of solar light, with advantages afforded by recent improvements in photography and the spectroscope never before enjoyed. English, French, and German astronomers and physicists were sent to the East Indies and Arabia to observe the similar eclipse of the present year; and those of this country will be ready to devote their time and labor to that of 1869. But they need aid in providing for the expenses of transportation and instruments, which few of them are able to afford. An appropriation under this office could be very properly and judiciously applied to that purpose. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. C. COFFIN

Professor of Mathematics U.S. N., Superintendent of Nautical Almanac.

Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, Navy Department, October 21, 1868.

SIE: In compliance with your instructions of the 28th July, I respectfully state that, for the purposes of this bureau, the sum of \$3,871,070 will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870; as shown in the accompanying papers, marked A, B, and C.

The estimate of the expenses of this bureau, as given in the tabular statement marked A, is in accordance with the laws therein referred to.

The estimate of pay of civil officers, inspectors of timber, clerks, and draughtsmen, in tabular statement B, has been reduced to the lowest practicable limit, and the services of these persons cannot be dispensed with, unless the navy yards are closed; for, if materials are received and expended, and labor performed, proper accounts must be kept. Competent persons can be obtained for less at an annual salary than at a daily pay.

The estimate marked C, for the maintenance of the navy in commission, for the preservation of vessels in ordinary and on the stocks, and for material and labor in navy yards, has been reduced to the lowest sum with which the number of men authorized by law can be kept afloat; and should any serious accidents occur, and extraordinary repairs become necessary, this sum will not be sufficient. By reason of the reduction of the hours of labor directed by law, the cost of work in navy yards will be increased from what it has been heretofore.

In consequence of the reduction of the appropriations for the past year, the work on all new vessels has been suspended, except on the four small vessels referred to in the last annual report from this bureau. Three of these vessels are now launched.

The repairing of vessels has been strictly limited to the few necessary to maintain the squadrons abroad, as the returning vessels are laid up without repairs. It would be ultimate economy to place these vessels in efficient condition as they return from long cruises, for the defects in-

crease very rapidly as their repair is postponed.

The enormous loss arising from building ships with unseasoned timber has been adverted to repeatedly in the reports of this bureau, and in order that a seasoned supply may be gradually accumulated, a special appropriation of about \$500,000, for two or three successive years, would be necessary. No private party, building ships for their own use, as the government does, could afford to build them of green timber. For many years it was the policy of the government to anticipate these wants, but the materials then provided have been used long since, and, though often recommended, no special appropriation for replacing them has been made, and the annual appropriations have sufficed only for the expenses of the current year.

The necessity for proper tools and workshops in the present navy yards still continues, and the requisite improvements to place them in anything near a condition to enable us to maintain our standing as a naval power of the first class will demand, for the purposes of this bureau, not less than from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, the expenditure of which could be judiciously extended through three or four years.

To maintain our position as a naval power, the number of our ships, both abroad and at home, should be increased. The best vessels we have, as regards material of construction, were built a few years before the war, and, though built from better material than we now have, are

fast perishing; and those built since will depreciate much more rapidly. In three or four years they will scarcely be worth repairing, and the cost of repairs, if they be made, will be much beyond the real value of the vessels. If arrangements are not early made to replace them, emergencies may arise in which the time necessary to put them in order may be far more valuable and important than any expenditure of money.

For ordinary purposes, and in times of peace, wooden vessels will be necessary; indeed, as long as other naval powers have them, but they must ultimately be superseded for purposes of war by heavily armored vessels built of iron, for if built of wood they will be found far more costly in the end, and unfit for use when their services are most needed.

As an unarmed wooden vessel cannot engage an armed one, they must be enabled to insure their safety by speed, and great sacrifices must be made in other respects to insure this quality in the highest practicable

The wooden vessels now on the stocks should be launched gradually, and others should be built to take their places, remaining on the stocks to season not less than three years, though built of the best material that can now be obtained. The completion of the three large class sloops affect, and of the six vessels of the same class now on the stocks, will cost, as far as appertains to this bureau, about \$2,250,000.

The four wooden armored turret vessels yet remain on the stocks, which will, in some measure, retard the decay attendant on the unseasoned timber of which they are built. The iron armored vessels were all built

by contract, and are rapidly decaying.

We have no conveniences or appliances whatever for the construction of the hulls of iron armored vessels, of which navies for aggressive warfare must hereafter be mainly composed; and the experience of other nations shows that the preparation of the plans and the construction of such vessels require from three to four years, so that in the event of a war with a naval power already possessed of these formidable vessels, as many are, we would be found wholly unprepared, from our vessels having become useless.

To be properly constructed, these vessels must be built by the government, and League island, situated in fresh water, possesses many advantages as a location for the necessary shops for the construction of the hulls and preparation of the iron plating, both of which appertain to this bureau. Preparations for the repairs of this class of vessels should

be made at other yards.

The shops in the steam department in several of the yards can, with some additions, manufacture their machinery, but for the use of this bureau in the construction of the hulls, everything has to be provided.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL, Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 22, 1868.

SIR: In the following statement I have the honor to lay before the department the principal operations of this bureau during the past year. They have been restricted to the least practicable, in accordance with

the late legislation of Congress for the navy, and from the necessity of confining them within the excessively small appropriation made, the effective value of which was seriously diminished by the reduced amount of labor obtained in the shops of the navy yards, resulting from the law passed at the last session of Congress, making eight hours a day's work in these shops, instead of ten hours as formerly. This law virtually rereduced the money granted twenty per centum, compared with the grants of previous years; so small, indeed, was the appropriation for the purposes of this bureau, that scarely any repairs could be made on the machinery of steamers returned from cruises. All that could be done was to protect it from further deterioration, and large sums will be required to put it in condition for sea service. The same cause has deferred the completion of new machinery already far advanced.

The usual yearly contracts for navy yard supplies were not made, owing to the smallness of the appropriation, and the consumption has been principally restricted to those remaining in store at the commencement of the fiscal year. By sending from one navy yard to another wherever there was excess and deficiency, and by the utmost frugality of administration, the supplies left from the previous year, have been

made sufficient for the greatly reduced amount of work done.

Of the eight pairs of engines designed by this bureau, and nearly sufficiently finished for erection in the vessels of the Algoma class, one pair is being placed in the Algoma, at the Charlestown navy yard, and another pair in the Kenosho, in the Brooklyn navy yard. The machinery of these two vessels will be ready for service early in 1869. They are small screw sloops of war, intended to replace larger ones, because of the less cost of maintaining them in commission. Their engines have cylinders of 50 inches diameter, with 42 inches stroke of piston. A third pair of these engines is proceeding very slowly to completion at the Brooklyn navy yard, for the duplicate vessel Omaha, constructed at the Philadelphia navy yard, and will be placed in her in time to enable her to be used as a next successor to a larger vessel.

At the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, navy yard, the screw gunboat Nantasket is receiving the machinery designed for her by this bureau. The engines are the duplicates of those of the Resaca and Swatara, vessels which have long been in service. The cylinders are 36 inches in diame-

ter and have a stroke of piston of 3 feet.

The only vessels on whose machinery repairs have been completed are the screw gunboats Nipsic at the Washington navy yard, and the Yantic at the Norfolk navy yard, both being required for immediate service. Repairs are very slowly progressing on the machinery of the paddle-wheel steamer Saranac, at the Mare Island havy yard, and on that of the screw sloop Juniata at the Philadelphia navy yard. The repairs on the machinery of the screw frigate Lancaster, at the Norfolk navy yard, have been entirely suspended, but they are in so advanced a condition that two months will complete them, and the vessel could not receive her other equipments in a less time.

Of the screw machinery designed by this bureau for twenty sloops, and contracted for by private establishments in 1863, during the height of the war, to be constructed in from ten to eighteen months, that for seven vessels still remains uncompleted, but is so far advanced as to make its delivery certain within the present fiscal year. The engines of this machinery have cylinders of 60 inches diameter, with 3-feet stroke of piston. The vessels fitted with them by the contractors during the present year, in pursuance of the contracts made in 1863, are the Mosholu, Pushmataha, and Minnetonka. The contract trials of the machinery of

these vessels, which were made with the vessels secured to the wharf, proved satisfactory; the great expense of putting them in commission

prevented any trials at sea.

None of the vessels of this class have had a sea trial with maximum steam power. Those in commission are supplied, from economical motives, with only half the necessary complement of firemen and coalheavers for such a test, and have generally steamed with only half the boilers in use, and a consumption of coal below the maximum even for that half. The Contoccook on one occasion, when all her boilers were in use, though burning coal below their maximum rate, made, under steam alone, in smooth water and a light breeze, 13 geographical miles per hour, which is precisely the speed she was calculated to have for a maximum. During her late passage (October 4, 1868) from Hampton Roads to New York she made with two of her four main boilers, and without the superheaters, 10 geographical miles per hour under steam alone and against a strong head wind and sea.

Of the five large sloops for which the machinery was begun in 1863. there are now completed the Madawaska, Wampanoag, Ammonusuc, and Neshaminy, leaving the Pompanoosuc still unfinished. Of these vessels the hulls of the first two are duplicates, and of the last three are triplicates. The machinery of all was constructed by contract with private establishments, and with the exception of that of the Madawaska. was designed by this bureau, and consists for each vessel of two engines geared to make one double stroke of the piston to every 2.04 revolutions of the same shaft. The cylinders are 100 inches in diameter, and have a 4-foot stroke of piston. The engines of the Madawaska were designed by Mr. John Ericsson, and are of the vibrating-lever type, according to his patent. The cylinders are 100 inches in diameter, and the pistons have a stroke of 4 feet. They are connected directly with the screw shaft. The boilers of the Madawaska were designed by this bureau, and are the exact duplicates of those of the Wampanoag. It will thus be seen that the Madawaska and Wampanoag have duplicate hulls and boilers, and differ only in the engines, which, though of the same sized cylinders, are geared in the latter and direct action in the former. In the engines of the Wampanoag, the steam is cut off at two-thirds of the stroke of the piston from the commencement; and it was intended that it should be cut off at two-fifths in the Madawaska, that being the point always adopted by Mr. Ericsson in his previous constructions, but before the completion of the work, he changed it to three fifths of the stroke of the piston, leaving only the remaining two-fifths to be performed by the expausion of the steam, thus adopting the standard of the bureau. The intention of the navy department was to make a practical test of the relative efficiency of the two types of engines, the hulls and boilers being identical.

At the same time (1863) the department contracted for the Chattanoogs. She was to be completed in 15 months, and both hull and machinery were designed by the contractors, the hull by Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, and the machinery by Merrick & Sons, of the same city. The Idaho was also contracted for at about the same time, and, like the Chattanooga, the hull and machinery were to be designed by the contractors. Mr. Steers, of New York, designed the hull, and Mr. E. N. Dickerson, of the same city, the machinery. All these vessels were constructed for high speed, the least expected being 15 geographical miles per hour.

The Madawaska, the Chattanooga, and the Idaho were built in competition with the Wampanoag class, with a view to ascertain if better results

could be obtained by machinery designed by private contractors than by the bureau.

Of these vessels full power steam trials have been made at sea under steam alone, that is without assistance from sails, with the Idaho, Madawaska, Chattanooga, and Wampanoag. The conditions of the trials were in all as nearly as possible the same, and the principal results will be found in the following table. They are very instructive, and furnish a complete refutation to the many false accounts and misrepresentations which have been circulated about them. In the case of the Madawaska, with Mr. Ericsson's engines, the 41 hours of her sea trial were not consecutive, but are the aggregate of 16 hours, 91 hours, and 151 hours. The 16 hours was the longest consecutive time the engines could be operated, and after that they had to be stopped to cool the journals, key up, and generally re-adjust. The 24 consecutive hours of the trials of the Idaho, with Mr. Dickerson's machinery, and Chattanooga, with Merrick & Son's machinery, were as long a time as their engines would endure under the pressure used. That their speed, as well as that of the Madawaska, was so much less than it should have been, is due to the want of durability in the engines, and not to the want of steam. The boilers of all these vessels would have supplied a very large additional amount to what was used. The geared engines of the Wampanoag, on the contrary, never heated nor gave any trouble of any kind, and would have worked at a considerably greater power could the coal have been supplied as fast as it could be burned. The speed of that vessel was limited simply from the want of a sufficient number of coal heavers to place the coal on the fire-room floor as fast as the furnaces would consume it. It was in view of this fact solely that in designing engines to develop a great power for the large vessels of the Wampanoag class which were to have an unprecedented speed, the bureau adopted the geared type, notwithstanding its heavier weight and the larger space occupied by it. With this type the greatest powers can be developed for an indefinite period without injury to the engines, and their superior durability and certainty far overbalance, and particularly for war steamers, all the objections to their space and weight. If, however, the greater economy of fuel obtainable with them, and of stores, be considered, it will be found that within a given space in the vessel allotted to machinery and coal for the propulsion of the vessel during a considerable time at a given speed, higher results in every way will be obtained by the geared type. This has been demonstrated by all the competitive trials made by the department, and, as far as I can learn, by the experience of the world. No approach to the Wampanoag, either in speed or economy of fuel, or length of time of steaming at a high rate of speed, has ever been made. Indeed, so unexampled is her success that the engineering journals of England have boldly questioned the veracity of the captain by inventing the statement that the speed was obtained by the assistance of sails, with a strong wind abaft the beam, not knowing how else to account for it, and they declare the speed impossible under any other circumstances. It is, of course, well known here that not any canvas was carried; in fact could not be carried at the speed, as was shown in after trials, for when it was attempted to ascertain the vessel's speed under steam and sail combined, the sail was carried aback with a strong wind on the quarter; in other words, the vessel's speed was so great under steam alone that the velocity of the wind was insufficient to add more power.

Data and results of the sea trials at maximum speed of the competitive steamers Idaho, Chattanooga, Madawaska, and Wampanoag, under steam alone.

15, 670 170, 670 188, 188 18, 288 18, 288 18, 43 trong brees 132. 8 4, 948 PE Rough. ž Madawaska. Jan. 14, 1967 10, 700. 10, 10. 918 50, 45 87, 58 Chattanoogs. Aug. 17, 1866 28282 Light breeze. 396. Smooth. dabo. Extreme breadth of the vessel on load water line, in feet and inches
Hean demayth of the vessel during the trial. In feet and inches
Greatest immersel the transverse section of vessel as the mean draught during the trial, in agazes feet.
Displacement of the vessel as her mean draught during the trial, in tons
Rasio of the length to the breadth
Rasio of the displacement to its etremmeribing parallelopipedon Kind of wind Length of the vessel on load water line from forward edge of rabbet of stem to after side of stempost, in feet and inches.... Angle from abead made by the wind with the vessel's keel, in degrees. Number of pounds of coal consumed per hour Number of pounds of coal consumed per hour per square foot of grate surface Proportion of throttle valve open. Fraction of stroke of platon completed when the steam was cut off. Vacuum in condener in inches of mercury Steam pressure, per indicutor, per square inch of platon........ Horse power developed by the auxiliary engines supplying the condensing water, (estimated)..... Number of square feet of grate surface in the bollers State of the sea. Temperature of the feed-water in degrees of Fabranheit Number of double strokes of engines" pistons made per minute Steam pressure in the bollers, in pounds per square inch above the atmosphere................................. indicated borse power developed by the engines. Pounds of coal consumed per hour per indicated horse-power Speed of the vessel per hour in geographical miles Duration of the trial in consecutive bours fotal indicated horse-power developed of commencing the trial

The models of all the above vessels were designed purely for speed. Assuming them to be equally well designed for that purpose, the area of their greatest immersed transverse sections may be taken as the measure of their resistances, and the area of their grate surface may be taken as the measure of their boiler power. In this view, the boiler power, relatively to resistance of vessel, will compare as follows, namely: Idaho, 0.653 square feet of grate surface per square foot of greatest immersed transverse section; Chattanooga, 1.832 square feet of grate surface per square foot of greatest immersed transverse section; Wampanoag, 1.523 square feet of grate surface per square foot of greatest immersed transverse section.

Now, as the results in function of boiler power should be measured by the cubes of the speeds, divided by the boiler power per square foot of greatest immersed transverse section, they will compare as follows,

namely:

Idaho	1.0000
Chattanooga	
Madawaska	1.5322
Wampanoag	

From the above comparison it will be seen that the performances of the Chattanooga and the Madawaska were about equal, and 50 per centum better than that of the Idaho; while the performance of the Wampanoag was over three and a half times better than that of the Idado, and two and one-third times better than those of the Chattanooga and Madawaska.

In making this comparison, I have taken the area of the boiler grate. surface as the measure of what ought to be the capacity of the machinery to produce effective power, particularly as it is objected to the machinery designed by this bureau that a larger area of grate surface is employed in proportion to effect produced than by other designers. Such a comparison, while rigorously accurate, involves no technicalities and admits of no mystifying, as the meanest capacity can understand that equal areas of grate surface should consume equal quantities of the same coal in equal time; and that this equality of consumption should furnish equal quantities of steam if the boilers were equally economical, and that equal quantities of steam should produce equal effective powers if the steam were used with equal efficiency. The speeds, in the respective cases, are those given by the line officers of the deck who logged the vessels every half hour, besides noting the speed by shore marks. The area of grate surface represents, in effect, the quantity of boiler placed in the vessel and, ceteris paribus, the quantity of power, while the cube of the vessel's speed represents the effect produced.

But not only is there an immense superiority on the part of the Wampanoag's machinery in the *pro rata* effect produced, but the same is also true of the economy with which it was produced. To make this comparison we will divide the cubes of the speeds by the weight of coal consumed per hour per square foot of area of the vessel's greatest immersed

transverse sections. The results will be as follows:

Idaho	1.0000
Chattanooga	1.7109
Madawaska	1.9389
Wampanoag	3.9322
** umpumoug	•

The above comparison shows that while the Chattanooga and Madawaska, respectively, gave economic results 71 and 54 per centum greater

than the Idaho, the Wampanaog gave economic results nearly four times greater than the Idaho, and over twice that given by the Madawaska, and over two and a quarter times that given by the Chattanooga.

The Idaho's boilers were of the water-tube type, according to the patent of Mr. E. N. Dickerson. The engines were in two pairs, connected directly to two shafts, and had cylinders 30 inches in diameter, with an 8-feet stroke of piston; each pair driving independently a screw propeller placed under the counter of the vessel.

The Chattanooga's boilers were of the usual horizontal fire-tube type; the engines were of the usual back-action kind, connected directly to the screw shaft, and had cyilnders 84 inches in diameter, with a 3-feet stroke of piston.

The boilers of all four vessels were provided with superheaters, and

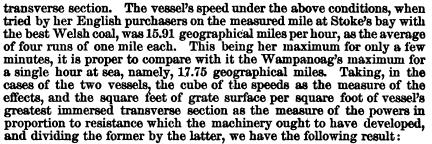
the engines were fitted with surface condensers.

It may be satisfactory to compare the performance of the Wampanoes with that of the British royal mail steamers running between Holyhead and Dublin, a distance of 651 statute miles or 56.83 geographical miles. These vessels were intended to be the fastest in the world, and were constructed under a guarantee to average 20 miles an hour; they are propelled by paddle wheels driven by a pair of engines with cylinders 98 inches in diameter and having 6 feet 6 inches stroke of piston. The boilers have 677 square feet of grate surface. The hull, built by Mr. Samuda from the designs of Mr. Lang, is 327 feet long on the load line, and 35 feet extreme breadth; the greatest immersed transverse section is 336 square feet, and the displacement is 1,900 tons. From these figures it will be seen that the length of the hull was 9.345 times its breadth. Its lines are excessively fine, and to propel it each square foot of greatest immersed transverse area has 2.015 square feet of grate surface. It has not only a greater length proportionally to breadth, and a sharper model than the Wampanoag's hull, but it has a great deal more boiler-grate surface proportionally to its greatest immersed transverse section, having 2.015 square feet, while the Wampanoag has only 1.523 square feet; in other words, the mail steamer has one-third more boiler in proportion to its greatest immersed transverse section than the Wampanoag. average time of the mail steamer for 4,000 passages was three hours 55 minutes, which gives a speed of 14.51 geographical miles per hour. Making the comparison between the vessels as before, taking the square feet of grate surface per square foot of greatest immersed transverse section for the measure of the power that is due to the quantity of boiler, and the cubes of the speeds as the measure of the effects actually produced, we have the following results.

That is, the performance of the Wampanoag, in proportion of boiler to

vessel, was double that of the royal mail steamer.

The largest and fastest merchant ocean steamer ever built in America was the Adriatic, of the Collins line. The hull was 343 feet 10 inches long on the load water-line, from the forward edge of the rabbet of the stern to the after side of the sternport, the extreme breadth on the load water line was 50 feet, making the length 6.877 times the beam. The greatest immersed transverse section was 880 square feet, and the displacement was 5,233 tons. It was propelled by paddle wheels driven by two oscillating engines, with cylinders 101 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 12 feet. The boilers contained 1,056 square feet of grate surface, or 1.2 square foot per square foot of vessel's greatest immersed



Adriatic..... Wampanoag..... 1.094

Showing about 9½ per centum superiority for the Wampanoag.

It is needless to multiply these examples, although many more could be given; the same general result follows the application of the same principle of comparison. They all show that for the production of equal speed, the bureau employs a less quantity of boiler in proportion to resistance of vessel, than other designers who have attempted the same

high speed, but failed in its accomplishment.

The four large vessels already described, namely, the Idaho, Chattanooga, Madawaska, and Wampanoag, are not the only ones in which competitive machinery has been tried by the department. The Saco, Yantic, Pequot, Shawmut, Nyack and Nipsic, are duplicate gunboats, in which the machinery of the last three was designed by this bureau. The machinery of the Saco was designed by Mr. Corliss, that of the Yantic by Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, and that of the Pequot by Mr. William Wright. Of these, the machinery of the Saco proved a total failure, and had to be removed from the vessel, while the Yantic's and Pequot's machinery have given inferior results to that of the remaining three vessels. The engines of all these vessels were fitted with surface condensers, but the boilers were without superheaters.

The Quinnebaug, a very large gunboat, was fitted with competitive machinery to that of the duplicate gunboats Swatara and Resaca, designed by this bureau. The Quinnebaug's machinery was imported from England, and consists of two pairs of engines driving twin screws. The diameter of the cylinder is 38 inches, and the stroke of the piston is 21

inches. The boiler grate surface is 114 square feet.

The machinery of the Swatara and Resaca consists of one pair of engines driving a single screw. The cylinders are 36 inches in diameter, and have a three-feet stroke of piston. The boilers contain 210 square

feet of grate surface.

The space occupied in the Quinnebaug and in the Swatara by the machinery and a given weight of fuel is precisely the same; but in the former vessel there is a much greater quantity of engine, while in the latter there is a much greater quantity of boiler. In the former the steam is cut off at one-fourth the stroke of the piston from the commencement, leaving the remaining three-fourths to be performed by the expan-In the latter the steam is cut off at six-tenths of the stroke of the piston from the commencement, leaving the remaining four-tenths to be performed by the expansion. The Swatara's machinery was nearly completed, ready for erection in the vessel, when the contract for the Quinnebaug's was made, and the contractors were informed of the exact dimensions and arrangement of the machinery against which they were They were, however, of opinion that their quantity of grate surface, cutting the steam off at one-fourth the stroke, and propelling the

vessel with twin screws, would give a greater speed result, and a greater economy, than the bureau's quantity of grate surface, cutting the steam off at six-tenths of the stroke of the piston, and propelling the vessel by

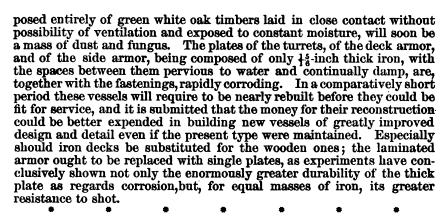
a single screw.

The Swatara, when tried near Hampton Roads, made a speed of exactly 12 geographical miles per hour, while the highest result obtained from the Quinnebaug, in New York harbor, was seven geographical miles per hour, both vessels burning the same kind of coal, and being tried under the same conditions as nearly as possible. Measuring the results by the cube of the speeds, and the boiler power by the grate surface, they compare as follows, viz., Quinnebaug, 1.000; Swatara, 2.735. Or the performance of the Swatara, in proportion to boiler power, exceeded that of the Quinnebaug nearly 22 times. In fact, the machinery of the latter was an abject failure both in power and economy. The engines of both vessels had surface condensers, and the boilers were fitted with superheaters.

During the four years, extending from 1861 to 1865, the bureau designed machinery for 46 paddle-wheel vessels and 79 screw steamers; total, 125 steamers. In dimensions these vessels ranged from 500 to 3,500 tons. It furnished not only the most minutely detailed specifications, but the general plans and working drawings. All this machinery has proven very satisfactory, working durably and economically, and giving the vessels largely increased speed over what was previously obtained from the same quantity of mashinery, or could be produced by competitive machinery. In addition to the above the bureau has designed the alterations and furnished the working drawings for the repairs of a great deal of old machinery, and it has designed much which has not yet been executed owing to the sudden cessation of the war.

The system now universally employed in ventilating the monitors was invented by this bureau. The original Monitor had no provision of any kind whatever for ventilation, and, after her battle with the Merrimac, at Hampton Roads, she was brought to the Washington navy yard in order that this important omission might be supplied. So utterly deficient was she in ventilation that the cooking galley had to be removed to the deck, and the vessel was, in effect, uninhabitable. The designer of the Monitor having apparently no plan to propose, this bureau, by order of the department, devised the system which, with slight and obvious modifications to suit local details, has substantially been used in all succeeding vessels of this type. The "log cabin," as it was termed, of the succeeding vessels of this type. The "log cabin," as it was termed, of the original Monitor, was adopted for the receiving air-pipe down which the air was drawn by a large fan-blower, worked by an independent steam engine, and driven through delivery pipes into the apartments of the The "log cabin" was the original of the "impregnable ventilator," and the system proving a complete success, there only remained to adapt it to other vessels.

The attention of the department is respectfully directed to the condition of the iron-clads. The machinery of these vessels requires large sums annually to protect it, nor even with this great and increasing expenditure can deterioration be prevented. The corrosion of the boilers, especially in the water-bottoms, progresses rapidly, notwithstanding every care, and in a few years they will be unserviceable. As they occupy the entire height between the keelsons and the lower side of the deck timbers they cannot be repaired in the vessel, and as no boiler hatches were provided by the designer the solid timber deck and its iron plating over them must be removed that they may be taken out. The expense of such removal and that of the replacement will be enormous. The corrosion of the iron hulls, particularly on the inaccessible portions of the inside is steadily advancing, and the decks and backing of the side armor, com-



The machinery, constructed under contracts with private parties in 1863, and guaranteed to be completed in from ten to eighteen months, but only now just finished, four years after the date it should have been delivered, is being stored in the navy yards ready to be placed in the vessels for which it was designed whenever the department orders their construction. The ships can be built in a few months, but the machinery requires a much longer time, and enough should always be on hand for at least a dozen vessels. There is no more now in store than is prudent to have. The vessels that ought to be constructed during the next year would take all these spare engines.

During the past year the shops of this bureau in the navy yards of Kittery, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Mare island have been put in as efficient condition as the appropriations would allow, for the construction and repair of steam machinery. In those yards, with the present shops and tools, the department, in any emergency, could manufacture more steam machinery than it could obtain from all the private establishments in the country; and it could be manufactured at a greatly less cost and of a much superior quality, both as regards design and execution. In the event of war, the limited resources of the private shops would, for a considerable time, be absorbed in the fitting out of privateers, and any government work they might obtain would, notwithstanding the terms of the contracts, be postponed to the work of individuals, as during the late insurrection.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the department how desirable it is to at once commence the preparation of League Island for an immense naval workshop, in which the largest iron iron-clads and their machinery can be constructed from the pig metal. Such an establishment must be had. It will necessarily be of very slow growth, and there is no time to lose in beginning it. The location of League island combines in itself every advantage for the purpose; nature has signally adapted it, and requires but little aid from art.

The estimates for the next fiscal year will be found in the accompanying papers marked A, B, and C. These estimates are the lowest for which the necessary operations of the bureau can be performed on the basis of a service of 8,500 men, and include no provision for extraordinary contingences. Should such occur, an increased expenditure will be unavoidable.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, sir, your obedient servant, B. F. ISHERWOOD,

Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1868.

SIE: I have the honor to submit the following estimates and statements, marked A to G, inclusive, in compliance with your order of July 28, 1868:

DECREASE OF STORES ON HAND.

In conformity to the legislation of the last Congress reducing the naval force, this bureau, under your direction, has been decreasing the supplies on hand, by sales at auction, as rapidly as was consistent with the interests of the government.

DEPOTS AT ST. PAUL DE LOANDO AND PANAMA.

The discontinuance of the depot at St. Paul de Loando having been rendered advisable by the diminution in the number of vessels visiting the coast of Africa, the necessary measures have been taken to effect this purpose. From the same cause it has become practicable to save the expense of a depot on shore at Panama, by transferring the stores to the permanent storeship now there, which will furnish ample facilities for supplying the present needs of the navy in that quarter.

SAILORS' CLOTHING.

While using due diligence to carry out every measure of economy, I earnestly recommend a more just and liberal system of supplying clothing to the sailors than that which has heretofore existed. From the early days of the navy it has been the practice to add ten per cent. to the contract price of clothing when issued to the men; and though this has not more than met the unavoidable losses from various causes, it seems to be an unfair addition to the absolutely necessary expenses of a class so ill-paid as are the sailors of our navy. Feeling confident that if the case was understood a more generous policy would be regarded by Congress as both just and judicious, I would state that while the soldier is gratuitously supplied by government with his clothing, the sailor is obliged to procure by purchase his own outfit of bedding and uniform clothing.

In order to secure the health and creditable appearance of the crews of national vessels, it has always been found necessary to prescribe, by regulation, the sailor's outfit, which comprises more than 20 articles, the aggregate cost of which, at present prices, is about \$85. This, when added to the usual cash allowance of from \$40 to \$60, according to the rating of the sailor, brings him largely in debt to the government. Most of the men commence their cruise with a debt of \$100 or more, which is to be deducted from their future wages; and this to sailor—a large majority of whom receive but from \$14 to \$20 a month—is both discouraging and demoralizing and gives great temptation to desertion.

Instead of an increase of wages, I would suggest that some portion of the needed articles be supplied gratuitously to the sailor.

PAY OF CLERKS AT NAVAL STATIONS

The inadequacy of the pay of clerks to paymasters and inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at naval stations bears heavily upon a



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

most deserving class of officers. Their duties are very arduous and they are often necessarily intrusted with large sums of money or with much valuable public property, yet their compensation is less than that of the clerks in all other departments of the navy yards, as well as of the master mechanics and the foremen employed in the same yards.

I earnestly recommend that the clerks in the pay department be placed on an equality with other clerks at naval stations as far as compensation

is concerned.

COOPERAGE AT CHARLESTOWN.

I beg leave again to recommend the erection of a separate cooperage at the Charlestown navy yard, where it is needed for the greater safety of much valuable public property.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, October 29, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with your directions of July 28th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report, together with estimates of the amount required for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

The following tabular statements of sick, &c., are compiled from the reports of sick from the different naval stations within the United States, and from vessels on home and foreign stations, for the year ending

December 31, 1867:

Statement of sick, compiled from reports of sick from the naval stations in the United States, and from vessels in commission on home and foreign stations, for the year ending December 31, 1867.

Hospitals.	Remaining sick Decem- ber 31, 1866,	Admitted in 1867.	Discharged in 1867.	Died in 1867.	Total treated in 1867.	Remaining sick December 31, 1867.	Percentage of deaths to whole number of cases treated.
Chelsea New York Philadelphia Anuapolis Washington Norfolk Pensacola	56 154 19 49 39 27 43	232 431 139 1, 459 170 219 205	245 463 112 1, 486 162 209 219	9 21 14 11 8 5	288 585 158 1,508 209 246 248	34 101 32 11 39 32 7	X
Total	387	2, 855	2,896	90	3, 242	256	. 0277

_ 3

Statement of sick, &c.—Continued.

Receiving ships.	Average number on beard during the year 1867.	Remaining sick December 31, 1866.	Admitted in 1867.	Discharged in 1867.	Died in 1867.	Total treated in 1867.	Remaining sick December 31, 1867.	Percentage of deaths to whole number of enses treated.
Portsmouth, N. H	201	4 16	270 434	268 G 32	1	274	5 17	
Boston	524 832	16	359	351	2	450 368	15	
Philadelphia	441 128	6	278	243	34	284	7	
Baltimore	128	7	159	165	1	166		
Norfolk	285	7 3	363	359	1	370	10	
Pensacola	137	10	70 75	73		85		
Mound City, Ill	25 47	1	15	15		73 85 16	i	
Total	2,620	70	2,016	1,980	47	2, 086	59	.02

Statement of sick, &c.—Continued.

Navy yards, &c.	Remaining sick December 31, 1866.	Admitted in 1867.	Discharged in 1867.	Died in 1867.	Total treated in 1867.	Remaining sick Decem- ber 31, 1867,	Percentage of deaths to whole number of cases treated.
Portsmouth, N. H	16	395	395	3	411	13	
Boston	6	340	341	*******	346	5	
New York	11	474	470	******	485	15	
Philadelphia	13	206 637	206 637	1 1	211 650	1 31 1	
Washington	8	309	304	2 1	317	11	
Norfolk	1	351	346	1 1	352	19	
Mound City, 111	20	121	118	5	141	18	
Naval Observatory	3	54	52	1.11.11	57	3	
Bay Point S. C.		23	22	1	23		
Naval Observatory		199	194	3	199	2	
Total	83	3, 109	3, 085	17	3, 192	90	, 0050

Summary of vessels in commission at sea, 1867.

Average number on board during the year 1867	10,862
Remaining sick, December 31, 1866	399
Admitted in 1867	11,832
Discharged in 1867	11,730
Died in 1867	
Total treated in 1867	12,231
Remaining sick, December 31, 1867	295
Percentage of cases to number of persons on board	1.12
Percentage of deaths to number of persons on board	.018
Percentage of deaths to number of cases treated	.016



RECAPITULATION.

	Aggregate number of officers and men on bourd vessels in 1867.	Remaining sick De- cember 31, 1866,	Admitted in 1867.	Discharged in 1867.	Died in 1867.	Total treated in 1867.	Remaining sick De- cember 31, 1867.	Proportion of cases to number of persons on board.	Proportion of deaths to whole number of per- sons on board vessels.	Percentage of deaths to whole number of per- sons treated.
Hospitals		387	2, 855	2,896	90	3, 242	256			. 0277
Navy yards, &c		83	3, 109	3, 085	17	3, 192	90			. 0055
Receiving ships	2,620	70	2,016	1,980	47	2,086	59	1.21	.017	. 022
Vessels in commission at sea	10, 862	399	11,832	11, 730	206	12, 231	295	1.12	. 018	.016
Total	13, 482	939	19, 812	19, 691	360	20, 751	700	1. 53	. 026	. 017

At the close of the year 1866 there remained under treatment 939 cases; during the year 1867 there occurred 19,812 cases of disease, injury, &c., making a total of 20,751 cases treated during the year, of which number 360 died, 19,691 were returned to duty or discharged the service, leaving 700 cases under treatment at the end of the year 1867.

The average strength of the navy (officers, seamen, marines, engineer service and coast survey included) for the year 1867, as nearly as can

be ascertained, was about 13,482.

The proportion of cases admitted to the whole number of persons in the service was about 1.53; or each person was on the sick list 1 53-100 times during the year. The proportion of deaths to the whole number in the service was .026, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number of cases is .017, or less than two per cent.

The total number of deaths from all causes reported at the Navy Department from October 1, 1867, to September 30, 1868, is 315.

Tables showing complement, rate of mortality, &c., on board of 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th rate vessels in different squadrons during the year 1867.

		•			
Squadron.	Vossel.	Rate.	Comple- ment.	Number of deaths.	Daily aver- age sick list.
North Atlantic squadron	Susquebanna	Pirst	342	9	۱
••••	De Soto	Second	178	9	
	Mahaska	Third	139	28*	1 3
	8aco	Fourth	103	2	1
South Atlantic squadron	Guerriere	First	434	3	16
	Pawnee	Second	272	9	
	Shamokin	Third	140	2	
	Huron	Fourth	92	2 ,	Í
European squadron	Franklin	First	721	1	1 11
	Canandaigua	Second	200		1
	Swatara		168		1 4
	Frolic	Fourth	113	1	8
North Pacific squadron	Pepsacola	Second	296		ء ا
rotte I acmo squaetomitini	Ossipee		207		9
	Resaca		143	194	1 6
	Saginaw		58		1
South Pacific squadron	Powhatan	First	364	4	l e
	Waterco	Third	160	2	
	Dacotah	Third	179	3	
	Nyack	Fourth	127		3
Asiatie squadron	Hartford	Second	373	8	24
	Shenandoah	Second	229	2	7
	Oneida	Third	172		1
	Supply	Fourth	100	2	4

^{*}The large number of deaths reported, owing to epidemic of yellow fever on board.

Summary of prevalent forms of disease on home and foreign service for the year ending December 31, 1867.

		Febrile disease.	leesse.	Diseases o	f digest-	Diseases of digest. Diseases of respira-	respira		of elrea-	Diseases of circu- Diseases of brain & Diseases of cutane	brain &	Diseases of our sad	outane-
Squadron.	number of			IVO System.	rem.	tory system.	arem.	satory system.	yawan.	nervous system.	yacam.	system.	
	men.	Canes treated.	Destha	Cases treated.	Deaths.	Cases treated.	Desthe.	Oners treated.	Deaths	Cases treated.	Deaths.	Cases treated.	Deaths.
Morth Atlantic South Atlantic Burporan North Prefic South Prefic Adark Rivetal service Sheetal and practice ablac Coast Survey	24	1, 708 110 1133 253 255 255 88 88 136	68 	257 277 277 279 181	00-8-8-	976 131 130 157 157 130	ಟ್ ಣ ⊶ಬಬಚ	8222220	ra	និខនខងដងខ.	nn ⊣	200 100 100 100 110 110	
Total	10, 802	2, 808	130	2,064	B	1,173	8	Si	ю	433	7	1,466	

Summary of prevalent forms of disease on home and foreign service, &c.—Continued.

Bquadron.	Aggregate number of	Diseases of fibrous, osseous, and muscular system.	seares of fibrous, osseous, and mus- cular system.	Diseases of serous and absorben system.	f serous sorbent	Diseases of genito- urinary organs.	genito-	Malignant dis-		Diseases of the eye Wounds and inju-	the eye	Wounds and	ed inja-	Total.	-1
•	men.	Canen trauked.	Deaths	Canes treated.	Deaths.	Caues treated.	Douths	Cases treated.	Deaths.	Cases	Deatha	Cases treated.	Deaths	Cases treated.	Doaths.
North Atlantic South Atlantic South Atlantic European North Pacific South Pacific South Pacific Sperial service School and practice ships Coast Survey	9, 571 1, 5, 2, 1, 1, 5, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	150 103 147 149 149 55		n av-no-		5 2 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		82128 8228 8328 836 836 836 836 836 836 836 836 836 83		#583 ± 585#		305 8231 128 8236 127 127 130	440 4-Q	2, 25, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	100
Total	10,862	828	<u>а</u>	æ	•	1, 308		195	-	287	1	1,574	92	18,831	2

The foregoing tabular statements are based upon the reports of sick

from all naval stations and vessels during the year.

Reports of 117 vessels, with an aggregate of 13,482 officers and men, are on file in this office for the year 1867.

INSANE OF THE NAVY.		
On the 30th of September, 1867, there remained under treats the government asylum for the insane near this city:	nen	t in
5 officers, 1 petty officer, 3 marines, 4 seamen, 3 landsmen, and 2 beneficiaries	18	
During the year ending September 30, 1868, there were admitted:	44	
4 officers, 4 seamen, 1 landsman, 1 marine, and 1 late seaman	11	
Total number under treatment during the year The discharges in the course of the year were:		29
By recovery, 1 officer, 2 seamen, 1 marine	4 1 4	٠
Total	_	9
Leaving in the institution on the 30th September, 1868: 6 officers, 5 seamen, 4 landsmen, 3 marines, 1 beneficiary, and 1 late seaman.	=	20
NAVAL HOSPITAL FUND.		
Naval hospitals are supplied exclusively from this fund, when maintained by a monthly deduction of twenty (20) cents from the		

maintained by a monthly deduction of twenty (20) cents from the pay of officers, seamen, and marines, the transfer of the pensions of such persons as commute their pensions for support in the Naval Asylum, and of the cost price of the rations of sick subsisted in hospitals. Its condition is represented as follows:

Balance on hand October 1, 1867	\$ 397 ,726	77
1, 1868		51
naval laboratory to vessels and navy yards, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868	20,814	69
Podrost omografia over del franco Ostabor 1 1007, to Ostabor	531,750	97
Deduct amount expended from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868		99
Balance on hand October 1, 1868	434,500	98

NAVAL HOSPITALS.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—The quarters are ample for the accommodation of the sick of the station, but a small building is much needed in which to keep medicines and hospital stores required in the medical department of the yard, and for distribution to vessels arriving at this place. It is estimated that the cost of such a building would be about five hundred dollars (\$500.)

Chelsea, Massachusetts.—Since last year's report, an excellent road, with paved drains and plank pathway, has been made from the gateway to the hospital; the cemetery is being properly laid out; a barn has been built for the accommodation of the cattle of the place and for the stowing of farm produce. About five hundred feet of fence has been made, where necessary, to enclose grounds, confine cattle, &c.; about 1,200 young trees and shrubs have been added to the nursery, and will be used to ornament the cemetery and grounds generally.

The farm has produced about eighteen (18) tons of hay, eight (8) tons of other fodder, fifty (50) bushels of corn, five hundred (500) bushels of potatoes, and a sufficient quantity of the ordinary garden vegetables for

the use of the place.

The labor and cost of reclaiming land so long neglected, and consequently so exhausted, have been considerable, but it is confidently expected that the crops will hereafter be sufficient to supply the wants of the place, pay the necessary farm expenses, and leave a considerable balance.

For making and repairing roads, drains, and ditches, improvement of cemetery, improvement and cultivation of farm and grounds, repairing fences; plumber's, mason's, and carpenter's work, there will be required \$6.500.

New York.—The removal of the wooden appendage at the rear of this hospital, which was accomplished during the month of November, 1867, involved a good deal of grading, paving, and plumber's work; leaving, however, much more still to be done.

All the hospital furniture has been put in complete repair.

The carpets on the lower floor, which had been reduced to mere rags by long service, have been replaced by new ones throughout, and some new oil-cloths have been furnished.

A very large amount of carpenter's and painter's work has been accomplished by the mechanics of the establishment, at the cost of the materials only.

Numerous repairs of vital necessity have been accomplished in the ventilating, heating, and cooking apparatus; such as the renewal of grate bars, furnace doors, tubes, couplings, traps, &c., &c.

grate bars, furnace doors, tubes, couplings, traps, &c., &c.

Mosquito-bars have been provided for the patients' beds, the various articles of bedding have been renewed or kept in repair, and all the old

iron bedsteads have been restored to good condition.

The roof of the hospital and its sky-lights, which had long been very leaky and out of repair, have been thoroughly overhauled, as also the roof of the chapel—the whole being covered with two coats of guttapercha paint.

The various iron railings and balconies have been repainted.

The products of the land around the hospital will, when thoroughly brought under cultivation, supply all the vegetables required in the institution: as it is, the amount actually yielded since my last report, and exclusive of considerable crops still in the ground, reaches the sum of \$2,796 08.

For current repairs of building and furniture, steam boilers and engines, walls, roads, fences, stables, wagon-house and sheds, there will be required \$10,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—This establishment was opened for the reception of

patients on the 1st of July last.

The building has been sufficiently furnished to answer our present necessities.

The roads around the hospital are now being laid out, and a proper

stable is in the process of erection.

To complete the fence around the establishment, and for current repairs

of all kinds, there will be required \$10,000.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—I again call your attention to the insufficient accommodations for the sick at this establishment, and beg to urge that an appropriation be asked wherewith to erect a suitable hospital to answer the necessities of the institution.

Washington, D. C.—The supply of water under the existing arrangement having been found inadequate to meet the daily necessities of the hospital, two large tanks, containing 1,000 gallons each, have been built in the attic of the building, and the necessary attachments made, to

insure an abundant supply of water.

It has been found necessary to remove the water-closets, and replace them by others of a more simple character, less liable to get out of order and better adapted for the uses of a public institution.

Norfolk, Va.—During the past year the pest house has been raised two feet from the ground and substantially underpinned; the steps and doorways have been supplied with brick and stone foundations.

Roof-scuttles have been cut from the back part of each wing, so as to

give additional means of access to the roof in case of fire.

The sewer near the surgeon's quarters has been substantially repaired; the cesspool in the south garden has been supplied with a terra-cotta drain to the river, outside of high-water mark; the water pipes in the attic have been protected from freezing by being boxed in sand, and some necessary stop-cocks introduced.

A new wharf and boat house have been built to replace the decayed wooden structures. This work was done by contract, which was awarded to the lowest bidders, Messrs. Evans & Teemyer, for the sum of \$8,490.

A road direct to the gate-house has been opened and other roads through the grove repaired. A nursery of ornamental trees has been started. About 2,000 feet of superficial drains have been made in the grove to drain marshy basins and flat surfaces.

Hay sufficient to supply the cattle for the year has been produced. large quantity of vegetables and fruits have been raised for the use of

the establishment.

About two hundred (200) shade and ornamental trees have been

planted in the lawn and along the road leading to Portsmouth.

To repair roof, fences, bridges, protect sea-wall from action of the sea during storms, painting wards and pest house, glazing, dispensary and hospital furniture, &c., there will be required \$7,500.

Pensacola, Florida.—The chapel and temporary buildings attached thereto continue to be used for hospital purposes, and answer all the

necessities of the station.

Mare island, California.—The civil engineer who was instructed to execute the necessary plans, elevations, and specifications of material and workmanship for erecting a hospital at this place, after consuming eleven months in carrying out the directions of the department, submitted estimates so far in excess of the appropriation of Congress that it was. found necessary to employ a professional architect to furnish all the designs and working plans, with printed descriptions and specifications. Mr. John McArthur, jr., has been selected for the purpose. His work will soon be completed, when measures will be at once taken to commence the erection of the building.

For furnishing the building, when completed, and for other necessary

and incidental expenses, there will be required \$10,000.

NAVAL LABORATORY, NEW YORK.

For current repairs of this establishment and appendages, purchase and repairs of machinery, furniture, &c., there will be required \$2,000.

The unexpended balances of the appropriations for "surgeon's necessaries and appliances," and for "contingent," are deemed sufficient for the probable wants of the navy for the next fiscal year; no additional appropriations under these heads are therefore necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, Washington, October 19, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have recently made the usual annual inspection of the principal marine stations, and it gives me pleasure to state that I found the troops in the best possible condition of efficiency and discipline, and the barracks and public property under their charge well cared for, and in admirable order. The appearance, drill, good conduct, and military bearing of the men are everything that could be desired, and reflect great credit upon their commanding officers, as well as upon the men themselves.

It has been my constant effort to perfect the discipline and efficiency of the corps, and to render it inferior to no other branch of the public

service in its usefulness to the country as a part of the navy.

In this effort I have been zealously sustained by the commanding officers of the several stations, and I am happy to add that their various duties have been so performed as to meet the approbation of the naval officers in command.

The general return of the marine corps shows that, on the 1st instant, there were 1,020 rank and file on board of vessels in commission, and

1,674 at the several stations on shore.

Since my last annual report the number of enlisted men has been reduced about 900 by discharge, leaving the strength of the corps at the present time about 400 below the standard fixed by the act approved July 25, 1861, and by the close of the present month the number will be still further reduced to the complement to be kept in service during the next fiscal year.

The estimates submitted by the disbursing officers of the staff have been prepared with a view to the strictest economy, and nothing has been asked for that will not be absolutely required for the support of the

corps.

These estimates show a total reduction from the amount of those presented last year of \$440,210.

While fully recognizing the necessity of a curtailment of all public expenditures, I cannot but feel it my duty to renew the recommendation so often made for an appropriation to rebuild the barracks at this station.

These quarters were erected in the year 1800, and are consequently about the oldest structures now in this city, and are doubtless the oldest

barracks in the country.

They were originally very imperfectly built, and of very inferior material; they are now rapidly crumbling to decay, and becoming so dilapidated, that it will be utterly impossible for the troops to occupy them

much longer.

When it is considered that the headquarters of the corps is the principal marine station, the only school of instruction for the officers and recruits entering the service, and that consequently a pretty large force of men should at all times be stationed here, I feel assured Congress would not regard an appropriation to reconstruct these barracks as an unnecessary expenditure, even at the present time, when the utmost economy is demanded.

I trust, therefore, the department may not deem it inconsistent with

its views of retrenchment to recommend the desired appropriation.

I would also suggest that a small appropriation be made to enlarge the places of confinement at the barracks of the principal northern stations. When constructed these places of confinement were intended for the uses of the marine corps alone, but the department having directed them to be used also for the confinement of sailors sentenced by naval courts-martial to solitary confinement, it has been found there is not a sufficient number of cells at some of the stations to admit of solitary confinement, and, in some instances, two men have to be placed in the same apartment, thus failing to carry into full effect the sentence of the court.

I transmit with this report a general return of the corps, showing the

distribution of the officers and men on the 1st instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. ZEILIN,

Brigadier General and Commandant.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

> HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, Paymaster's Office, September 17, 1868.

SIR: I enclose herewith estimates for pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., of the United States marine corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

In consequence of the reduction of the number of enlisted men, directed by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, these estimates are two hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars (\$274,432) less in amount than those submitted last year.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. CASH Paymaster Marine Corps.

Brigadier General Jacob Zellin, Commandant United States Marine Corps, Headquarters. Detail estimate of pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., of the United States marine corps from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.

	Number.	Pay per month.	Pay.		Subsistence.		
Rank and grade.			No. of servants, at \$31 50 per month.	Total.	No. of rations, at 30 cents per ration.	Total.	Aggregate.
Brigadier general commandant	1	\$124 110 110	3 2	\$2,622 00 2,076 00 1,320 00	24 6 4	\$2,628 00 657 00 438 00	\$5, 250 00 2, 733 00 1, 758 00
Lieutenant colonel		95	2	3, 792 00	5	1,095 00	4, 887 00
Lieutenant colonel, retired	2	95		2, 280 00	4	876 00	3, 156 00
Major		80	2	6,864 00	4	1,752 00	8, 616 00
Major, retired		80		1,920 00 5,148 00	4	1, 314 00	2,796 00 6,462 00
Assistant quartermaster		70	1	2, 436 00	4	876.00	3, 312 00
Captain	20	70	1	24, 360 00	4	8,760 00	33, 120 00
Captain, retired	1	60	*****	720 00		**********	720 00
First lieutenant		50	1	29, 340 00	4	13, 140 00	42, 480 00
Second lieutenant	30	45 45	1	27, 540 00	4	13, 140 00	40,680 00
Second lieutenant, retired		30	*****	540 00 360 00		438 00	978 00
Sergeant major		24		000 00			360 00 576 00
Leader of the band		75	*****	900 00			900 00
Orderly sergeant		26		15, 600 00			15, 600 00
Sergeant, 1st enlistment		20					16,800 00
Sergeant, 2d enlistment		22		18, 480 00			18, 480 00
Corporal, 1st enlistment		18		19, 440 00			19, 440.00
Corporal, 2d enlistment		20	*****	21,600 00			21,600 00
Musicians of the band		*****	*****	9, 492 00			9, 492 00
Drummers and fifers		16	*****	18, 432 00			18, 432 00
Private, 1st enlistment		16	*****	288, 000 00			288,000 00
Private, 2d enlistment Clerks to brigadier general commandant, adjutant and inspector, paymaster and quartermaster.	500	18		108, 000 00 12, 599 64			12, 599 64
Messenger at headquarters	1	1 500	117. 34	971 28		7.37	971 29
Clerk and messenger in assistant quar- termaster's office, Philadelphia.	2			1,576 25			1,576 25
Hospital steward	1			750 00		diameter.	750 00
Additional rations to officers for five		1			160	17, 520 00	17,520 00
Undrawn clothing	******	*****	*****	********	*****	25,000 00	25, 000 00
Total				644, 535 17		88, 510 00	733, 045 17

Respectfully submitted:

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, Paymaster's Office, September 17, 1868. J. C. CASH, Paymaster Marine Corps.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, September 9, 1868.

SIE: I have the honor to transmit herewith triplicate estimates for the support of the quartermaster's department United States marine corps for one year, from 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1870, amounting in the aggregate to \$441,722 60.

These estimates are based upon 2,500 men as the strength of the corps, and have been prepared with strict reference to the actual wants of the

service for that number of men.

They are less than the estimates submitted last year by \$165,778 28, the amounts under each head of appropriation being less than last year,



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

except for fuel, \$20,000 having been deducted last year from the amount required for fuel, based upon a supposed surplus to the credit of that appropriation at the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868.

I also transmit triplicate abstracts of offers received for rations, sup-

plies, and fuel to the marine corps during the fiscal year ending 30th

June, 1869.

1869.
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. SLACK,

Quartermaster Marine Corps.

Brigadier General JACOB ZEILIN, Commandant Marine Corps, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, November 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the reports received by this Department from its bureau and other officers, have, pursuant to law, been transmitted to the public printer. They furnish copious details touching the several branches of the public service to which they relate.

During the last fiscal year, public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	914, 941. 33
Located with military warrants	512, 533, 42
Taken for homesteads	2, 328, 923, 25
Approved to States as swamp	
Grants to railroads	697, 257. 57
Located with college scrip	
•	6, 655, 742, 50

A quantity less by 385,372 acres than that disposed of the previous year.

The cash receipts of the office during the same period, from all sources, amounted to \$1,632,745 90, which exceeds the amount received from the same sources the previous fiscal year by \$284,883 38.

Nearly one-fourth of the homestead entries were made under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida.

The quantity of lands still undisposed of is 1,405,366,678 acres.

Measures have been taken for establishing the boundary lines between Nebraska and Colorado; Nebraska and Wyoming; Nevada, Utah, and Arizona; and for running the northern boundary of New Mexico.

I invite attention to the views presented in my former reports, in regard to certain amendments of the pre-emption and homestead laws.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is very elaborate, and affords much valuable and interesting information in relation to the agricultural, mineral, and other resources of the several land States and Territories, as well as many judicious suggestions on the operation of the laws regulating the disposal of the public domain.

Of the two revolutionary soldiers pensioned by special acts of Congress in 1867, John Gray, of Ohio, has died. The other, Daniel F. Bakeman, of New York, is reported as living.

There are at the present time on the rolls, the names of 888 widows of revolutionary soldiers, and 1,303 widows and children of soldiers who served in wars subsequent to the revolution and prior to the rebellion.

During the past year there were examined and allowed 9,325 new applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an aggregate annual rate of \$628,271 70, and 4,854 applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an annual aggregate rate of \$280,487 28. During the same period 19,242 original pensions to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of \$1,910,202 70, and 27,053 applications by the same class for increased pay were also admitted, at a total annual rate of \$1,725,960. On the 30th June, 1868, there were on the rolls 74,782 invalid military pensioners, whose yearly pensions amounted to \$6,828,025 26, and 92,243 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers whose yearly pensions amounted to \$12,065,068 94, making the total aggregate of army pensioners 167,025, at a total annual rate of \$18,893,094 20. The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was \$7,484,796 85; to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$16,173,801 93; a grand total of \$23,658,598 78, which includes the expenses of the disbursing agencies.

During the same year, there were admitted 135 new applications for invalid navy pensions, at an annual rate of \$12,890; 50 applications for increased pensions of the same class at an annual aggregate of \$2,994; 219 original applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of those who died in the navy, at an aggregate rate of \$26,012 per annum, and 72 pensions of the same class were increased at a total yearly rate of \$3,600. On the 30th June, 1868, the rolls of the navy pensioners bore the names of 1,175 invalids, at an annual aggregate of \$94,833 75, and 1,443 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, at an aggregate annual rate of \$236,256. The amount paid during the last fiscal year to navy invalids was \$97,340, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of officers and seamen of the navy, \$255,043 21; a total amount of \$352,383 21.

During the year there were added to the number of pensioners of all classes, 28,921; there were dropped, from various causes, 14,752, leaving on the rolls, June 30, 1868, 169,643. The total amount paid for pensions of all classes, including the expenses of disbursement, was \$24,010,981 99, a sum greater by \$5,391,025 53 than that paid the previous year.

There were 1,077 bounty-land warrants issued for 167,720 acres.

The expenditures for special agencies are largely exceeded by the pecuniary gain to the government. Over 300 claims have thus been found fraudulent, amounting to \$27,000 per annum.

The Commissioner presents in his able report valuable suggestions

touching the codification and administration of the pension laws, and other matters relating to the office, to which I respectfully invite attention.

Treaties have been concluded with various Indian tribes, as follows:

With the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, October 21, 1867; the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, October 28, 1867; the Tabeguaches and six other bands of Ute Indians, March 2, 1868; the Cherokees, April 27, 1868; the Mountain Crows, May 7, 1868; the northern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, May 10, 1868; and the Navajoes, June 1, 1868. The foregoing treaties have been ratified. The following treaties, concluded with various tribes since July 1, 1867, have not been ratified:

With the Sioux nation, (different bands) 29th April, 1868; the Osages, 29th May, 1868; the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, June 1, 1868; the Bannocks and Shoshonees, July 3, 1868; the Gros Ventres, July 13, 1868; the River Crows, July 15, 1868; the Cherokees, July 19, 1868; the Blackfeet, September 1, 1868; the Bannocks, Shoshonees, and Sheep-eaters, September 24, 1868:

The leading stipulations of the treaties which have been proclaimed, provide for gathering the respective tribes upon distinct reservations. and for securing, in due time, to each Indian a title to a separate tract of land. Clothing, goods, and farming implements are to be furnished, and school and mission houses, agency buildings, mills, &c., are to be erected. When by a temporary occupation of the Indian hunting grounds, or the construction of railways over them, we partially deprive the Indians of their accustomed means of subsistence, we should afford them a reasonable indemnity. Our treaties, however, will not be worth the paper upon which they are written, if Congress does not furnish the means or executing them. We have no just ground of reproach against most of the tribes for the non-fulfillment of their treaty stipulations. It is a significant fact that during the winter of 1867-8, when more than 27,000 Indians were subsisted by us, not a single act of depredation or violence was reported It is believed that peaceful relations would have been maintained to this hour had Congress, in accordance with the estimates submitted, made the necessary appropriations to enable this Department to perform engagements for which the public faith was pledged. A costly Indian war, with all its horrors, would have been avoided.

The lands within the limits of reservations set apart for Indians who have made some progress in the arts of civilized life, should not be held in common. When surveyed, the title in severalty to small tracts designated by specific legal subdivisions, should be vested in individuals, with no power of alienating them, except to members of the tribe. The government should guarantee to the Indians the perpetual and exclusive right to remain in the undisturbed possession of the reservation, and prohibit, by the severest penalties, the settlement of white persons within it. The latter trespass upon the land of the Indian, and often compel

him to abandon his home and seek another in a distant wilderness. long as this precarious tenure exists, the Indian believes that he has but a temporary right, which is to be divested by the advancement of the white population, and the labors of the agents in his behalf will be We have striking examples of the high degree of greatly embarrassed. civilization which the Indians may, under propitious influences, attain. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, residing within the Indian country west of Arkansas, have given evidence of their capacity for self-government. Institutions are organized under which their civil and political rights have for many years been as well protected as in any part of our country. They have adopted measures for the formation of a territorial government, with a view to their ultimate admission as a member of our Federal Union. Such facts should stimulate us to constant and strenuous efforts in reclaiming the wild tribes and instructing them in the arts of civilized life. Although our progress is slow and beset with formidable difficulties, a just regard to our obligations requires us to persist in the work.

The transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department has been suggested. Our experience during the period when the Indians were under military care and guardianship, affords no ground for hope that any benefit to them or the treasury would be secured by the measure. I assume that it is our duty to promote, by all appropriate and peaceful means, the moral, intellectual, and material condition of these wards of the government. There is nothing in the pursuits or character of the soldier which especially adapts him to this duty. It can be better fulfilled by our civil officers. No divided control should, however, be tolerated. Undue interference with the exercise by this department of its acknowledged and exclusive jurisdiction over the Indians has seriously impaired its efficiency and disturbed our relations with them.

I refer you to the report of the Commissioner for more specific information in regard to Indian affairs.

An act approved March 2, 1867, established a Department of Education, intrusted the management thereof to a Commissioner, provided for his appointment, and authorized the employment of sundry clerks, who were made subject to his appointing and removing power. It devolved upon him the duty of presenting to Congress annual reports, the first of which was to contain a statement in relation to the land grants made by Congress to promote education. An act of the last session declares that the Department of Education shall cease from and after the 30th of June next, and that there shall be established and attached to this department an office, to be denominated "the Office of Education," the chief officer of which shall be the Commissioner of Education.

As the Department of Education will, at the close of the present fiscal year, no longer exist, I submit that the act works at that date a cesser of the present office of Commissioner. A new office, taking effect in futuro, has been created, although the mode of filling it has not been

prescribed. The appointment of an officer by legislative enactment is confessedly unconstitutional, as the appointing power is otherwise vested. But, without dwelling upon this question, inasmuch as the duties appertaining to the bureau are to be discharged under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I beg leave to offer for consideration some general views which have impressed me with the conviction that all legislation touching the Department, and the Office, of Education should be repealed. The acts of Congress and the reports of the Commissioner of Public Lands disclose the extent of the several land grants made by the general government for seminaries of learning. The approaching census will exhibit full and authentic educational statistics; and I am unable to perceive the propriety of maintaining a bureau for the purpose of compiling, from the published reports of the local authorities or other sources, information touching the practical operation of the school systems in force in the several States. Those reports are widely diffused and are accessible to the public. The matter which may be elicited is not required to enable Congress to discharge its legitimate duties. tion in the States falls within their exclusive province. The enlightened and active zeal which most of them have manifested on the subject affords an ample guarantee that systems of common schools will be maintained throughout the country. Such modifications as may be required to adapt them to the peculiar condition and wants of the various classes of the population will be seasonably introduced. We shall all gladly hail the day when a title to instruction in the rudiments of knowledge will be regarded as the birthright of every American child. The management of this great interest may, however, be safely and wisely left to the States, to whom alone, under the Constitution, it belongs.

As in the past, so in the future, when new States shall be admitted into the Union, Congress will grant them land for educational and other purposes, and the administration of the fund derived from the sale of it should be confided to them. Interference by Congress, in matters of purely local concern, can be productive of nothing but unmixed evil.

Should, however, "the Office of Education" be perpetuated, I suggest the propriety of enacting by whom the Commissioner shall be appointed. The act of last session in other respects should be modified. Under the Constitution, "Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." It has been judicially determined that clerks are officers within the meaning of this provision, and the power of appointing such as this bureau may, in the opinion of Congress, require, should therefore be vested in the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioner, as other officers of like grade, should be required to report to the department under whose supervision he acts, and not to Congress. An appropriation for the next fiscal year of \$6,000 will be required to pay the contingent expenses of the office, salaries of the Commissioner, and two clerks of the first-class to be appointed

by the Secretary of the Interior. This sum will be ample, if the office be economically administered. No greater clerical force should be authorized.

During the year ending September 30, 1868, there were 20,112 applications for patents; 14,153 patents (including re-issues and designs) were issued; 1,692 applications allowed on which patents did not issue owing to the non-payment of the final fee; 3,789 caveats filed; 180 applications for the extension of patents received, of which 133 were granted. The receipts were \$696,786 78, being \$171 64 less than the expenditures.

Congress, on the 20th of July last, directed that all moneys standing to the credit of the patent fund, or in the hands of the Commissioner, and all moneys thereafter received at the Patent Office, should be paid into the treasury without deduction; appropriated \$250,000 for salaries, miscellaneous and contingent expenses, and other purposes, and required it to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The cash then on hand, \$63,025 76, was accordingly paid, and the amount to the credit of the patent fund transferred on the books of the treasury. The expenses from that date to the 31st of October were \$173,461 43. The expenses for this and the following month, including the outstanding claims, are estimated at \$120,000. An appropriation of \$360,000 will be required for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The Commissioner, in a communication to me, expresses the opinion that in view of the varying amount both of the receipts and expenditures, it is expedient to restore the office to its former position, and, if deemed necessary, to limit the amount of surplus to the credit of the fund at the end of each year. He considers that the miscellaneous character and uncertain amount of clerical and other labor required render impracticable even a proximate estimate of the amount required during each fiscal year. I do not concur in these views. In my judgment, the legislation of the last session was wise and salutary in this regard. The probable expenditures may be estimated with reasonable certainty. The office should report to the Secretary of the Interior and he be authorized and required to exercise an efficient supervision over it. I am satisfied that the absence of such control has led to lavish expenditures and flagrant abuses. The limitations upon the Secretary's appointing power ought to be abolished and this bureau placed upon the same footing in this particular as the other bureaus of the department. I am gratified to record that the present Commissioner has efficiently and zealously labored to correct irregularities, reduce expenses, enforce a wholesome discipline in the office, and render it in every respect more worthy of public confidence.

I renew my former recommendation in favor of repealing so much of the law as allows an appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner on applications for letters patent and in interference cases, and respectfully refer to the views on the subject presented in my former reports.

At the date of my last annual report you had accepted 490 miles of

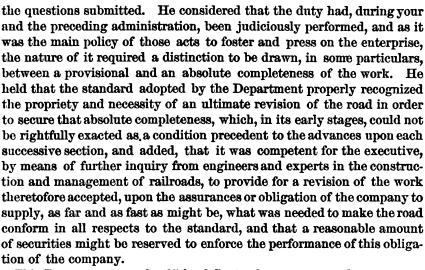
the road and telegraph line of the Union Pacific Railroad company, and the commissioners were then engaged in the examination of an additional section of 20 miles. Since that date, including said 20 miles, 330 have been accepted. The commissioners have submitted reports upon four additional sections, amounting to 100 miles.

By a report from the government directors, it appears that the expenses for operating the road for the year ending September 30, 1868. were \$3,213,565 83. The amount received from passengers during the same time was \$1,109,501 28, of which \$130,239 62 was from the United States. The amount received from freight was \$3,077,330 81, of which the government paid \$550,759 73.

Early attention was given to the proper interpretation of the acts declaring that the roads to which the government subsidies in lands and bonds were granted should be "first-class." My immediate predecessor, referring to the subject in his annual report, stated that he had invited the directors on the part of the government and the commissioners to meet for the purpose of determining on a standard of construction and equipment, to which the companies should be required to conform. Their report was submitted to the Secretary, and on February 24, 1866, he directed that it should "be used by the directors and commissioners as a guide for their action in directing or accepting the work."

The act of Congress prescribes that the government directors shall from time to time report to the Secretary of the Interior in reply to inquiries he may make of them relative to the condition, management, and progress of the work, and shall communicate to him such information as should be in the possession of the Department. I therefore, or. the 13th of June last, availed myself of this provision, and directed Mr. Williams and Mr. Rollins, two of the government directors, to examine the completed portion of the road, and also the regions west thereof over which the company's surveys had been made, and to report touching its location, construction, and equipment, and also the number and condition of the machine and repair shops. Mr. Williams is an experienced civil engineer, and in the absence of Mr. Rollins, who was unavoidably prevented from accompanying him, performed the duty committed to him in a very satisfactory manner. His reports presented such statements that I deemed it my imperative duty, on presenting to you the report of the commissioners on the 25th section, to invite your attention to the leading facts he communicated, and to request that the Attorney General be directed to advise you whether said report, as to the facts covered by it, was conclusive upon the executive; and if not, whether upon other satisfactory evidence that the road was not properly constructed, you could lawfully withhold from the company all or any part of the lands and bonds to which it would otherwise be entitled.

You acceded to the request. The Attorney General examined the acts of Congress, and the manner in which the executive duty, thereby imposed, had been discharged, and furnished an elaborate opinion upon



This Department, on the 25th of September, represented to you that the time had come for such revision. Brevet Major General Governeur K. Warren, United States army, Jacob Blickensderfer, jr., of Ohio, and James Barnes, of Massachusetts, were appointed commissioners for that purpose. The first is an accomplished officer of the corps of engineers. The other gentlemen are civil engineers of large experience and are reputed to be thoroughly versed in the science and practice of their profession.

They were directed to make a thorough personal examination of the road, and to report upon its location, construction, and equipment, and to furnish a proximate estimate of the amount of expenditure required to render it, as far as constructed, "equal in all respects to a fully-completed, first-class railroad." They were also required to report upon the most direct, central, and practicable location from the end of the track to the head of Great Salt lake, and the estimated cost of construction and equipment of the road between the latter point and the mouth of Weber cañon.

The commissioners' report has just been received. The trust confided to them appears to have been executed with intelligence and fidelity. A description of the location of the road is given. The elevation at Omaha is 946 feet above tide-water, and at the head of Great Salt lake 4,315 feet. The sum of the ascents going westward is 12,995 feet, and the consequent sum of the descents is 9,626 feet. They are of the opinion that the location of the road, as a whole and in its different parts, is upon the most direct, central, and practicable route, but that the line is not in all respects well adapted to the ground, as there are points where the full capabilities of the country have not been developed, and others where, in its details, the location is radically wrong. This has been occasioned by a desire to diminish the cost of work by the introduction of more and

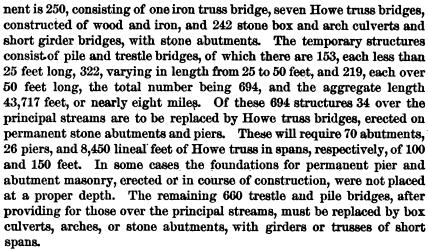
sharper curves than the circumstances require, although the saving in cost was but small in comparison to the permanent injury of the road. The commissioners are of opinion that the line, as built, should not be permanently adopted, and that economy and the best interests of the road require alterations and improvements to be made.

The road, when examined, was built 890 miles from Omaha. Its construction, so far as excavations and embankments were required, was remarkably easy. From Omaha to a point 535 miles west there are no rock excavations, and the natural surface of a great portion of the intermediate country presents nearly practicable grades. From the latter point to the end of the track the work is less than on eastern roads of the same length, and the most difficult parts are light in comparison with roads in the Alleghany mountains. There is but one tunnel. It is on the bank of St. Mary's creek, 230 feet in length.

The road-bed was designed to have embankments fourteen feet wide on top, with the usual side slopes, depending on the material excavated, and cuts of not less than sixteen feet in width of bottom. The higher embankments are not brought up to the proper standard, and in some instances the width of the top is less than the length of the ties. The estimated cost of bringing the embankment up to the full width is furnished. Instances also occur where the cuts have not been excavated to the depth designed. The grades are consequently higher than the engineer originally contemplated. In some cases they reach 90 feet per mile, when easier grades were shown upon the profiles. The cuts should all be reduced to the depth at first proposed, in order to secure the proper ruling grades in those divisions of the road where they are located. Many of the cross-ties must be replaced before the track will sustain the traffic that will be thrown upon it, on the opening of the road. The average number of them is not less than 2,500 per mile.

The track laying has been done as well as the rapid construction of the road would admit. The commissioners mention as a deficiency that on the curves the rails have not been bent to conform to them. There are portions of the road where ballasting material is wanting and can only be supplied by transporting it from the most accessible points by rail. This is the case in the valley of the Bitter creek, where the soil is of an unfavorable character, and where it would be difficult to sustain a track, particularly in the season of melting snows, unless supported by ballast. The track has, without exception, been laid on the bare roadway, without the letter having been previously prepared to receive it. As a consequence, except where the embankments were built of gravel or other good material, the track is without ballast, the surfacing having been done by throwing up the necessary material for that purpose from the sides of the embankments themselves.

The bridging on the line consists of stone culverts, girders, and truss bridges, and many varieties of truss and pile bridges. Between Omahs and the end of the track, the total number of structures deemed perma-



The rolling stock of the road consists of 117 locomotives, 19 first-class and eight second-class passenger cars, 15 baggage, 442 box, 1,227 flat, 43 coal and 72 caboose cars, besides hand and other cars suited to special purposes. The locomotives are well constructed, and the number on hand probably sufficient for the present wants of the road. An additional number will be required for that part of the road when the line is open for through traffic. The cars are equal to those on the best roads, and the accommodations for the care, maintenance and repair of the rolling stock are now sufficient to meet current demands, but must be enlarged from time to time to meet the increasing necessities of the road.

The commissioners submit the following estimate of expenditure which will be required to render the first 890 miles of the road equal to a fully completed first-class railroad. No allowances are made for work in progress, or materials and equipments ordered or reported to be in transitu for delivery or already delivered, except so far as they are placed in position in the structures themselves:

Changing locations to improve line and diminish curvature	
at Black's fork, Red desert, Rawlins, Rock creek, Red	
Buttes, Dale creek, Granite canon, and Hazard, not	
including cutting off large bends on Rock creek	\$ 200, 000
Completing embankments to full width, filling trestle work	
(6½ miles) and rip-rapping	240,000
Completing excavations of cuts to grade on Black's fork,	
Bitter creek, &c., &c	20,000
Reducing grades between Omaha and Elkhorn, to conform	
to the condition on which the change of line was approved,	245,000
Five hundred and twenty-five thousand cross-ties to re-	
place those of cottonwood timber, including transporta-	
tion, removal of old ties, and placing new in track, at \$1	525, 000

Ballasting, including transportation, lifting track, placing material, surfacing and readjusting track, and curving	•
rails, 890 miles	\$910,000
vations, piles, grillage, and securing with rip-rap, at	144 000
\$1,500	144,000
in abutments and piers, at \$15	457, 200
Eight thousand four hundred and fifty lineal feet Howe truss, viz., 49 spans of 150 feet and 11 spans of 100 feet,	301,200
at \$45	380, 250
manent works of masonry and girders, at \$500	60, 500
Supplying 254 openings of trestle-work, of 50 feet length and under, between North Platte and end of track, with	00,500
permanent works of masonry and girders, at \$900	228, 600
Supplying 184 openings of trestle-work, averaging 103 feet each, with permanent structures of masonry and girders	,
or short trusses, including foundations, at \$1,500	276,000
Renewing Dale creek bridge, or replacing same by embank-	•
ment and arched water-way	100,000
Probable expenditure for additional water-ways in Mary's	
creek, Bitter creek, and other points not provided for, and renewing and enlarging stone culverts	100,000
Sixty new passenger locomotives for through travel on	100,000
opening of road, at \$14,000	840,000
Thorough repair of say one-third of locomotives used in	,
construction and on hand when road is opened, say 50 at	
\$3,000 each	150,000
Forty-four new passenger cars, for through travel on open-	
ing of road, at \$6,000	264,000
Thirty baggage, express and mail cars, \$3,800	114,000
Five hundred box freight cars, \$900	450, 000 200, 000
Completing shops at Cheyenne, additional shops at Bryan,	200,000
and enlarging shops at Omaha, with tools for Cheyenne,	250 000
Rawlins, and Bryan	350,000
Additional water stations, and probable additional expenditure to secure full supply of water between Rawlins and	
Bitter creek	80,000
Additional station buildings	75, 000
Additional snow fences	50,000
Additional fencing against stock	30,000
Total	\$6, 489, 550
	=======================================

The following estimate is furnished by the commissioners of the cost of constructing and fully equipping the road from the mouth of the Weber cañon to the head of Great Salt lake.

For grading and bridging, including masonry and foundations complete, 96.3 miles at \$11,500 per mile	\$ 1, 107, 450
For superstructure, including rails and fastenings, spikes,	
ties, track laying, and ballasting, with 6 per cent. of	
sidings, 102 miles, at \$17,000 per mile	1, 734, 000
For equipment, including motive power, rolling stock, engine	-
houses, turn-tables, shops, tools, water stations, and sta-	
tion buildings, 96.3 miles, at \$7,000 per mile	674, 100
Total	\$ 3, 515, 550

As the actual cost of this road is a matter of public interest I deem it proper to present, in a condensed form, the estimates submitted, on the 14th instant, by Jesse L. Williams, esq. He states that the cost of the road as shown on the books of the railroad company is, of course, equivalent to the contract price per mile. The actual cost to the contractors forming an association, which embraces most of the larger stockholders of the company, is shown only by their private books, to which the government directors have no access. The calculations were, therefore, made from the most accurate available data and the estimated cost of the first 710 miles of the road was taken as the basis for computing that of the whole line. Should the road, as is expected by the company, form a junction with that of the California company, near the northern extreme of Great Salt lake, a little west of Monument Point, its length would be about 1,110 miles. The cost of locating, constructing, and completely equipping it and the telegraph line is \$38,824,821, an average per mile of \$34,977 32.

The government subsidy in bonds for that distance at par amounts to \$29,504,000, an average per mile of \$26,580. The company's first mortgage bonds are estimated at 92 per cent., and would yield \$27,143,680. The fund realized by the company from these two sources amounts to \$56,647,680, being an average per mile of \$51,034, exceeding by \$16,056 68 the actual cost of constructing and fully equipping the road, and yielding a profit of more than \$17,750,000.

The deficiencies in the road noted by the commissioners are, in their opinion, almost without exception incident to new roads, or of a character growing out of the peculiar difficulties, inseparably connected with the unexampled rapidity with which it has been constructed. Supplying them in the first instance would have materially retarded the progress of the work, and the expenditure at the present time for the purpose will but little exceed that originally required. It is obviously the duty and no doubt the desire, of the company to bring up the construct portion of the road to the required standard, while at the same

they are energetically pressing forward the work upon the remainder of the line. An imperative duty is devolved upon the Executive to insist upon the exact fulfilment of the engagements of the company, and to use all just and available means to secure it. I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that the issue of patents for land and of bonds be suspended until such deficiencies shall have been supplied.

The instructions to the commissioners required them, after they should have reported upon the Union Pacific railroad, to examine and report upon the roads of the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company. I have received no further report than that of which I have endeavored to give a faithful summary.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California have constructed 390 miles of their road and telegraph line, of which 296 were constructed and accepted since my last annual report. This company filed a map of the definite location of their road from Humboldt Wells via the head of Great Salt lake, to the mouth of Weber cañon. On the 15th of May last I gave my "consent and approval" to the location, as far as the head of Great Salt lake, a distance of 140 miles. Subsequent surveys corrected and improved the unaccepted part of the line, and, on the 14th ultimo they filed a map and profile from the head of Great Salt lake to Echo Summit, to which location I gave my "consent and approval."

The company state that their earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1868, were, from passengers, \$145,048 70, and, from freight, \$264,410 41. Their expenses for the same period, were \$157,063 89, and their indebtedness at that date, \$26,862,727, of which the sum of \$7,340,000 was on account of bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the road.

On the 13th ultimo, special commissioners, Sherman Day, United States surveyor general of California, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Williamson, U. S. A., and Lloyd Tevis, were appointed to examine the roads and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California and the Western Pacific Railroad Company. They were instructed to report in regard to the location, road-bed, cross-ties, track laying, ballasting, rolling stock, repair shops, station buildings, culverts, bridges, viaducts, turnouts, and all other appurtenances of the roads, and the amount of expenditure required to render them, so far as built, equal in every respect to fully-constructed first-class railroads. No report has been received.

At the date of my last annual report, the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, had constructed 305 miles of their road and telegraph line, and 285 miles thereof had been accepted. Since that date, 88,425 additional miles have been constructed and accepted.

The amendatory act approved July 3, 1866, authorized this company to designate a new route and file a map thereof. They were required, however, to connect with the Union Pacific at a point not more than 50

miles westerly from the meridian of Denver, in Colorado. Their right to bonds was limited to the amount they would have received, had the road been constructed on the original route to the 100th meridian of longitude. No acceptable survey had been made from Fort Riley to that meridian, and as the department was not officially advised of the exact distance between those points, Brevet Major C. W. Howell, captain of engineers, U.S.A., was at my request assigned on the 8th June last, by the Secretary of War, to make such survey. He executed the duty and submitted a report under date of September 28, 1868. He determined the distance to be two hundred and fifty-eight and nine thousand four hundred and twenty-five ten-thousandths miles. He also ascertained that the meridian is 9,300 feet west of the point designated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This survey was approved by you. The distance for which the company was entitled to bonds is three hundred and ninety-three and nine thousand four hundred and twenty-five ten-thousandths miles. The following summary is made from their report: They have constructed and operated the road 405 miles west of the initial point. It has been provided with roundhouse accommodations, repair shops, turn-tables, water-tanks, sidings, &c., to meet the immediate wants of business; and the necessary warehouses and depot buildings have been erected at the stations, for the accommodation of passengers and freight. The equipment is as follows: Twenty-nine locomotive engines, 21 passenger, and 878 other cars. aggregate earnings, from September 1, 1867, to August 31, 1868, were \$1,878,588 33, and the expenses \$1,247,816 38, leaving the net earnings The average length of road operated during the year was **\$**630,771 95. 3311 miles, and the average earnings per mile \$5,666 93. Surveying parties, employed in examining the routes of the thirty-second and thirtyfifth parallels, have discovered on the latter a practicable route westward from Albuquerque to the Pacific. It crosses the Colorado river south of Fort Mohave, and thence runs westward to the city of San Francisco, through Tehachepah Pass of the Sierra Nevada mountains, which is only 4,020 feet above the sea. The highest point is in the San Francisco mountains, 7,464 feet. The entire line is exempt from obstruction by snow, and traverses a country rich in mineral wealth, and abounding in. timber and coal. Surveys have also been made from Fort Mohave on the Colorado river to San Diego, and from Fort Wallace, Kansas, via Puntia Pass and San Louis Park, to Albuquerque. The cost of surveys in 1867 and 1868 was about \$225,000.

The hostility of the Indian tribes of the plains seriously interfered, at times, with the working of the road west of Fort Harker. Stations have been burned, rolling stock destroyed, and a number of men killed. Trains, nevertheless, made their usual trips, but the trade with New Mexico and Colorado was almost entirely suspended.

Since my last annual report the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company have completed 60 additional miles of road and telegraph line. They are entitled, under the acts of Congress, to no further subsidy.

Sixty-nine and one-half miles of the road and telegraph line of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company were completed, equipped and accepted in March last. About 31½ miles, necessary to make a connection with the Union Pacific railroad, are under contract and in process of grading. The iron has been purchased and is in transitu. The company have secured a water front of about one mile on each side of the Missouri river, and have contracted for a steam ferry to pass the cars over the river.

The indebtedness of the company is represented to be-	•
Cash of stockholders	8 1, 676, 000 00
United States bonds received on 69½ miles road	1, 112, 000 00
Due contractors	511, 801 02
Aggregating	\$3, 299, 801 02
No stock certificates or first mortgage bonds have been amount received is given as—	issued. The
From passengers	. \$51,407 79
From freight	. 44, 156 14
From telegraph	•
Total	-
Operating expenses	•

The Company have six first class locomotives, and 99 passenger and other cars in use. They expect to have the whole line of road completes and in operation next month.

No track has been laid by the Western Pacific Railroad Company within the past year. They, however, reported on the 15th of September last, that the grading of the unfinished part of the road would be completed and ready for the track in a few months.

No portion of the Northern Pacific railroad has been constructed. The company report that surveys have not been continued during the past season, for want of a military escort to protect surveying parties.

In 1867 two lines were run from Lake Superior. One commencing at the west end of the lake and the other at Bayfield. The first, following a westerly course, crosses the Mississippi about 12 miles above Crow Wing; thence runs south of, and near to, Otter Tail lake, and pursuing the same general course, intersects the Red river at a point between Fort Abercrombie and the mouth of the Sioux Wood river. The second follows a southwesterly course for 14 miles to Pleasant bay; thence westerly to within 18 miles of Superior; thence its course is direct to the Mississippi, crossing that river at St. Cloud; thence northwesterly up the Sauk valley to the Sioux Wood river, a little to the south of where it joins the Otter Tail river. Both of these lines have such a direction on approaching the Red or Sioux Wood rivers, that when continued westerly they will pass to the south of and near the Cheyenne river

in Dakota. The distance of the first is 232 miles, and its estimated cost \$7,967,000, being an average per mile of \$34,357 48. The distance of the second is 317 miles, and its estimated cost \$11,815,000, being an average per mile of \$37,236 05. The alignment is favorable on both routes. The maximum gradients will not exceed 30 to 40 feet to the mile, and are of limited extent. Upon the Pacific side the surveys were confined to an examination of the Cascade range, with a view to ascertain the relative elevation and practicability of the passes. Three were found; the Cowlitz, or Packwood, 2,600, the Snoqualmie, 3,030, and Cady's, 4,800 feet above the level of the sea.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have not filed the report required by the act of June 25, 1868, and no information touching their doings has been communicated to this department.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company report that they have surveyed only that portion of their line lying between the towns of San José and Gilroy, in the county of Santa Clara, a distance of 30 miles. The grading is rapidly progressing. The iron has been purchased and is in transitu. They expect to complete this 30 miles of road by the first of April, 1869. Their capital stock is \$1,800,000, of which \$72,000 has been actually paid in, and their indebtedness \$480,000.

The following statement exhibits the amount of United States bonds issued to the respective railroad companies:

Union Pacific, 820 miles	14, 764, 000
Sioux City and Pacific, 69½ miles	
Western Pacific, 20 miles	320, 000
Atchison and Pike's Peak, \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	640,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak, Central Branch, Union Pacific, 100 miles	960, 000
1,793½ miles nearly	

The act of July 13, 1868, authorized the sum of \$6,500, appropriated by the act of March 3, 1865, to be applied to the completion of the bridge over the Dakota river, on the line of the wagon road between Sioux city and the mouth of the Big Cheyenne. A superintendent was appointed in August last and the bridge is in process of construction.

The architect reports the completion of the exterior marble work, and of the arrangements for securing a supply of water to the central building and south wing of the Capitol. Many of the passages and rooms have been painted, and other improvements made. Sewers for drainage have been built, and the archways under the porticos paved, one with the Nicholson, and the other with the Burlew & Smith's tar and gravel concrete, pavement. He submits a new plan for the extension of the eastern front of the central building.

The bronze doors designed by Crawford have been finished, and placed in position at the main entrance to the northern wing.

The central portion of the Capitol has been kept in good repair. It is desirable that Congress should, without delay, authorize the construction of apparatus to heat the rotunda, in the same manner as the corridors and other passages of the building are now heated.

The obvious necessity for the extension of the Capitol grounds, induced Congress to authorize the appraisement of the contiguous private property, the annexation of which was deemed indispensable. Certain squares were appraised in the year 1860, but, in the absence of legislation, no further step has been taken in acquiring a title to them. The appreciation of other real estate in that portion of the city would seem to require their re-appraisement. Delay complicates the difficulties incident to the subject, and I earnestly repeat my former recommendation of immediate and favorable action by Congress.

The north portico of this Department has been completed, and considerable progress made in enclosing the adjoining grounds, and in flagging the sidewalk which borders them. The fund appropriated for these purposes, although carefully and economically expended, was insufficient. I confidently trust that Congress will, at an early period of the approaching session, provide means for the completion of these necessary im provements and for paving G street, between Seventh and Ninth streets.

The office of Commissioner of Public Buildings was formerly under the supervisory control of the Secretary of the Interior. The act of March 2, 1867, abolished it, and devolved upon the Chief Engineer of the Army its duties, as well as the superintendence of the Washington Aqueduct, and of all the public works and improvements in this District. unless otherwise provided by law. It was evidently impracticable for him to discharge, in person, these obligations, in addition to his other arduous labors. An act, approved the 29th of that month, provided that the expenditure of the moneys which had been appropriated for disbursement by the Commissioner, should be under the direction of such officer of the corps as the Chief Engineer might direct. On the following day Congress provided that all moneys appropriated for the Washington Aqueduct, and for the other public works in this District, should be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. The terms of this act were broad enough to embrace the Capitol and the contiguous public grounds, but, by another act of the same date, the control of them was reserved to this department.

T recommend that these acts be repealed, and the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings re-established. I hazard nothing in saying that since it was discontinued, the duties which appertained to it have not been discharged more efficiently than formerly. This improvident legislation divides the charge over the public grounds and works between two executive departments, and withdraws an officer of the army from his appropriate duties to perform services having no relation to his prossional pursuits and acquirements.

The following statement shows the amount advanced to marshals of the several districts during the year ending June 30, 1868, for defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including fees of marshals, jurors, and witnesses, maintenance of prisoners, and contingencies:

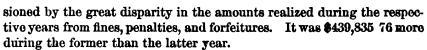
cies.	
Alabama, northern district	\$ 550 00
Alabama, southern district	5,000 00
Arkansas, eastern district	13, 716 00
Arkansas, western district	34, 507 00
California	18, 478 00
Connecticut	6,041 96
Delaware	5, 395 01
District of Columbia	123, 486 90
Florida, northern district	10,450 00
Florida, southern district	11,000 00
Georgia	·
Illinois, northern district	28, 434 50
Illinois, southern district	24,890 00
Indiana	25, 645 00
Iowa	36, 505 00
Kansas	33,051 00
Kentucky	66,056 50
Louisiana	14,630 00
Maine	16, 481 78
Maryland	17, 162 00
Massachusetts	30, 267 00
Michigan, eastern district	51, 543 53
Michigan, western district	21, 158 21
Minnesota	6, 115 00
Mississippi, northern district	7,634 00
Mississippi, southern district	13,528 75
Missouri, eastern district	12,009 98
Missouri, western district	17,220 00
Nebraska	22,882 44
Nevada	10, 513 00
New Hampshire	7,420 14
New Jersey	35,660 00
New York, northern district	87, 196 15
New York, southern district	47,879 74
New York, eastern district	27, 231 0 0
North Carolina	24,606 00
Ohio, northern district	22, 307 00
Ohio, southern district	49, 870 66
Oregon	9,639 92
Pennsylvania, eastern district	43, 397 00
Pennsylvania, western district	49,040 10

Rhode Island	2,878 00
South Carolina.	35, 629 09
Tennessee, eastern district	10,865 91
Tennessee, middle district	10,038 00
Tennessee, western district	11,200 00
Texas, eastern district	25, 470 00
Texas, western district	6, 256 42
Vermont	6,500 0
Virginja	16,856 00
West Virginia	10,489 60
Wisconsin	9, 265 85
Arizona	40 00
Colorado	10,000 00
Dakota	27,372 00
Montana	22,596 16
Utah	·
New Mexico	10, 920 75
Washington	27,065 00
Idahe	5,000 00

\$1,337,042 36

The amount paid during the same period to district attorneys, their assistants and substitutes, was \$190,703; to United States commissioners, \$78,522 19; to clerks of the courts of the United States, \$76,584 26; and for miscellaneous expenditures, including rent of court-rooms, The aggregate amounts to \$1,789,177 76, being but **\$**106,325 95. \$159,641 26 in excess of the sum expended for such purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, notwithstanding the largely increased business transacted by the federal courts. At the latter date the balance on hand amounted to \$332,866 03. Congress appropriated \$1,300,000. There was received on account of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, \$203,685 43, and from repayments by marshals and others, \$10,819 29. The total amount at the disposal of the department for this branch of the service was \$1,847,370 75, so that the balance at the commencement of the current year was but \$58,192 99. Assuming that during its progress the fines, penalties, and forfeitures would reach the same amount as during the preceding year, and satisfied that the expenses of the courts could not be materially diminished, I estimated that \$1,500,000 would be required. Congress, however, appropriated but \$1,000,000. A deficit of \$489,015 23 will occur unless the fines, &c., should be increased. I recommend that \$500,000 be appropriated in the deficiency bill, and that \$1,600,000 be appropriated for the next fiscal year.

It is proper to add that the large balance on the 30th of June, 1867, as compared with that at the close of the following fiscal year, was occa-



On the 1st instant there were in the custody of the warden of the District jail 141 prisoners. Of this number 33 were females and 113 persons of color. During the year preceding that date 1,022 persons were committed; 233 were convicted of various misdemeanors, and 69 sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany. The expenses, including the cost of the transportation of prisoners, were \$34,388 37.

In view of the insecure and crowded condition of the jail, and its unfitness in every respect as a proper place of confinement, Congress authorized the construction of a building of adequate dimensions. My predecessor selected a site therefor on grounds belonging to the government in this city. The required steps were being taken, with all practicable despatch, to "let the contracts." Congress, however, interposed, and directed the selection of a new site. This was done. Perfected plans were then prepared, and, after due advertisement and a careful comparison of the bids, contracts were awarded and bonds executed in strict compliance with the statute. The contractors soon after commenced work, and it was actively progressing when, under a mistaken impression of fact, Congress, on the 11th day of January last, directed it to be suspended for forty days. At the expiration of that period the expediency of further legislation in the premises continued to attract attention, and was receiving the consideration of Congress. A bill subsequently passed one house and is now pending in the other. At the request of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the work has not been resumed. This protracted and unnecessary delay has arisen from causes beyond the control of the department, and occasioned serious injury to innocent parties and the public. As the projected new building is absolutely necessary, I hope that Congress will take prompt and decisive action in regard to it.

Some years ago, the penitentiary in this city was appropriated by the military authorities. It was never restored to its original uses, and has been since destroyed. Adults, convicted of felony and sentenced by the supreme court of this District to imprisonment at hard labor, are sent to an institution in the State of New York. Considerable expense is incurred in transporting and subsisting them. Persons convicted or crime against the United States may be imprisoned in a State prison or house of correction of an adjoining State or district, if, within the jurisdiction of the court pronouncing the sentence, there be no suitable place of confinement. Convicts from some of the southern States were formerly confined, during the term of their sentence, in the penitentiary here, but are now conveyed to more distant points at increased expense. A penitentiary, properly constructed and judiciously managed, could be rendered self-sustaining by the labor of the convicts. The government

is the proprietor of lands in this vicinity which afford excellent sites for such a building. The neighboring quarries furnish stone of a superior quality. Considerations of economy suggest to Congress the expediency of adopting, at their approaching session, measures for the erection of a District penitentiary.

I am not officially advised of the condition of the House of Correction for this District, as the trustees have submitted no report.

No addition has been made to the Metropolitan Police force. members have been active and vigilant in the maintenance of good order, and the protection of the rights of person and property, within the District. During the past year they made 18,834 arrests, 3,549 of which were females; 11,165 of those arrested were unmarried, and 7,387 could neither read nor write; 6,409 were dismissed, 64 turned over to the military, and 880 committed to jail; 341 gave bail for their appearance at court, 2,056 were sent to the workhouse, and 675 required to enter into bonds to keep the peace. In 327 cases minor punishments were inflicted. Fines in 8,082 cases were assessed, amounting to \$35,274 40: 4,038 destitute persons were furnished with temporary lodgings; 165 lost children were restored to their homes, and 167 sick and disabled persons were assisted and taken to the hospital. Of the number arrested 12,752 were charged with offences committed upon the person, and 6,082 with offences against property. The detective force made 458 arrests, recovered lost or stolen property to the amount of \$25,727 35, and discharged other important duties. The labors of the sanitary company, although insufficient for the purpose, were chiefly directed to the abatement of nuisances and the enforcement of the police regulations for promoting the cleanliness of the city. More efficient measures should be devised to secure objects so essential to the health and comfort of the population.

During the month of November, 1867, a complete census of the inhabitants of the District was taken by this force for the use of the Department of Education.

In my previous reports I invited attention to the expediency of creating a court for the summary trial of offences of a minor grade. A justice of the peace of this District, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction, chiefly acts as an examining magistrate. Most of such offences are cognizable in the supreme court, where the accused is rarely put upon his trial until the term after an indictment against him has been found. If unable to give bail, he remains in custody. When a prima facie case against him has been made out at the preliminary examination, the witnesses are recognized to appear before the grand jury, and subsequently before the court after indictment found. Their fees for such attendance are taxed against the United States. Many of them are transient persons without a fixed residence. It often occurs that when the cause is called for trial, it is discontinued by reason of their absence beyond the reach of process. The accused thus escapes deserved punishment. During the last fiscal year the expense of the criminal court in this District



amounted to \$26,612 12. It was defrayed exclusively by the government. A tribunal such as I have suggested, has been organized in almost every other populous city, and with evident benefit to the public. By its instrumentality the ends of criminal justice would be effectually and cheaply served, and the right of the accused to a speedy trial attained. The supreme court of the District, relieved of a large and increasing number of prosecutions, could with greater despatch dispose

of the civil cases on its calendar.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

During the year ending June 30, 1868, the expenditures of the Government Hospital for the Insane were \$114,035 81, and there were admitted 152 patients, being an excess of 43 over the number admitted the preceding year. One hundred and nineteen of them were males, 69 of whom were from the army and navy. The whole number under treatment was 432. Seventy-six were discharged; of these 63 were restored and eight improved. There remained under treatment at that date 329. There have been 1,464 persons treated in the institution since it was opened, of whom 1,145 were natives of this country. The board recommend that there be appropriated \$90,500 for the support of the institution during the year ending June 30, 1870; \$10,000 for the completion of the wall enclosing the grounds, and \$23,000 for the purchase of 148 acres of ground. The excellent management of this institution eminently entitles it to the continued confidence and patronage of Congress. The estimates are reasonable, and I cordially commend them to the most favorable consideration.

During the last fiscal year 22 pupils were admitted into the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the directors request the following appropriations: To supply a deficit for the current fiscal year, \$17,500; for support of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1870, \$31,000; for buildings, \$66,000; and for improving grounds, \$4,000; making in all \$118,500.

In my last report I earnestly commended to the fostering care of Congress the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. The act of the 27th of July last appropriated \$15,000 for the support of the institution during the current year, and required that all expenditures should be made under the direction of the Surgeon General of the army.

During the year ending the 30th of June last, the total number of women under treatment was 631; 33 of them were pay patients, from whom the sum of \$1,339 44 was received; 549 were restored to health; 10 were relieved, and 12 died. The small amount of receipts is ascribed to the want of requisite accommodations. Most of the available space was occupied by free patients, to the exclusion of many who desired to secure private apartments. The increased number of inmates rendered necessary a considerable outlay for furniture and bedding. The funds derived during the last fiscal year, from all sources, were insufficient to cover the actual expenditures, and, at the close thereof, the institution was \$7,000 in debt. The directors request that a clause appropriating that sum be inserted in the deficiency bill.

The estimates for rent and the support of the institution during the next year are \$18,000. I do not doubt that Congress will cheerfully accord that amount. I also submit an estimate for the purchase of ground and the erection of permanent buildings for the use of the institution. The title to the property, when acquired, should be vested in the United States.

The laws providing for the receipt, custody, and distribution by this Department, of Statutes of the United States, and other official publications, have, as far as practicable, been carried into effect. I invite attention to the propriety of revising the statutes which relate to the printing and distribution of documents published by the authority of Congress.

Ope of my predecessors, on the eve of his retirement from office, urged the propriety of an appropriation for erecting and furnishing suitable residences for the Vice-President of the United States and the heads of the executive departments. After alluding to the value of money when the government went into operation, and the salaries of those officers were originally fixed, as compared with that which it bore in December, 1852, when his report was submitted, he expressed the opinion that \$6,000, at the latter date, was not worth much more than \$3,000 at the former. The cost of rent, provisions, fuel, and other necessaries of life in this city, had then risen to such a degree that the most rigid economy was required to enable those officers to live within their incomes, and he declared that, as far as his observation extended, few of them had been able to do so.

His remarks in this connection present the facts and my own views in so striking a light that I deem it proper to incorporate them in this paper:

"Upon every change of administration, or in cases of the death or resignation of members of the cabinet, their successors, often from remote parts of the country, find themselves embarrassed in obtaining, even at an exorbitant price, a suitable residence for themselves and their families. They are then compelled to expend at least one year's salary in furnishing their establishment, and are consequently obliged to draw upon their private resources for the means of subsistence. Much of their time and attention is occupied by these domestic concerns, which might be more profitably devoted to the public interests. At the close of their terms they are forced to dispose of their household effects at a ruinous sacrifice, and return to their homes impoverished in fortune, and with the ungracious reflection that while they devoted their time and talents to the public service their country has refused them even the means of support.

"It may be said, in reply, that there is no obligation on any one to accept these positions, and if they do so they must abide by the consequence of their own acts. In one sense this is true. There is no legal obligation on any one to accept an official position, but there is a high moral and patriotic obligation on every citizen to contribute his service to his country when it may be required; and there is a reciprocal obligation on the country not to allow him to suffer in his private fortune by that service."

Congress did not accede to his recommendation; they, however, passed the act of March 3, 1853, which increased the salary of the Vice-President from \$5,000, prescribed by the act of September 24, 1789, to \$8,000,

and gave to the members of the cabinet the same amount. The addition thus made was estimated to be sufficient for house rent. No increase has been voted since, notwithstanding the constant appreciation of labor, rent, and every article of consumption. My observation and experience enable me to affirm, with unhesitating confidence, that the income of the office will not equal the outlay, if the incumbent lives in a style at all compatible with the proprieties of his position, and the relations which a decent regard to the just claims of society compels him to maintain. "The high offices of the country should be open to the poor as well as to the rich; but the practical effect of the present rate of compensation will soon be to exclude from the executive councils all who have not ample resources independently of their official salaries."

Several of the annual reports of this department refer to the compensation of the judiciary. One of the most thoughtful writers of the last century remarks, that the administration of justice seems to be the leading object of institutions of government; that legislatures assemble; that armies are embodied, and both war and peace made with a sort of reference to the proper administration of laws, and the judicial protec-While this is emphatically true in every free tion of private rights. country, the judicial department of the United States is charged also with other duties, and its power extends to all cases arising under the Constitution and the acts of Congress. The guardianship of the fundamental law has been thus confided to it. The Supreme Court decides, in the last resort, questions involving the constitutional authority of the federal government and its various departments, as well as the reserved powers of the several States, and the consistency of their legislation with the Constitution and laws of Congress. No foreign tribunal possesses so broad a jurisdiction, or deals with issues so vitally affecting national power, dignity and sovereignty. Its members should consist of jurists, who, having gained the highest honors of the bar, bring to the discharge of their exalted trust, mature experience and pre-eminent talents and learning. Their salary, if not equal to their former professional income, should at least secure them an independent support, and bear a just relation to their arduous employment. One of the most eminent judges of that court, resigned on account of the scanty salary, and a venerable Chief Justice, whose labors during a long life conferred enduring benefits upon his country, died a few years since, bequeathing to his family little beyond the legacy of an illustrious name. is far from being proportionate to the weighty responsibilities of the station. It is even less than is paid to some subordinate officers in other branches of the public service. It is a singular and disreputable anomaly, that the chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, each, received in pay and emoluments, during the last fiscal year, a larger compensation than the Chief Justice of the United States. legislation recognized the just claims of the judges of the district courts, and of the supreme court of this District, but Congress, inadvertently,

I presume, omitted to make a becoming provision for the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The proposition to erect and furnish houses for the Vice-President and Cabinet ministers may not meet with more favor now than when it was originally made. I earnestly recommend, therefore, that 50 per centum be added to their present salary and to that of the justices of the Supreme Court. It will even then be much less than is allowed to officers of a similar grade by any other first-class government. The Cabinet ministers will not receive more than is now paid in coin to several of our foreign representatives, who discharge much less laborious duties, in capitals not more expensive than Washington. Since the salaries in question were fixed at the present rate, Congress have, by successive statutes, nearly quadrupled their own, and I do not doubt that the members of that honorable body will render, in some degree, to others the justice already secured to themselves.

I have heretofore alluded to the compensation of the Assistant Secretary and the heads of bureaus. The Commissioner of Patents, whose salary is not too large, receives \$4,500, being 50 per centum more than that of the other officers of equal grade in this department, and exceeds, by more than 28 per centum, that of his official superior, the Assistant Secretary, whose duties involve far more labor and responsibility. This glaring and indefensible inequality should be corrected. I recommend that the annual salary of the Assistant Secretary be fixed at \$5,000, and that the Commissioner of Patents, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Pensions shall each be paid \$4,500 per annum.

The duties of a copyist are merely mechanical, and he is liberally paid, more so, indeed, than the same qualifications in any other walk of life command; but the higher order of clerical labor, requiring for its acceptable performance, intelligence and special knowledge, as well as faithful training and long continued service, is not adequately remunerated. It is my settled opinion, the result of much reflection, and of experience in my present position, that the efficiency of the clerical force would be essentially promoted by thoroughly reorganizing it, and securing to clerks of experience and tried ability an enhanced compensation. It is hoped that a subject of so much importance to the successful working of the executive departments will receive the consideration it so well merits.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT.



PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

SIR: Pursuant to the resolution adopted February 28, 1855, by the Senate of the United States, the following is presented as an abstract of the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

1. The disposal of public lands by ordinary cash sales, by pre-emptions, homestead entries, bounty land warrant locations, college scrip, railroad and swamp selections, amounted to $6,655,742_{100}^{50}$ acres. The cash receipts under various heads amounted to \$1,632,745 90.

2. An outline is given of the surveying system extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the public domain being intersected by 20 base lines and 23 principal meridians.

3. The characteristics of the public lands in Michigan shown, with the

quantity remaining undisposed of.

4. Like information in regard to Wisconsin.

5. The results of land operations indicated in the region embraced by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which the proprietary interests of the United States have nearly all been disposed of.

6. The public land States on the Gulf of Mexico, viz., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, particularly described in regard to their pecu-

liarities of soil, products, and resources, the quantity of public land undisposed of in each of them being stated.

7. The advantages of soil and resources shown in regard to each of the political communities flanking the right bank of the Mississippi to the northern line of Louisiana, viz., of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, the area of public lands undisposed of in each of these States being shown.

8. Similar statements made in regard to Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas,

lying east of the Rocky mountains.

9. The Territories traversed by the Rocky mountains, described as to soil, resources, the area of public land in each being given, with the quantity surveyed, and that unsurveyed, referring to them in the following order: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Recommendations submitted for the extension of the land system to the new Territory of Wyoming.

10. Next are described the advantages in soil and resources of the Territories and States between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada, viz., Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, the area of public land undisposed of in each of them being shown, as also the quantity surveyed and

that unsurveyed.

11. The States and Territories on the Pacific ocean described in regard to their several peculiarities and value in soil and production, the quan-

tity of public land undisposed of in each of them being shown, with the area surveyed and unsurveyed, begining with California, and extending to Oregon and Washington Territory.

12. Views presented in regard to Alaska, with recommendation of the

extension to that territory of our land machinery.

13. Sketch given of the leading measures prescribed by law for the dis-

posal of the public lands.

14. Satisfactory exhibit submitted in regard to the accounts of receivers of public moneys and disbursing agents. Recommendation suggested that the statutory provision interdicting the employés of the General Land Office from purchasing public land be extended to the officers of the several districts of local land administration.

15. The pre-emption policy considered, and its value and importance to the country shown. Amendment suggested to make the system still

more effective.

16. Homestead measure discussed; its importance shown, and rulings

presented on various important points which have arisen.

- 17. The donation claims in the State of Oregon and in Washington Territory. Progress shown in regard to the consummation of individual title.
- 18. Town-site law considered. Regulations adopted in regard to cases arising under the acts of 1864, 1865, 1867, and 1868.

19. Exhibit furnished in regard to internal improvement grants, gen-

eral and special.

20. Aggregate of the grants for support of schools, universities, and colleges shown, with the area stated that will be conceded for this purpose under existing principles of legislation.

21. The policy of Congress shown in making grants for military and naval services from the days of the Revolution to the present time;

aggregate quantity given for such services.

- 22. An exhibit made in regard to military reservations; power of the executive to make such shown; legislation recommended to authorize the sale of such as may be finally abandoned, and are useless to the government.
- 23. History of the proceedings ordered for the establishment astronomically of the boundary lines between Nebraska and Colorado, between Nebraska and Wyoming, and between Nevada, Utah, and Arizona; also in regard to the establishment of the northern boundary of New Mexico under special authority of law.

24. Details presented in regard to the late geological survey in Nebraska

under act of March 2, 1867.

25. The measures shown for the extension of such explorations west of Nebraska into Colorado and Wyoming, under act of July 20, 1868.

26. General considerations presented in regard to geological and mineral interests, with recommendations that authority of law be given for the creation of a suitable edifice as a receptacle for minerals and other illustrations of the wealth of the country.

27. Laws and regulations shown in regard to the survey of islands in

meandered lakes and rivers.

28. Questions discussed at length in regard to riparian interests, and the rights of parties in that relation considered. The rulings of the courts and the department in reference to such interests fully presented.

29. Progress shown in regard to swamp grants; areas of selections in place and indemnity conceded; area shown which has passed to the sev-

eral States under the acts of Congress of 1849 and 1850.

30. Irrigation; particulars shown, and suggestions made in regard to this important subject.

31. Mining law of 1866 considered, and the rulings shown in several important points which have arisen in the administration of the statute in different mining localities.

32. Remarks on the railway system of the United States; extent of grants made by Congress in aid of the same; details presented in regard to the continental lines; quantity stated which will pass under existing

grants

- 33. Area of the national domain shown; the public acts referred to by which it has reached its present immense proportions; expansion of the territorial limits of the republic, and its relations to Asiatic trade considered.
- 34. The report is accompanied by tabular statements showing in detail operations under the various laws for the disposal of the public lands.

35. Estimates submitted for the service.

36. The report is accompanied by annual returns of the surveyors general of field operations in the several surveying districts; also by maps illustrative of the progress of surveys, and of other public interests.

Respectfully submitted:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

SIR: The operations of this branch of the service during the last fiscal year have been co-extensive with all the public land States and Territories in which the land system has been inaugurated, embracing the States bounded by the great lakes on our northern frontier, the three immediately south of them, those fronting on the Gulf of Mexico, the tier of political communities flanking the right bank of the Mississippi from our northern to our southern limits, the States and Territories west of these in the plains, and traversed by the Rocky mountains, and those fronting on the Pacific ocean. The jurisdiction of the department has also been exercised in regard to claims of parties in the older States representing agricultural college grants, bounty land warrants, Indian scrip, and other elements of title granted pursuant to law. The disposal of the public lands, by ordinary cash sales, pre-emptions, homestead entries, locations of military warrants, college scrip, selections in aid of the reclamation of inundated lands, has been for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, as follows:

	· Acres.
Cash sales	914, 941. 33
Aggregate of military bounty land warrant locations	512, 533. 42
Total quantity by homestead entries under acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866	2, 328, 923. 25
In the same period there were approved as swamp "in	
place" to several States, as grantees, under the act of	
September 28, 1850, 145,628.89 acres, and selected as	
swamp indemnity, 113,568.96 acres, making a total of	•
swamp lands, or their equivalents, confirmed to States,	AFO 107 OF
of	259, 197. 85

Acres.
697, 257. 57
1, 942, 889. 08
6, 655, 742. 50

The cash receipts during the same period for ordinary sales and preemptions, including a small quantity of military scrip received as money for the \$10 homestead payments; for commissions on homesteads; for fees in the locating of agricultural college scrip, for same in the locating of military warrants, for fees in pre-emption cases, on donations, on railroad selections, and on certified transcripts under the acts of 1861 and 1864, make an aggregate received during the year terminating the 30th of June, 1868, of \$1,632,745 90.

In order to a proper understanding of the manner in which the boundaries of tracts of the public land are ascertained and established, it is deemed necessary to present the following

OUTLINE OF THE RECTANGULAR SURVEYING SYSTEM.

The public lands are first surveyed into rectangular tracts, according to the true meridian, noting the variation of the magnetic needle. Those tracts are called townships, each of six miles square, having reference to an established principal base line on a true parallel of latitude, and to longitude styled principal meridian. Any series of contiguous townships, north or south of each other, constitute a range; the townships counting from the base, either north or south, and the ranges from the principal meridian, either east or west. Each township is subdivided into 36 sections of one mile square, or 640 acres. The diagram herewith shows the mode of surveying the township lines from the initial point or intersection of the principal base with the principal meridian, astronomically ascertained with reference to parallel of latitude and degree of longitude.

In establishing and surveying a base line from the initial point east and west, quarter section, section and township corners are established at every 40, 80, and 480 chains, respectively, which are for sections and townships lying north of the base, and not for those situated south.

In surveying the principal meridian north and south of the initial point, similar corners are established, which are common for townships lying immediately east or west. Standard parallel or correction lines are run east and west from the principal meridian with similar character of corners, as on the principal base and meridian, and constitute special bases for township lines lying north thereof, the correction lines being run and marked at every four townships, or 24 miles north of the base, and at every five townships, or 30 miles south of the same.

Guide meridians are surveyed at distances of every eight ranges of townships, or 48 miles east and west of the principal meridian; the guides north of the principal base starting either from it or from standard parallels. They are closed by meridional lines on other standard parallels immediately north, while those lying south of the principal bases start in the first instance from the first standard parallel south, and are closed by meridional lines on the principal base. Then the

guides begin on the second standard parallel south, and close on the first standard parallel south, again starting from the third standard parallel south, and closing on the second standard parallel south, and so on. The closing corners on the principal base and standard parallel are established at points of convergency of the meridians, which occasion a double set of corners on the principal base and correction, or standard parallels, styled "standard corners" and "closing corners." This process requires off-setting of the guide meridians to the extent of the convergency of the meridians on each of the standard parallels and

The principal base, principal meridian, standard parallels, and guide meridians, constitute a frame-work of the rectangular system of public Within these limits any errors are avoided which otherwise would result from adhering to the surveys made as the law directs, to the true meridian, in consequence of the convergency of meridians and of measurement over uneven surfaces.

The surveys of the standard lines are made with instruments operating independently of the magnetic needle, the magnetic being noted solely to show the true variation. These lines divide the sphere of field operations into parallelograms of 48 by 24 miles north of the principal base, and 48 by 30 miles south, the convergency of the meridians in the former instance being greater than in the latter.

The parallelograms formed by meridians and parallels are in their turn subdivided into townships, and the latter ultimately into sections with an ordinary but perfectly adjusted compass. These parallelograms also serve to connect distant surveys from those progressing regularly from the initial point, if first required, for the convenience of remote settlements or other considerations.

The township lines start from the standard corners, pre-established on the principal base and standard or correction parallels, and are surveyed to the extent required within each parallelogram. On those lines quarter section, section, and township corners are fixed to govern

the subdivisional work of the townships into 36 sections.

The sections of one mile square are the smallest tracts, the outboundaries of which the law requires to be actually surveyed. minor subdivisions, represented in dotted lines on the accompanying diagram, are not surveyed and marked in the field. They are defined by law, and the surveyors general in protracting township plats from the field-notes of sections merely designate them in red ink, the lines being imaginary, connecting opposite quarter section corners in each section from south to north, and from east to west, thereby dividing sections into four quarter sections of 160 acres each, and these in their turn into quarter-quarter sections of 40 acre tracts, by imaginary lines, starting from the equidistant points between the section and quarter section corners to similar points on the opposite sides of the section.

Each section containing 640 acres, subdivided into legal subdivisions, affords forty different descriptions, susceptible of being disposed of to purchasers, from 640 acre tracts to 40 acre parcels.

This convenient mode of subdividing sections with a view to economy and to facilitate sales of small tracts, although not actually marked on the ground by metes and bounds, yet under laws of Congress are susceptible of demarkation by any surveyor in the different States and Territories, in accordance with the field-notes of the original survey made by United States officers.

The rectangular system has been in operation for upwards of eighty years. Its advantages over the trigonometrical method consist in its economy, simplicity in the process of transfer, and brevity of description in deeding the premises by patents, and in the convenience of reference of the most minute legal subdivision to the corners and lines of sections, townships of given principal base and meridians, affording unerring means for the restoration of lines and marks when destroyed by time or accident.

Since the inauguration of the system it has undergone modification in regard to the establishment of standard lines and initial points, the system of parallels or correction lines, as also of guide meridians having been instituted, contributing much towards the completeness of the system. There are at present permanently established twenty principal bases, and twenty-three principal meridians, controlling the public survey in the land States and Territories, with the exception of Alaska, Wyoming, and Indian country. The public surveys in some districts are governed by one principal base and principal meridian, as in Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, partly in western Minnesota, and eastern Dakota, where the 5th principal meridian and principal base have the initial point in Arkansas, and yet controlling all the surveys in those political divisions. In California there are three different initial points, necessitated by abrupt mountains throughout the State.

The latest established principal base and meridian are in Montana, which regulate the surveys in that Territory. It is reported by the surveyor general as being "on the summit of a limestone hill about 800 feet high, about 12 miles southwest of the junction of the three forks of the Missouri river," instead of Beaver Head Rock, as suggested to him in 1867, the latter having been found by actual examination less suitable.

The lines of public surveys over level ground are measured with fourpole chain of sixty-six feet in length, 80 chains constituting one lineal mile, but with two-pole where the features of the country are broken and The lines thus chained are marked through timber land by chops on line trees on each side, and in the absence of such trees those standing nearest the survey on both sides are blazed diagonally towards the line run. Trees standing at the precise spot where legal corners are required are made available. If no such trees are there then the corners are perpetuated by posts or stones, with inscriptions, and the positions of the same are indicated by witness trees or mounds, the angular bearings and distances from the corner being ascertained and described in the field-notes. The lines intersecting navigable streams, the areas of which are excluded from sale, require the establishment of meander corner posts, the courses and distances on meandered navigable streams governing the calculations from which true contents of fractional lots are computed and expressed on township plats. Township corner posts, or stones common to four townships, are set diagonally, properly marked with six notches on each of the four angles set to the cardinal points of the compass; and mile posts on township lines are marked with as many notches on them as they are miles distant from the township corners respectively; the four sides of the township and section posts, which are common to four townships or sections, are marked with the corresponding number of sections. See subjoined diagrams in the appendices.

The principal meridian, base, standard, and guides having been first measured and marked, and the corner boundaries thereon established, the process of surveying and marking the exterior lines of townships, north and south of the base, and east and west of the meridian, within those standard lines, is shown on diagrams herewith.

With papers accompanying this report will be found form of a surveying contract and bond into which a United States surveyor general enters

with a deputy surveyor, after being commissioned, for the survey of either standards, townships, or subdivisions. The contract specifies the localities where surveys are to be made, duration of the time within which the work is to be returned, the price of survey per lineal mile, including all contingent expenses to be borne by the deputy surveyor, who is required to execute the work in his own proper person, subcontracting being illegal.

RE-ESTABLISHING THE LINES OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The original corners when they can be found must stand under the statute as the true corners they were intended to represent, even though not exactly where strict professional care might have placed them in the first instance. Missing corners must be re-established in the identical localities they originally occupied. When the spot cannot be determined by the existing landmarks in the field, resort must be had to the field-notes of the original survey. The law provides that the length of the lines, as stated in the original field-notes, shall be considered as the true lengths, and the distances between corners set down in those notes constitute proper data from which to determine the true locality of a missing corner; hence the rule that all such should be restored at distances proportionate to the original measurements between existing original landmarks.

LAWS AND RULES GOVERNING THE SUBDIVISION OF SECTIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Information is frequently called for in reference to the rules prevailing in the surveys and subdivisions. The acts of Congress approved May 10, 1800, section 3, vide United States Statutes, vol. 2, page 73, and February 11, 1805, same vol., pages 313 and 314, regulate the mode of proceeding.

Although the statute of 1805 does not require actual running and marking the interior lines of a section by the government surveyors, it prescribes certain principles upon which the division lines may be ascertained and the lands sold by legal subdivisions, as laid down on town-

ship plats by surveyors general.

The subdivision of a quarter section provided for by section 1, act of Congress approved April 24, 1820, Statutes, vol. 3, page 566, is as follows:

And in every case of the division of a quartet section, the line for the division thereof shall run north and south, and corners and contents of half-quarter sections which may thereafter be sold shall be ascertained in the manner and on the principles directed and prescribed by the second section of an act entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and five; and fractional sections containing one hundred and sixty acres or upwards shall in like manner, as nearly as practicable be subdivided into half-quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In pursuance of said foregoing act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, then having jurisdiction, directed the subdivision of fractional sections into half-quarters by north and south or east and west lines, so as to preserve the most compact and convenient forms, together with the quantity contained in each subdivision.

The act of Congress approved April 5, 1832, Statutes, vol. 4, page 503,

provides for the subdivision of a half-quarter thus:

And in every case of a division of a half-quarter section, the line for the division theroof shall run east and west, and the corners and contents of quarter-quarter sections which may thereafter be sold shall be ascertained as nearly as may be in the manner and on the principles directed and prescribed by the second section of an act entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of

February, eighteen hundred and five, and fractional sections containing fewer or more that one hundred and sixty acres shall in like manner, as nearly as may be practicable, be subdivided into quarter-quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In accordance with these legal provisions, the Secretary of the Treasury in 1834 directed the subdivision of sections into quarter-quarter sections

In all cases where the quantity of the fractional section, or the portion thereof remaining unsold, and liable to be subdivided under the act of 5th April, 1832, admits of the sale of one or more quarter sections, you will subdivide such quarter sections into quarter-quarter sections, and they will be described by the registers as quarter-quarter sections.

Fractional sections containing less than 160 acres, after the subdivision into as many quarter-quarter sections as it is susceptible of, may be subdivided into lots, each containing the quantity of a quarter-quarter, by so laying down the line of subdivision that they shall be 20 chains wide; the distances are to be marked on the plat of subdivision, which must show the areas of the quarter-quarters and residuary fractions.

The aforesaid legal provisions govern the methods employed for the survey and calculation of areas of the fractional sections on the north and west of townships, such surveys representing the proper boundaries. contents, and subdivisions of the several sections, half sections, quarter sections, half-quarter sections, quarter-quarter sections, and fractions

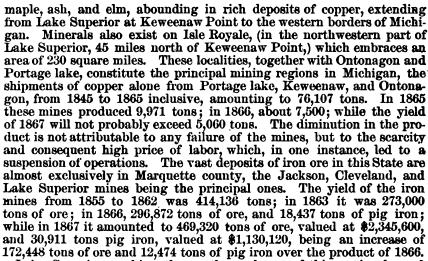
designated by special numbers.

It is now proposed to show the progress made in the extension of the lines of surveys, and in the disposal of the lands in the different regions of the national territory extending from the Floridian peninsula on the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to begin with the frontier States, bounded by Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, and first with the State of

MICHIGAN.

Michigan originally formed part of the region ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, described as the territory northwest of The cession embraced the country now within the limits of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the eastern part of Minnesota, having an aggregate area of 213,000 square miles. Michigan was first erected into a Territory by the act of January 11, 1805, and admitted as a State by act of January 26, 1837; Statutes, vol. 5, page 144. It is separated on the north and east from the dominion of Canada by Lake Superior, river St. Marie, Lake Huron, St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, having Ohio and Indiana on the south, and Lake Michigan and the State of Wisconsin on the west, embracing an area of 56,451 square miles, or 36,128,640 acres. The State is divided into two peninsulas, northern and southern, separated by the straits of Mackinsw. uniting Lakes Huron and Michigan. The northern peninsula in its greatest length is 316 miles, and from 30 to 120 wide, embracing twofifths of the whole area of the State, or 22,580 square miles. This peninsula presents a striking contrast in soil and surface to the southern, the latter being generally level or undulating, and very fertile, the former rugged and in certain portions even mountainous, the streams abounding in rapids and waterfalls, rendering the scenery very picturesque and beautiful. The climate of the northern peninsula is rigorous, and the soil sterile, fully compensated, however, by the extensive deposits of copper and iron. The eastern portion is less rugged than the western, where mountains attain an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet.

The central portion of this peninsula is rolling table land, for the most part well timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, oak, aspen,



Lake Superior, washing the northern shores of this peninsula, and the largest expanse of fresh water on the globe, embraces an area of 23,000 square miles, with a coast line of 1,500 miles. The southern peninsula includes three-fifths of the entire area of Michigan, being 275 miles from north to south, and 175 on the southern boundary from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan, its greatest width being 200 miles between Lakes Huron and Michigan. This peninsula, so interesting in its agricultural and economical aspects, has the greater portion of the population and improvements. It is generally level, rising gradually from the lakes on the east and west to a vast undulating plain in the interior, covered for the most part with various kinds of oak, black and white walnut, sugar maple, elm, linden, hickory, ash, bass-wood, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, aspen, chestnut, cedar, tamarack, and paw-paw, while pine is found in great abundance in nearly all parts of the northern half of the peninsula. A small portion of the area is prairie; a considerable portion, however, is termed "oak openings," which are beautiful and fertile natural lawns, dotted over with scattering trees and free from undergrowth.

The divide between the waters flowing east and west is 300 feet above the level of the lakes and 1,000 above the level of the sea. The climate is varied and less rigorous than in the vicinity of the lakes. The great fertility of the soil is everywhere attested by a luxuriant flora and by crops of cereals, fruits, and vegetables. The wheat yield of Michigan in 1866 was 14,740,639 bushels, being an average of 13.8 bushels per acre, valued at \$37,588,630, while the crops for 1867 and 1868 are reported at a larger average than in 1866. The culture of Indian corn in the southern part of the State is entirely successful. The crop for 1866 was 16,118,680 bushels, being an average yield of 32 bushels to an acre, and valued at \$13,217,318. The hay crop of 1863 was valued at \$15,000,000, and that of 1866 was 1,218,959 tons, valued at \$16,760,686. The potato crop of 1866 amounted to 5,037,298 bushels, an average acre yield of 110 bushels, valued at \$2,820,877. Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and tobacco are also cultivated extensively.

Southern Michigan promises to become one of the greatest apple-growing regions of the Union. Peaches are raised successfully on the shores of Lake Michigan, while pears, plums, cherries, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, and quinces are grown throughout the State.

Along the shore of Lake Michigan, in the valleys of the St. Joseph. Grand, Kalamazoo, and Detroit rivers, including the islands, as well as on the shore of Lake Erie, vine culture has given proof that these localities are well adapted to the grape, and past results from this branch of industry give promise of great increase.

The saline regions of Michigan are principally in Saginaw, Bay, and

Kent counties, East Saginaw being the most important. The quantity of salt produced in the Saginaw valley in 1865 was 530,000 barrels; in

1866, 407,997; and in 1867, 474,721 barrels.

The lumber trade is a most important interest. In 1867 the timber sawed was equal to 1,400,000,000 feet. The principal markets for lumber on the Lake Michigan shore are Chicago and Milwaukee, while from the Saginaw valley extensive shipments are made to Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo. The coal region of Michigan is near the centre of the southern peninsula, covering an area of 12,000 square miles. The coal is bituminous and of good quality; mainly used for manufacturing pur-

Gypsum also exists in great abundance, principally near Grand Rapids and Tawas bay.

Wool-growing is a leading interest, the crop in 1867 being estimated at 10,500,000 pounds, while the aggregate value of live stock was

\$56,077,373.

Detroit, the largest and most important city in the State, having a population of 75,000, is situated on the west bank of Detroit river, six miles below the outlet of Lake St. Clair. It possesses one of the finest harbors in the world, and is the terminus of 12 lines of steamers, among which are daily lines to all the more important ports on the northern lakes, viz., Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Ogdensburg, and other points. The city is also an important railroad centre, connecting with the principal points of the State and affording direct communication with the east, west, and south. In January, 1868, the total value of real and personal property in Detroit amounted to \$88,014,237. At the same date the capital invested in manufactures was \$18,360,000, the amount invested in the manufacture of lumber being \$6,500,000; iron, \$4,500,000; leather, \$1,200,000; furniture, \$1,000,000; tobacco, \$900,000; malt and malt liquors, \$800,000; cars, \$500,000; and newspapers, \$380,000.

Lansing, the political capital of Michigan, has a population of 5,000. Among the other cities which have grown into importance in the State are Grand Rapids, East Saginaw, Adrian, Saginaw, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Marshall, Monroe, Pontiac, Flint, Marquette, Port Huron, Sault St. Marie, and Tecumseh. Land offices are established at Detroit, Ionia, East Saginaw, Traverse City, and Marquette, where district officers are ready to receive applications for the entry of public land under the several laws of Congress; the area yet

to be disposed of in Michigan being equal to 4,614,078 acres.

WISCONSIN.

The State next west of Michigan, and which has Lakes Superior and Michigan for boundaries, is Wisconsin, part of the territory northwest of the Ohio, which was organized into a Territory by act of April 20, 1836, and admitted into the Union as a State by resolution of March 3,

The State, embracing an area of 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres, has on the north Lake Superior and the State of Michigan, on the east Lake Michigan, on the south Illinois, and on the west Iowa and Min-Wisconsin enjoys extraordinary facilities for marine transportation, having on the east a coast line on Lake Michigan of 200 miles, and on the north 120 on Lake Superior. The Mississippi river flows along the western border 400 miles, navigable throughout, receiving as tributaries the Wisconsin, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix, all large streams; the St. Croix navigable for 60 miles, and the Chippewa as high up as the falls. The lakes and the Mississippi are connected by a canal, uniting the navigable waters of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, through which vessels may pass during high water. The other streams are the Rock river in the southern part, flowing into Illinois and uniting with the Mississippi near Rock island; the St. Louis, Bois Brulé, Bad, and Montreal discharge their waters into Lake Superior; the Menomonee, Pishtego, Oconto, Pensaukee, and Fox, with its tributary, the Wolf, run into Green bay; and the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee empty into Lake Michigan. The largest lake in the State is Lake Winnebago, 28 miles long and 10 wide. The other principal lakes are Pepin, St.

Croix, Green, Geneva, Pewaugan, Pewaukee, and Kaskoneong.

The surface of Wisconsin is generally high and rolling. The soil of the southern part of the State, and particularly the southeastern portion, is deep, rich, and productive; the northern, with thinner soil, often

abounding in minerals and well adapted to grazing.

The most important mineral product is lead, which occurs in the south-western part of the State as a carbonate and galena or sulphuret, the latter largely predominating. Iron ores occur in large quantities. Copper is found associated with zinc. Plumbago and gypsum exist in considerable quantities, and agates and carnelians have been found on the lake shores and in the trap rocks. Large deposits of peat and shell marl occur in the marshes and former beds of lakes, also clay suitable for brick and the coarser wares. Limestone occurs in great abundance, and is susceptible of high and beautiful polish. Handsome varieties of marble exist in the northeastern part of the State.

In the northern half of the State the pine, balsam, hemlock, and other coniferous trees are found in vast forests, the white pine assuming the largest proportions. The other principal forest trees are the oak, cedar, tamarack, hickory, ash, elm, poplar, sycamore, sugar maple, birch, basswood, and aspen. The region situated between the prairie on the south and the forests on the north is covered with oak openings, being trees scattered here and there over a lawn-like surface, forming a most pleas-

ing feature in the landscape of that region.

The northern part of the State forms a portion of the great lumber

region, that trade having assumed immense proportions.

Wisconsin is pre-eminently an agricultural and grazing region. The agricultural statistics of the State evince the great fertility of the soil, and the adaptation of soil and climate to the production of great quantities and large yields of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax, clover, and grasses, which constitute the principal field crops, while the products of the orchard and garden are equally satisfactory.

The increase in population is rapid, now estimated at 1,000,000, while the wealth and internal improvements in the State have been steadily progressing. In 1868 the actual value of real and personal property

was \$400,000,000.

The railroad interests are assuming extensive proportions. There are nearly 2,000 miles of railroad, representing a capital of \$40,161,533. The several lines traverse the richest and most improved portions of the State, and are being rapidly pushed to completion.

Milwaukee, with 90,000 inhabitants, the most populous and important commercial and manufacturing city in the State, is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Milwaukee river, 90 miles north of Chicago, and 75 east of Madison. It has one of the finest harbors on the northern lakes. This beautiful city is the centre of trade in the richest and most extensive agricultural district in the United States, and for many years has been classed as one of the largest primary wheat markets in the world. Wisconsin, Minnesota, and a large portion of Iowa constitute the richest wheat-growing districts on the globa, abounding likewise in other great sources of wealth.

During the year 1867, Milwaukee afforded a market for produce amounting to \$45,000,000, and during the same period 91,924 tons of general merchandise were received at that port from the east, exclusive of coarse freight, such as coal, salt, and plaster. An official report places the mercantile business of the city for the year ending June 30, 1867, at \$110,675,000. The value of real and personal city property at the present time is \$39,204,542. The taxes for all purposes, including State, county, and school, do not exceed one and a half per cent. The capital invested in manufactures in the city amounts to \$19,273,877. The amount invested in beef and pork packing is \$4,103,877. An extensive net-work of railroads radiates from Milwaukee, traversing the most thickly settled portions of the State. In addition to this system it has a regular line of propellers running to all the principal ports on the northern lakes, and a daily line of steamships crossing Lake Michigan between Milwaukee and Grand Haven during nine months of the year.

Madison, the seat of the State government, is beautifully situated on a peninsula, between the third and fourth lakes of the chain, called the Four Lakes, in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. It enjoys fine facilities of railroad communication

with all parts of the State.

There are 60 towns and villages in the State having a population of 1,000 and over, and 22 towns with a population of upwards of 3,000. Racine, Kenosha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Janesville, Beloit, Green Bay, and Watertown are all thriving business cities, containing a population respect-

ively of from 8,000 to 14,000.

The whole area of the State has been surveyed and the surveying machinery withdrawn. The original evidences of surveys are now in the custody of the State authorities at Madison. There are land offices established at Menasha, Stevens's Point, La Crosse, Bayfield, Eau Claire, and Falls of St. Croix, where district offices are established for the reception of applications for the entry of public lands, the amount yet to be disposed of in the State being 9,258,627 acres.

OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

The political divisions immediately south of those on the great lakes, and in which the land system was inaugurated in the early history of our country, are the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; in these, however, the title of the general government to the soil has been practically extinguished, only a few scattered tracts remaining unappropriated. In the massive commercial and industrial prosperity of these magnificent States we see some of the tangible material results of our beneficent land policy. Three quarters of a century ago they were unbroken regions, excepting a few feeble disconnected pioneer settlements. Now they constitute the home of an enlightened civilization based upon popular freedom and intelligence, amply endowed with agencies, moral, intellectual, and physical, essential to the growth of a great people.

The areas of these States are as follows:

	Square miles.	Acres.
Ohio	. 39,964	25, 576, 960
Indiana	. 33, 809	21, 637, 760
Illinois	. 55, 410	35, 462, 400
		
•	129, 183	82, 677, 120

This surface exceeds by nearly 10,000 square miles that of the British islands, and by 22,000 square miles that of Prussia. It is more than half the extent of either the French empire or Germany. If these members of the republic, like the States of Europe, were isolated by physical and historical causes, they would develop into a powerful and commanding nation. Happily for the cause of humanity all their organic tendencies are towards

complete fusion with the mass of American civilization.

Extending from east to west 542 miles, with an extreme breadth of 388 miles, they exhibit a similarity of climate, soil, and production, with, however, a pleasing variety of local character. The outlying hills of the Allegheny mountain system break the surface of eastern and southeastern Ohio by rugged and abrupt ridges of considerable height, yet gradually subsiding into the gently undulating surface of western Ohio and Indiana, and finally into the broad level prairies of Illinois. A ridge of highlands, forming a plateau from 600 to 1,000 feet above the ocean level, constitute the watershed between Lake Erie and the Ohio. This ridge disappears near the border of Indiana, and the general elevation of the country sinks towards the Mississippi, finding its minimum in the extreme southern angle of Illinois, about 340 feet above the sea level. The southern declivities of this decending plateau are longer than the northern, as is evidenced by the general greater length of the affluents of the Mississippi.

The mineral resources of these States are very extensive. The Allegheny basin covers some 12,000 square miles of Ohio, while the great central basin occupies 7,700 square miles in Indiana, and 44,000 square miles in Illinois, making an aggregate workable coal area of 63,700 square miles, about two and a half times the known workable area of the whole world outside of the United States. Extensive deposits of lead have long been worked in northern Illinois, while iron is mined in increasing quantities in widely varied localities. They represent a material product and a dynamic force daily expanding into a complete industrial system, and involving a motive power ten times greater than that of Great Britain, whose aggregate steam power now surpasses the entire muscular force of the human race, and whose manufactures crowd every mart of the

world's commerce.

The soil of these States is abundantly prolific and capable of varied production, from the heaviest cereals to the most delicate fruits and fibres. The census report of 1860 shows that 33,963,951 acres, or about two-fifths of their surface, were improved, and that 23,808,471 acres of unimproved lands were enclosed in farms, the whole representing a cash value of \$1,543,797,897. An area of 25,904,428 acres, about equal to the State of Ohio, was "wild land" yet unenclosed and in wilderness. The value of agricultural implements was \$45,232,201. It is scarcely to be doubted that these aggregates, representing the value of farms and farming implements, have at least doubled since the last census, and now amount to considerably over three thousand millions of dollars.

The aggregates of live stock in 1860 were as follows: horses, mules, and asses, 1,784,385; horned cattle, 4,288,837; sheep, 5,307,075; swine,

7,853,071; representing a cash value of \$194,741,583, which had increin 1865 to \$336,110,883, and in 1866 to \$345,331,485, in spite of demand caused by the late civil war.

The production of cereals, including wheat, rye, corn, cats, barley, buckwheat, according to the census of 1860, amounted to 360,33 bushels. During the same year were produced 39,971,221 pound tobacco, 15,145,812 pounds of wool, 290,541 bushels of potatoes, 3,95 tons of hay, 91,902,364 pounds of butter, 24,073,245 pounds of ch 5,021,464 pounds of maple sugar, 8,150,182 gallons of maple and son molasses, and 4,030,893 pounds of honey. The value of orchard prowas \$4,314,574, of market garden products \$1,830,693, of slaugh animals, \$39,582,582; aggregates which have since enormously incre in 1865 the production of cereals had expanded to 506,267,937 but of tobacco to 53,346,769 pounds, and of hay to 5,392,794 tons, we greater or less increase in the other agricultural staples.

These figures are very partial exponents of the industrial prometof these splendid States. Their agricultural enterprise is now direct to the production of the more delicate and costly fruits, and to the fication of intellectual and asthetic tastes as well as to the production of life. This opens a wider scope of production and a life of the production are the production and a life of the production are the production and a life of the production and a life of the production are the production and a life of the production are the production and a life of the production are the production and a life of the production are the production and a life of the production are the production and a life of the production are the production

range of values, both intrinsic and commercial.

The more advanced generalizations of science are constantly embin improved processes of culture and ornamentation. This incredictions is largely the result of the establishment of agricultural educations, the literary character and circulation of which been remarkably enhanced within a few years.

The manufacturing interests of these States in 1860 were repres by 20,714 establishments, using raw material valued at \$132,50 paying \$36,259,245 to 119,775 operatives, male and female. The product of this industrial movement was \$222,075,503, showing profit of over 50 per cent. upon the capital invested, which amount

8102,302,987.

No general statistics of these States have been published since but it is beyond doubt that the various branches of industrial enter have expanded in a ratio transcending even the wonderful advangriculture. The intelligent public mind of these States has all appreciated the necessity of a varied industry to the complete dement of their resources. With a mechanical genius fully enter the most favored portions of the country they will not be satisfied any monopoly of industry by any section of the Union. With I facturing facilities of the first order they will not consent to the ration of their enterprise to the production of raw material for elabor in the higher processes of art elsewhere, either in foreign countries older portions of the United States; hence we may reasonably con that in manufactures, as in agriculture, these States will occupy I manding position.

Their commercial facilities are admirable; on the north the ch great lakes giving them a direct navigation to the Atlantic, whi Mississippi and its affluents furnish them an outlet to the Gulf of X

and communication with foreign countries.

These advantages of a lake and river navigation amounting to 20,000 miles are supplemented by artificial agencies of immenseem and importance, embracing 1,376 miles of canals, costing over \$25,00 and 10,000 miles of railroad, embracing a capital of over \$300.00 being about one-fourth of the entire length of railroad communication the country.

The actual movement of commerce is indicated by no general statistics, but a glance at a few prominent commercial centres will reveal an aggregate sufficiently astonishing. Chicago, in Illinois, which 30 years ago was a small settlement around Fort Dearborn, near the south end of Lake Michigan, is now the largest of the interior cities of the Union. Its population, 300,000, is exceeded only by New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Baltimore. The cash value of its real estate is \$350,000,000, and of its personal property \$150,000,000. It has \$60,000,000 invested in manufactures, embracing all processes from the elementary manipulation of the raw material to the most delicate creations of the fine arts. It is the terminus of twelve trunk lines of railroad, with as many more dependent branches, and witnesses the arrival or departure of a train once in every 10 minutes in each 24 hours. Its position commands the entire length of the basin of the northern lakes, while it stands in intimate relation to the expansive internal communication furnished by the Mississippi river system. It is the largest grain market in the world, its aggregate receipts and shipments for the year ending July 1, 1868, embracing 100,069,727 bushels of cereals, and 3,565,831 barrels of flour. Its facilities for this trade are shown in eighteen enormous elevator warehouses, with an aggregate capacity of storage for 10,680,000 bushels of grain. Its shipments of lumber amounted to 1,401,635,124 feet, besides 217,433,288 lath and 927,969,775 shingles. The receipts and shipments of hogs were 2,916,851, of cattle 517,361, of beef 84,261 barrels, of pork 178,851 barrels, of lard 27,241,225 pounds, of tallow 7,168,427 pounds, of cut meats 82,325,522 pounds, of hides 51,261,165 pounds, of wool 22,512,716 pounds, and of lead 15,399,021 pounds. The tonnage owned in Chicago the past year amounted to 289,765 of lake vessels alone. The entries and plearances in 1864 ambraged 4 338,770 tons on agreement which had clearances in 1864 embraced 4,338,770 tons, an aggregate which has very greatly increased. Among its facilities for trade may be mentioned the fact that it has 30 miles of dockage, and, as already intimated, may be regarded as the greatest lumber, grain, and meat market on the globe.

The city of Chicago, by a novel and gigantic enterprise, is supplied with pure water by a tunnel under Lake Michigan, one of the most extraordinary engineering feats on record. With a growth in population unparalleled in history, and with an indomitable spirit of enterprise, this young city promises to become one of the leading centres controlling the commerce of the world. Its position on the interoceanic lines of railroad communication will make it the recipient of immense trade from Asia and Europe by way of New York and San Francisco. Its future cannot

be estimated by anything in our past experience.

Cincinnati, the second city in the region under consideration, on the Ohio river and in the southwest corner of the State of Ohio, was founded near the close of the last century, and now numbers a population of 250,000. This city, long the commercial mart of the West, would present a remarkable growth and development but for the still more wonderful progress of Chicago. Its advance in industrial and commercial relations has been rapid and steady. Its total of imports for the year ending August 31, 1864, was \$389,790,537, an increase of \$245,601,324 over the previous year; the exports were \$239,079,825, or a total movement of \$484,681,149, embracing merchandise, cotton, tobacco, distilled liquors, groceries, hardware, live-stock, boots and shoes, leather, flour, grain, and hay. Its manufactures are on a very extensive scale, embracing the elaboration of the raw material in all the processes of the useful and elegant arts. It is to be regretted that we have no later statistics than those of 1864; such data, doubtless, would present great advances upon the above figures.

Indianapolis, the capital and metropolis of Indiana, situated near the centre of the State, on the national road, was selected as the site of the State capital in 1820, in the midst of a dense forest extending at least 40 miles in every direction. Its population in 1840 was 2,692; in 1850, 8,090; in 1860, 18,611; in 1865, 35,000; and is now probably not far short of 50,000. It is a prominent railroad centre, and the seat of an extensive

system of manufactures and commerce.

Cleveland, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, is another celebrated commercial and manufacturing city in Ohio, as exhibited in the following statistics for the present year, communicated in a very interesting report just received from the Mayor, from which it will be seen that the population is 85,284; value of real estate, \$52,000,000; of personal estate, \$29,676,500; value of lake commerce, \$175,936,590; railroad commerce, \$684,976,136; canal commerce, \$4,144,600; total, \$865,057,326; entered and cleared vessels, 9,840—tonnage, 3,070,984; lake vessels owned, 202—tons, 44,874; canal boats, 177 tonnage, 9,195; capital invested in manufactures, \$13,000,000; annual value produced, \$44,000,000. The coal trade involves a capital of \$3,000,000, and shows a receipt of 669,000 tons, of which 334,000 tons were forwarded, and the remainder consumed. Of iron ore 290,957 tons were received, and 249,728 tons forwarded; and of pig iron 90,000 tons were received, of which 35,000 were exported, the remainder being manufactured. In the petroleum trade \$3,000,000 were invested, the operations during the year involving the receipt and shipment of 754,000 barrels of crude oil, and 996,600 of refined oil. The lumber trade, with a capital of \$1,000,000, shows the import and export of 145,874,000 feet, 128,685,500 shingles, 73,352,000 lath, and 18,000,000 staves.

Toledo, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Maumee river, reported in 1860 a population of 13,768, which has since expanded to 30,000. The transactions of the grain commission houses in the year 1867 amounted to nearly \$20,000,000; those of grocery and general merchandise establishments to over \$5,000,000. The improvements in building during the same year included 128 stores and 1,322 dwellings, erected at a cost of

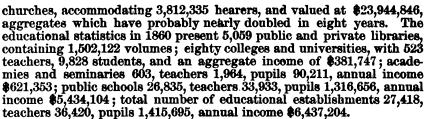
\$2,267,200.

Columbus, Dayton, Sandusky, Zanesville, Steubenville, and Springfield, in Ohio; Madison, Jeffersonville, Evansville, and Terre Haute in Indiana; and Peoria, Quincy, Galena, and Cairo, in Illinois, are prominent local centres of industrial and commercial activity, rapidly growing into large cities. The appliances and facilities of an advanced civilization are being extended through the rural localities of the country, presenting

a wonderful picture of social prosperity and development.

The population of these States in 1840 was 2,681,516; in 1850, 3,820,592; and in 1860, 5,401,880. By reliable estimates it is now stated at 7,250,000. In a very able letter to this office, dated August 29, 1868, Charles G. Nazro, esq., President of the Boston Board of Trade, estimated the daily value of labor in Massachusetts at \$2,000,000, including the original production of raw material and the additional values conferred by the processes of manufacture. In the same ratio to population, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois would present a daily product of industry amounting to \$11,000,000, or \$3,300,000,000 per annum. The market value of industrial products in these States, however, is doubtless less than that of Massachusetts, yet it will not perhaps be an extravagant estimate to place the annual product of industry at \$2,500,000,000.

The moral and intellectual forces governing this mass of physical prosperity are partly represented by educational and religious statistics; the latter, as reported in the census tables of 1860, present 10,567



These aggregates have been very greatly enlarged since the last census, and all branches of educational enterprise have increased and improved in efficiency and have elevated the standards of mental culture. educational reports of Indiana for 1866 show that provision was made by law for the education of 559,778 persons, of whom 402,802 were in actual attendance upon the public schools, taught by 9,433 experienced teachers. These aggregates exhibit a general advance of nearly fifty per cent. this rate the educational establishments of these three States may be estimated at nearly 40,000, with about 50,000 teachers and 2,000,000 pupils, and an annual income but little short of \$10,000,000. tional facilities are thus provided for at least thirty per cent. of the pop-With such noble instrumentalities for Christian advancement and intellectual culture in those branches of learning best adapted to the demands of an industrial people, it cannot be doubted that the opulent resources of these thrifty States will not only be well developed, but that they will be ultimately consecrated to the highest ends of civilization, to the general prosperity of our common country, and the cause of humanity.

FLORIDA.

In advancing southward and east of the Mississippi, the regions of the public domain are within the limits of the States fronting on the Gulf of Mexico, and conspicuously on the Atlantic side is the State of Florida, the southernmost political division of the Union, which is between latitudes 24° 30′ and 31° north and longitudes 80° and 87° 45′ west from Greenwich. Its length is 380 miles from north to south, the peninsula averaging in width 100 miles, while its greatest breadth on the north is 345 miles. This State has on the north, Alabama and Georgia, on the east and south, the Atlantic ocean, and on the west the Gulf of Mexico and Perdido river. Florida has an area of 59,268 square miles or 37,931,520 acres. This region of country, ceded to the United States by treaty concluded in 1819 with Spain, was organized as a Territory March 30, 1822, and admitted into the Union as a State March 3, 1845. The surface of Florida is generally level, the most elevated part not attaining an altitude of more than 300 feet above the level of the ocean. A large portion of the southern extremity of the peninsula is covered by everglades, a vast body of fresh water from 30 to 50 miles wide, and from five to ten feet deep, extending from the southern part of Lake Okeechobee to Cape Sable, 90 miles in length, uniting the lake with the Gulf of Mexico. This extensive sheet of water is studded over with numerous islands, some covered with luxuriant growth of shrubbery, grass, and vines, others with a dense growth of pines and palmettoes. The intervening waters are covered with tall saw-grass, shooting up from the shallow bottom of the lake and not unfrequently growing ten feet above the surface. Lilies and other aquatic plants bearing flowers of every variety and hue are interspersed among the tall flexible green grass,

presenting most pleasing contrasts, greatly increased by the luxurisms foliage fringing the shores of the numerous islands on the surface of the everglades. North of these the peninsula is more elevated, and in the interior attains an altitude of 150 to 300 feet, gradually declining towards the coast. The country between the Suwannee river and the Chattahoochee is still more elevated and undulating, while the western portion is comparatively level. The southern portion of the peninsula contains large districts of pine barrens, prairies and hummocks, while the northern part abounds in extensive forests. The soils are generally sandy, with the exception of the hummocks, which consist of a mixture of clay and sand. These exist throughout the State, varying in extent from a few acres to several thousand. The high hummock is chiefly timbered with live, red and water oaks, dogwood, mahogany, and pine, and when cleared constitutes good agricultural land. Low hummock, producing substantially the same species of flora, is subject to overflow, but when drained is regarded as preferable for the culture of sugar.

The rich alluvions bordering the streams, and known as savannas, are subject to inundation, and are also deemed valuable for the production of sugar and rice, the low savannas, like the prairies of the more elevated portions, being covered with luxuriant growth of grass and flowers. The prairies afford excellent pasture and grazing, proving a remunerative branch of industry, as stock flourish on the nutritious grasses throughout the year. In Florida, although embracing six degrees of latitude, there is no very marked difference of temperature between the north and south. The maximum temperature in summer is generally about 85° Fahrenheit, and in winter 45°, the evenness of its temperature surpassing the favorite climate of Italy. In those portions of the State remote from swamps or morasses it is healthy, and many invalids, especially those with pulmonary complaints, resort to Florida from all parts of the United

States.

The clearing and settlement of hummocks is generally attended with the development of more or less malaria; yet, after cultivation for a few

years, this evil is overcome.

The great fertility of the soil is everywhere evinced by the luxuriant crops produced, including those of temperate and torrid zones, the latter predominating. Sea Island cotton has been found to succeed in most parts of the peninsula, with a productiveness rivalling the best portions of the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, while the sugar cane thrives even better than in Louisiana or Texas, owing to the absence of frosts, which occur late in the season in those States. The area in Florida suitable for the culture of this staple is amply sufficient to supply the demands of the United States. The sandy soil along the sea coast is well adapted to the cultivation of the Cuba tobacco. Silk culture must eventually become a leading branch of industry in Florida, since every species of mulberry grows profusely in this latitude as far south as 27°, and experiments in the production of silk have been highly satisfactory.

Indigo was formerly the principal staple of this region, and with the exception of sugar is one of the most certain and profitable crops, generally admitting two cuttings annually. It is found growing wild throughout the pine regions, and in old fields where a century ago it had been cultivated. Although Florida lies south of the great corn-growing region, yet good crops have been produced in this State. The yam and sweet potato thrive well and grow to a very large size, while the Irish potato is successfully raised when planted in the winter; all garden vegetables being cultivated as profitably as in other States. Fruits in every variety, and of excellent flavor, including peaches, apricots, nectarines,

oranges, lemons, pomegranates, guava, citron, limes, and grapes, thrive luxuriantly, and experiments in the culture of cocoanut, pine-apple, banana, olive, tamarind, and other tropical fruits have proved entirely successful; arrow-root, Sisal and New Zealand hemp, have likewise proved valuable crops. It is reported that a large number of the islands or keys extending along the southern coast of Florida for more than 200 miles are as well suited to the culture of tropical fruits as the Bahama islands. Experiments in the culture of pine apples have been made on Key Largo since 1859, one gentleman* on that island is said to raise 10,000 dozen annually, together with other tropical productions. Many settlers are now being attracted to Florida with a view of cultivating oranges and other fruits for northern markets. The principal forest trees of this State, some of which are eminently adapted for ship-building, are live-oak, mahogany, magnolia, pine, cedar, and cypress. Mangrove, boxwood, mastic, satinwood, crabwood, and lignum vitae, abound on the keys, and generally in the southern part of the State.

The various lagoons, bayous, lakes, and rivers, extending into the interior from every direction, afford an extensive inland navigation, to which have been added, in late years, a system of railroads designed to connect

all important points in the State.

Florida has over 1,000 miles of coast line, the most important harbors on the Atlantic being at St. Augustine and Fernandina; and on the Gulf, at Pensacola, (where the United States navy yard is established,) Appalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa, Charlotte, and Key West. Jacksonville, beautifully situated on the St. John's river, and Tallahassee, the capital of the State, are rapidly becoming thrifty and important places.

This part of the national territory being so near the West India islands, must, as the resources of Florida are developed, lead to important com-

mercial relations with those islands.

Cuba, the largest of these, having 13 cities, 8 towns, and over 1,000 villages, lies directly south of Cape Sable, from which it is 120 miles, the distance between Key West and Havana being 100 miles. This island, justly called the "Queen of the Antilles," is situated midway between our southern coast and the island of St. Domingo, occupying a commanding position with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas, and having a coast line of 2,000 miles. Its greatest length is 793 miles, in width it is 127, and with the Isle of Pines, together with a few other islets, embraces an area of 47,228 square miles, being nearly as large as Vermont and Kentucky. In proportion to the population, which is estimated at 1,050,000, Cuba has the largest foreign commerce of any community on the globe. Since 1850 the yearly exports and imports have been about the same, varying from \$27,000,000 to \$32,000,000, notwithstanding the restrictions on trade. The island is traversed longitudinally by a range of mountains attaining an altitude in some places of 8,000 feet; its general surface, however, is undulating. The soil, for the most part, is of a rich alluvial mould, peculiarly adapted to a large variety of products, such as sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, and Indian corn, cotton, cocoa, indigo, cassava, and numerous valuable fruits, embracing oranges, bananas, melons, limes, figs, and plantains, which find ready sale, especially in the United States, with which at least one-third of the Cuban commerce is carried on.

Sugar and rum are manufactured extensively, and a large amount of money is invested in the preparation of coffee and tobacco, the latter

commanding the highest price in every market.

Collector at Key West in letter dated September 29, 1868.
 50 Ab

Havana, the political capital and principal seaport, is situated on a superior land-locked harbor. Matanzas, 60 miles west of this, is a properous commercial city, while Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba have magnificent harbors, the latter place being noted for its exportation of copper, the principal mineral found in Cuba.

St. Domingo is the second in size and richness of the West India islands, and Jamaica, the third in area, is only 90 miles from the coast

of Cuba.

The important position Florida holds to these great islands in the Caribbean sea is such as to afford facilities for active commercial intercommunication, creating incentives to settlement in that part of our country, not only in regard to the competition excited in controlling the rich and valuable staples of the country, but also from the trade that will spring up between Florida and these islands, which are so near at hand and with which it should be our policy to cultivate the most intimate and friendly relations.

In Florida the area over which public surveys have not yet been extended is 11,300,000 acres, the area undisposed of being 17,424,438, which may be entered, under the provisions of law, on application at the consolidated land office at Tallahassee, where district land offices are

located.

ALABAMA.

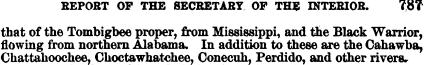
The next Gulf State, adjoining Florida on the west, is the State of Alabama, which is situated between Georgia and Florida, on the east, and Mississippi on the west, with Tennessee on the north and Florida and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, extending, for the most part, between the 31st and 35th parallels of north latitude, but with an additional narrow strip of land which extends between Mississippi and Florida southward to the Gulf of Mexico, affording the State a sea-coast of 60 miles.

The area of Alabama is 50,722 square miles, or 32,462,080 acres. Separated from Mississippi and made a distinct Territory in 1817, it was admitted as a State of the Union in 1819.

The Blue Ridge range of mountains extends into the northern part of the State, which it traverses from east to west, although without any great elevation, and from this hilly region the surface slopes to the south, having the character of a vast plain with only gentle undulations, the more southern portion being quite level and but little higher than the sea.

There are numerous navigable streams. The Tennessee river enters the State in its northeastern corner, and, making a circular sweep to the south, passes out at the opposite side and empties into the Ohio at Paducah, Kentucky, being separated by the Blue Ridge mountain range from the other rivers of the State, all of which, following the declivity of the surface south of that range, flow ultimately to the Gulf of Mexica. Nearly the whole surface of the State is drained by the Mobile river, which is formed by the union of two streams, the Alabama and Tombigbee, and flows into Mobile bay, a magnificent body of water 30 miles in length and 3 to 18 miles broad, and which admits vessels drawing 21 to 22 feet water over the bar at its main entrance, the Alabama being formed by the union of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and the Tombigbee by

^{*}In reagrd to our relations, commercial and otherwise, with Cuba, vide letter dated April 23, 1823, American State Papers, Foreign Relations, vol. 5, p. 408, from Hon. John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, to our Minister at Madrid; and letter dated December 1, 1832, from Hon. Edward Everett, as Secretary of State, to the British Minister.



In 1819, the date of its admission into the Union, the population of Alabama was 127,901. In 1860 the population had increased to 964,201. Since the close of the war it has been estimated at 1,250,000. The State has advanced with equal rapidity in other respects. During the 10 years ending in 1860 statistics show an increase of 50 per cent. in the amount of land brought under cultivation, and nearly 200 per cent. in the value of farms and farming implements, with like increase in other values.

Montgomery, situated on the left bank of the Alabama, which is navigable to that point at all seasons of the year, is the capital of the State, with a population of about 10,000. It has important railroad connec-

tions, and is largely engaged in the shipment of cotton.

Mobile, on the river of that name, a finely improved city of about 30,000 inhabitants, first established on its present site in 1711, is, as a cotton market, second only to New Orleans, and has a very extensive foreign and domestic commerce.

There are numerous other towns, as the principal of which may be mentioned Tuscaloosa, Wetumpka, Huntsville, Marion, Talladega, Flo-

rence, Athens, and Jacksonville.

Alabama, with more than 1,500 miles of steamboat navigation, has an extensive railroad system projected, of which in 1860 there were 743

miles completed and in operation.

The agricultural advantages of the State are great, its soil, though varied, being generally fertile and productive of the most valuable sta-The winters are mild, while the breezes from the Gulf moderate the heat of summer. Cotton and Indian corn are the chief products, the cotton crop in 1860 having exceeded that of any other State except Mississippi. The northern districts are favorable to the other grains, wheat, rye, and oats being produced in large quantities, and also to stockraising, having great advantages as a grazing region. Rice and the sugar-cane are successfully cultivated on the bottom lands in the south. Tobacco is also raised, the crop in 1860 having been 221,284 pounds.

The State is very rich in mineral wealth. The supply of coal and iron is inexhaustible, while there are also valuable deposits of lead, manganese, red and other ochres, marble and granite, and in some parts gold has been found, although not in quantities to make mining profitable.

Owing to the superior inducements presented by agricultural pursuits, manufacturing is engaged in only to a comparatively limited extent, but from the statistics of 1860 it appears there was a capital of \$9,098,181 invested in that pursuit, which yielded a profit of nearly 30 per cent. In view of the recent change in the labor system, a rapid expansion is expected in this branch of business, for which the State has great advantages.

Alabama has an extensive commerce with foreign nations and the other States of the Union, which must increase with the development of its

immense mineral and other resources.

This State presents great inducements to immigration, and cannot fail to increase rapidly in population from that source. It appears that during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1868, there were added to the productive area of the State from the public domain, by entries under the homestead law, 1,646 farms, containing an aggregate of 124,085 acres, and there remained undisposed of at that date about 6,790,000 acres of public lands, which have been surveyed and are subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law of 21st June 1866.

MISSISSIPPI.

The third Gulf State, and immediately adjoining Alabama on the west, is Mississippi, which embraces an area of 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres, nearly all of which originally belonged to the State of Georgia. By act of Congress of 1798 a part of the present State of Mississippi, with a portion of what is now Alabama, extending north of the 31st parallel, was organized as Mississippi Territory, with the consent of Georgia; and the remainder of that part of Alabama and Mississippi extending north from the 31st to the 35th parallel, having been surrendered by Georgia in 1802, was added to the Territory of Mississippi in 1804. That part lying south of the 31st parallel and west of the Perdido river, and originally included in the Louisiana acquisition, was added in 1811. Alabama was separated from Mississippi and made a Territory in March, 1817, and the latter was admitted as a State of the Union in December

following.

The State of Mississippi thus established lies between the 31st and 35th degrees of north latitude, except a narrow strip extending further south to the Gulf of Mexico, giving the State a shore-line on the coast of about 88 miles, and is bounded on the north by Tennessee, south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, east by Alabama, and west by Louisiana and Arkansas. There are no mountains within its limits, yet its surface is in great part undulating and diversified by numerous ranges of hills, besides some eminences called "bluffs," which terminate abruptly on a level plain or river bank. Streams are numerous, and nearly all parts of the State are intersected with navigable rivers. The western border is washed by the waters of the Mississippi for over 500 miles by its circuitous channel, or 300 by a straight line. The rivers Homochitte and Big Black, and the Yazoo with its tributaries, the Yallabusha and Tallahatchee, and the Sunflower branch of the Mississippi, flow through the western part of the State and empty into the Mississippi river, while in the eastern part are the Tombigbee, the Pascagoula formed by the union of the Chickahawba and Leaf, and the Pearl, the two latter flowing to the Gulf of Mexico, with other streams in all parts of the State.

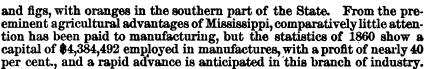
the Gulf of Mexico, with other streams in all parts of the State.

The advance of the State has been rapid. The population, which in 1800 was 8,850, had increased in 1860 to 791,305, and has been estimated since the war at 900,000. Corresponding progress has been made in agriculture, and for the 10 years ending in 1860 the increase of acres reduced to cultivation was 60 per cent., while the value of farms and agricultural implements during the same period increased 200 per cent.

with like improvements in other respects.

Jackson is the capital of the State, situated on the right bank of Pearl river, with a population of about 4,000. Before the war from 30,000 to 40,000 bales of cotton were shipped annually. Vicksburg and Natchez, on the Mississippi, are also important places in the cotton trace. In addition to its facilities of water transportation, there were in 1860 872 miles of railroad already completed and in operation in the State.

Mississippi has the greatest advantages for agricultural pursuits. The soil, in general, is highly fertile, while the extensive bottom lands along the river courses are so to a very extraordinary degree. The climate is temperate and equable. Tobacco and indigo were at an early period the chief products, but of late years the production of cotton has been the principal pursuit, amounting in 1860 to nearly one-fourth the entire product of the Union. Sugar is produced in the southern and wheat and other grains in the northern districts. The crop of tobacco in 1860 was 127,736 pounds. Among fruits there is an abundance of plums, peaches,



The neighboring ports of New Orleans and Mobile are chiefly employed for external commerce, and for internal trade the State has excellent facilities in its many navigable streams, and its railroads, which in 1860, as before indicated, had been brought into operation to such extent as to serve the purpose of rapid and general intercommunication.

To immigrants Mississippi offers the inducement of a fine, salubrious climate, a prolific soil adapted to the production of the most valuable crops, particularly the great staple, cotton, with the business and other

advantages incident to a long settled, populous community.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1868, there were added to the productive area of the State, by homestead entries from the public domain, 1,602 farms, containing an aggregate of 102,824 acres, and there still remained undisposed of at that date about 4,800,000 acres of public land, which has been surveyed and invites settlement under the provisions of the homestead law of June 21, 1866.

LOUISIANA.

The furthest west of the public land States on the Gulf of Mexico is Louisiana.

By the secret treaty of October 1, 1800, at St. Ildefonso, the ancient province of Louisiana was retroceded to France, and three years later Napoleon, as First Consul of the French republic, ceded the same to the United States. The act of Congress, dated March 26, 1804, formed the territory of Orleans out of the cession, and by the act of 8th April, 1812, said territory became the State of Louisiana, its limits having been enlarged by the act of 14th April, 1812, so as to extend on the east to Pearl river, the boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi. By these acts the limits of the State were established, having Arkansas on the north, Mississippi on the east, Texas on the west, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, embracing an area of 26,461,440 acres, which is divided into parishes, with an estimated population of 1,000,000.

There are numerous rivers and lakes, several of the former furnishing The Mississippi and its tributaries important commercial facilities. embracing a water communication of nearly 17,000 miles, constitute the great channel by which trade will be carried on, affording easy and speedy transportation for the rich products of millions of acres, and the return of the wealth and luxuries of other portions of the Union, and of

Europe and the East.

· The numerous lakes of the State are extremely beautiful, their waters generally deep and clear, abounding in varieties of fish, while their shores, as well as the banks of the rivers, are covered with trees of every kind, from some of which tar and turpentine are extensively manufactured, and others are unsurpassed for ship-building. Most of these trees have large vines, especially of grape, growing around them in luxuriant profusion. In the lower portions of the State there are fertile prairies covered with fine grass, which never require enriching, and yield excellent crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, rice, and sugar, the latter having been introduced by the Jesuits in 1751. Some of these give two crops annually. Cotton thrives in all parts

of the State; and the culture of fruit and garden vegetables is not surpassed either in quality or quantity, care only being requisite in selecting the soil for these productions, as it is generally too rich. Indigo has been cultivated successfully, and two cuttings a year is not an uncommon yield. Silk can be manufactured extensively, and the growth of finer varieties of the mulberry tree renders it very probable that at no distant day the attention of capitalists will develop this branch of industry. The mineral resources of Louisiana are by no means insignificant, recent discoveries indicating that the appliance of modern methods of exploitation will yield an ample reward. The railroad system of Louisiana is not extensive, the numerous rivers furnishing excellent facilities for internal communication, but the trade of Texas must eventually demand the completion of the New Orleans and Opelousas great western route, the outlay for which will be speedily returned from a region of remarkable fertility and immense products, rapidly filling up with farmers and stock-raisers. Several railroads. however, have been commenced, which will contribute largely to the business interests of this richly endowed State. Towards the success of these the general government has made liberal grants of public lands, of which there are about 6,500,000 acres yet undisposed of.

The system of jurisprudence in Louisiana is worthy of notice, as being different from that adopted in other States, where the English common law prevails. In this State it is founded on the French and

Roman law, the Code Napoleon, and the Institutes of Justinian.

Among the principal cities of Louisiana is Baton Rouge, the political capital of the State, which is beautifully situated on the castern bank of the Mississippi river, 130 miles above New Orleans, and is regarded as one of the most healthy places in the south. It is the centre of a rich farming country, occupying a conspicuous place in the approaching era of commercial greatness.

Shreveport, on the west bank of Red river, 700 miles above New Orleans, is a very flourishing town, and the shipping place of eastern It is an important point in the midst of an extensive cotton region, through which it is proposed to establish the Vicksburg, Shreve-

port, and Texas railroad.

New Orleans, owing to its being built on a bend of the Mississippi, is called the Crescent city. Under the French rule it was the seat of government, and is now the largest city of the southwest, having in 1860 a population of 168,675. The city is well laid out, most of the dwellings having spacious gardens beautifully decorated with flowers and ornamental trees. The future of this city, occupying as it does an important position on the continent, must soon be one of great wealth and commercial prosperity, especially when the undeveloped and inexhaustible resources of the entire region bordering the Mississippi find exit through its markets to distant ports of the world, with a valuable return trade.

Whatever obstacles may have existed heretofore, its local and general advantages are such as yet to give it, and the State of which it is the commercial capital, commanding relations with other portions of the

Union and with foreign states.

In presenting the advantages in the several localities of the public domain and the results there of the land system, it is now proposed to refer to the tier of States flanking the right bank of the Mississippi, beginning on our northern frontier with-

MINNESOTA.

This State, the 19th admitted under the federal Constitution, derives its name from the principal of the many tributaries of the Mississippi found within its border. The name, a compound Dakota word, signifies, according to the best authorities, "sky-tinted water," the accuracy of description being illustrated by the calm, pellucid waters of its countless lakes and streams.

Its lakes are numbered by thousands, and, scattered in groups or chains over nearly the whole surface of the State, form an immense system of natural reservoirs, which not only serve to feed the sources of the numerous streams, but to supply the atmosphere and soil during the hot summer months with ever-recurring circles of exhalation and rain. Linked as many are by a common stream successively passing from one to another, they also form a singular navigation, by which the most remote parts of the country are accessible. Many are 20 or 30 miles in extent, the largest being Namekin lake, on the British border, Mille

Lacs, Red lake, Leech, and Cass.

Occupying the elevated plateau of North America, and the most elevated surface between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic sea, Minnesota forms the watershed of the three great basins of North America. The sources of the Red River of the North and of the Mississippi are nearly in the centre of the State, and separated only by a scarcely perceptible rise of land, the one emptying into Winnepeg lake and thence into Hudson's bay on the north, and the other, pursuing an opposite course, losing itself in the broad expanse of the Gulf of Mexico. The Hauteurs des Terres, or Highlands, are the nearest approach to mountains in the State, and form the dividing ridge between the basins of the Saint Lawrence and the Mississippi. The great body of the country alternates between river bottoms and high rolling prairies. The Highlands or Superior district comprises an area of about 20,000 square miles, and is an elevated region, covered with a compact forest growth, principally of pine and spruce. The hills are generally sandy and sterile, but in the valleys the soil is alluvial and rich. The Red River valley is a level plain, comparatively woodless except along the margins of streams, and with a rich, retentive soil. The Mississippi valley is a prairie region with an undulating surface, thoroughly drained by numerous streams and lakes, and dotted with groves and belts of timber, principally oak; its soil a warm, dark, calcareous sandy loam.

In all the material resources necessary to the development of a rich and prosperous State Minnesota is most amply endowed, and bids fair, as well from its geographical position as from other influences, to hold a commanding position. Its varied scenery is made up from rich rolling prairie, extensive forests, lofty bluffs, and waterscapes of intermingling lakes and streams. Minnesota is already ranking high among the first of agricultural regions, and advancing towards a position among our

manufacturing States.

Extending from 43° 30′ to 49° north latitude, its climate is but slightly varied, Saint Paul having a temperature during the whole year equal to that of central New York, and in summer corresponding with that of Philadelphia, yet with cool and refreshing nights. The position and topography of the country protect the fields from the devastations of drought, at the same time that its dry atmosphere and warm, rich soil, its luxuriant and vigorous vegetation, and the rapid evolutions of temperature, protect it from frost on the one hand, and the ravages of insects and disease on the other. The effect of this symmetrical union of cli-

matic conditions is to make Minnesota one of the best wheat-producing States of the Union, both as to quality and quantity of the grain.

In 1860 the whole number of farms in the State was 18,081, the cash

In 1860 the whole number of farms in the State was 18,081, the cash value of which was estimated to be \$18,967,454, and the total valuation of agricultural products for that year was \$6,748,707. The total appraised valuation of all taxable property was \$36,753,408; so that the products of agriculture alone gave a gross return of 18 per cent. upon the whole taxable basis.

In 1866 the number of acres under cultivation was estimated at 790,000; the tilled area in wheat, 520,000. The exports of wheat were 9,267,153 bushels. The total value of live-stock January 1, 1867,

was \$15,400,659.

The past season has been one of the most favorable to the agriculturist since the settlement of the State All the cereal crops are excellent, while the average yield of wheat is variously estimated at from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The product of potatoes, flax, hops, and tobacco has been much greater than during any previous year, while it is also clearly established that wool-growing is destined to form an important feature of the productions of the State, the climate being peculiarly

adapted to that purpose.

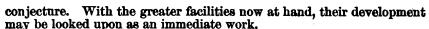
Minnesota contains an area of about 83,531 square miles, or 53,459,840 acres, of which 24,023,425 acres have been surveyed and 29,436,415 remain unsurveyed, 17,925,840 have been disposed of, and 35,534,000 yet remain open to settlement. The population on the 1st July, 1868, was, according to the most reliable estimates, 440,000. During 1866 the immigration to the State exceeded 50,000, and during 1867 the immigration north of Saint Paul amounted to nearly or quite 40,000. The assessed value of real property for 1867 was \$55,155,000, and of personal \$25,333,000. Its principal cities are Saint Paul, Red Wing, Saint Anthony, Stillwater, Mankato, Saint Cloud, and Minneapolis. Saint Paul, the capital, is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, and at the head of navigation, 2,140 miles from its mouth. Its population is about 20,000, and the assessed valuation \$3,112,179. Its wholesale trade is large and rapidly increasing, and it is estimated that the amount of sales during 1868 will reach \$12,000,000. The length of the boating season averages 228 days.

Minnesota possesses a most ample and effective water-power. The falls and rapids of Saint Anthony alone, with a total descent of 64 feet, have an available hydraulic capacity, according to an eminent engineer, of 120,000 horse-power, greater than the whole motive power, steam and water, employed in text¹e manufactures in England in 1850. Except the Minnesota river, nearly every tributary of the Mississippi, in its rapid and broken descent to the main stream, affords valuable mill

sites.

The most important of manufactures is now pine lumber, of which in 1867 there were scaled in the Mississippi above Saint Paul 149,562,218 feet, and from the Saint Croix river 113,867,502, showing an aggregate of 263,429,720 feet. Fully 200,000,000 feet are annually manufactured or fitted to run in the log to a southern market within 30 miles of Saint Paul. Flour, whiskey, leather, bricks, and miscellaneous articles of wood as barrels, sash, doors, blinds, railroad ties, and hoop-poles, are also among the material articles of manufacture.

In the mineral ranges of Lake Superior, as well as in more central portions of the State, the deposits of iron, coal, copper, and lead, known to exist to a greater or less extent, are yet undeveloped, and their future bearing upon the material interests of the State is therefore a matter of



In 1865 attention was directed to discoveries of gold and silver northwest of Lake Superior, in the vicinity of Lake Vermillion. The islands in the lake indicate distincly volcanic action, one of them being an extinct crater. The prevalent rocks are described as talcose slate "traversed by numerous veins of quartz from an inch to five feet wide, some of which contain beautiful crystals of iron pyrites." These quartz veins were ascertained in 1865-'66 to be auriferous, and specimens forwarded to the mint at Philadelphia were found to contain \$23 63 of gold and \$4 42 of silver per ton. Other assays in New York exhibited results from \$10 to \$35 per ton, while a ton recently reduced at Saint Paul is said to have yielded between \$400 and \$500. In Carlton county gold has also been found, but not enough has been done to test the quality or show whether the quartz is rich enough to pay for mining.

Superior slate exists in abundance near the Saint Louis falls, limestone, of fine quality in many of the central counties forming, in the valleys of the Minnesota and Mississippi, the basis of most of the bluffs; while in Brown county an excellent potters' clay is found in beds 10 feet thick, from which two potteries are now manufacturing ware. A very notable mineral is also the famous red clay or "pipe-stone," found chiefly in the Couteau des Prairies, from which the Indians manufactured pipes, and

which is now being applied to many economic purposes.

Not the least important of the indigenous raw material of Minnesota is the salt from the numerous springs of the Red River valley—the beginning of the immense salines which stretch westward along the international boundary to the Rocky mountains. These large reservoirs of salt are destined to form a considerable source of wealth, the immense consumption of this article in the northwest, in the packing of beef and

pork and other purposes, rendering it of great value.

There are at present 1,701 miles of railroad projected in the State, 552 of which were completed prior to July, 1868. The Northern Pacific, not yet definitely located, but designed to connect the upper waters of Lake Superior with the Pacific coast at Puget sound, is undoubtedly destined to have a most important bearing upon the future interests of the State, as one of the great connecting lines between the east and the west, and as developing a new outlet by the way of Lake Superior for her own products.

The munificent land grants with which Congress have endowed her complete system of railroads secure to the State, in the opinion of her most eminent statesmen, all the internal improvements that will be needed for the present generation; and as these are rapidly pushed to completion, her facilities for transportation will be fully adequate to the

wants of her energetic and enterprising citizens.

Proceeding southward from Minnesota, the next State reached is

IOWA.

The territorial position of this flourishing State is unsurpassed and scarcely equalled in its advantages for commerce and industry. Extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri, 300 miles, with a breadth of 208, it covers an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. Lying on the main path of interoceanic railway communication, it will witness the transit of the great masses of trade which will soon pass between western Europe and eastern Asia, a fact which its own admirable facilities for domestic commerce will soon turn to great advantage.

The State presents a surface sufficiently undulating for drainage, but nowhere rises into mountains. In some cases along the Mississippi the bluffs appear in considerable abruptness, but generally the land is in graceful slopes, alternately swelling and sinking to the line of horizon. In many cases these are crowned with heavy oak forests, while in other instances the beautifully rounded summits have a carpet of green, dotted with clumps of trees, baffling the utmost imitative skill of the landscape gardener. Upon these slopes and their intervening alluvions are located flourishing towns and cities, the way stations of the splendid tide of Mississippi commerce. Back from the great rivers the traveller meets with immense prairies, covering, perhaps, three-fourths of the surface of Iowa. These in a state of nature are beautified with a profusion and variety of delicate wild flowers and grasses, and skirted, along the streams, with belts of heavy timber.

The soil of the State, especially in the southern part, is remarkably well adapted to the growth of cereals, presenting a very desirable combination of organic with earthy and saline matter, and based upon calcareous and magnesian rocks. The prairie is generally underlaid by the devonian and carboniferous formations, affording by their decomposition the most desirable inorganic elements, which, in combination with accumulations of animal and vegetable matter, dating back through ages, affords a productive surface found only in the choice of upland plains. No soil, perhaps, affords greater nutriment to woody fibre, as is attested by the rapid growth of forest timber since the repression of the annual prairie fires. It is estimated that timber in Iowa is growing much faster than its consumption through the influence of an extensive tree planting enterprise and careful economy in the use of The rapid growth of woody fibre has been attributed by chemists to the immense accumulations of potassa and its combinations, caused by annual prairie fires. Fruit trees grow rapidly and bear early.

The climate of the State, extending as it does through three degrees of latitude, presents some variations, but it is free from unhealthy extremes. Its general character is a salubrious dryness, which greatly alleviates the extremes of winter cold and summer heat. The sweep of prairie plains facilitates a free circulation near the surface, removing malaria and conducing to general health, both of animal and vegetable organic life. The advance of civilization and its consequent changes, and the extension of fruit culture, will tend to remove such general and local causes as produce disease, and thus improve the sanitary condition of the country. The experience of the community has already detected, and, to a great extent, neutralized those minor difficulties which embar-

rassed early settlement.

By the State census of 1867 the number of enclosed acres is shown to be 8,263,174, of which 1,057,331 were set in wheat, harvesting 14,635,520 bushels, and averaging, in an unproductive wheat year, 14 bushels per acre. The oat crop on 504,362 acres amounted to 15,861,494 bushels. The corn crop of 56,928,938 bushels occupied 1,992,396 acres. Of rye and barley 1,690,570 bushels were harvested from 83,617 acres. From 25,796 acres 2,094,557 gallons of sorghum molasses, and 14,697 pounds of sugar were made. From 536,896 acres sown in Hungarian and tame grasses, 596,701 tons of hay were made, besides 823,153 tons of wild grass from an area not stated. Of grass seed 107,532 bushels were raised, while the yield from 92,883 acres planted in potatoes was 2,879,963 bushels.

Fruit culture is represented by 1,075,177 trees in full bearing, and

3,629,789 not yet producing fruit, indicating a very great enlargement and productiveness within the next year or two. Of grapes 549,179 pounds were raised and 29,495 gallons of wine manufactured. Of tobacco 385,000 pounds, and of hops 48,653 pounds were reported; 48,774 acres were planted in timber. From 85,727 hives of bees 896,745 pounds of

honey, and 36,266 pounds of beeswax were received.

The aggregates of live-stock embrace 447,092 horses, mules, and asses; 1,282,728 cattle, including 326,559 cows, yielding 19,192,727 pounds of butter, and 1,403,864 pounds of cheese. Of sheep 1,708,958 yielded 5,323,385 pounds of wool. In 1867, 663,063 rods of hedging were planted, being an excess of 331,322 rods over that set out in 1866. Of mineral productions, 2,483,010 bushels of coal, of 80 pounds each, were marketed. Other minerals to the value of \$320,820 were produced, including lead, zinc, and copper, which were frequently found associated with silver. The western coal field occupies an area of 25,000 square miles, in deposits sufficiently convenient and accessible.

Manufacturing industry during 1867 presents an aggregate product valued at \$15,957,599. Agricultural implements, machinery, and wagons were returned at \$11,362,402. The annual assessment covers 28,773,400 acres of land, the value of real estate being \$189,966,359, total, \$256,517,184; these aggregates exhibiting a remarkable expansion in all

kinds of industrial enterprise.

Iowa possesses first-class facilities for commercial pursuits, being washed on the east and west by the Mississippi and Missouri, while the interior of the State is penetrated by several affluents of these rivers, affording superior internal navigation, reaching her business and producing localities. But these advantages are more than doubled by her 1,152 miles of finished railroad, with a capital of about \$35,000,000. Besides these, other lines have been projected, and some are in process of construction. The educational returns show 62 colleges, academies, and universities, being an increase of 21 in three years, with 3,951 students, an increase of 1,614 in the same period. Notwithstanding the State census makes no mention of public schools or churches, it is well understood that in religious as well as in educational enterprises Iowa occupies a prominent position.

The population is estimated at not less than 1,000,000. The militia enrolled in 1867 numbered 125,646; the number of dwellings the same year was 155,758, and 13,503 foreigners were naturalized. The above statistics, compared with former ones, exhibit an expansion in social organization and individual welfare that would excite astonishment but for the presence of similar phenomena in other States founded upon our public domain. Doubtless the forthcoming decennial census of 1870 will

reveal still more remarkable results.

Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, is situated at the head of steam navigation on the river of that name. It is a thriving city of nearly 10,000 inhabitants, with railroad connection to Omaha on the west and Chicago on the east, placing it on the main line of interoceanic railway travel. It is surrounded by an excellent agricultural and mineral country, and amply endowed with literary and scientific institutions. It will become one of the most beautiful western capitals.

Dubuque, with a population of 24,000, in the heart of the lead regions, has established still more productive industries and commercial operations, showing an annual aggregate of trade for 1867 of \$16,000,000. From 15 lumber yards 31,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped. The export trade embraced also 91,000 barrels flour, 2,000,000 barrels of wheat, 16,000,000 pounds park, and 23,000 live hogs. The product of its manufactures for the same year was \$3,194,000. There are two lines of street railway, 19 churches, 61 public schools, with 3,000 scholars, and an ample endowment of private schools.

Davenport, with a population of 20,000, has \$1,000,000 employed in

manufacturing, and is favored with extensive railway connections.

Iowa City, the former capital, is the seat of the State university, and possesses remarkable facilities for manufacturing purposes.

There are yet undisposed of in Iowa 2,902,528.06 acres of public land.

MISSOURI.

The next State south, bordering on the Mississippi, is Missouri, occupying a central position in the Union, and enjoying many advantages Its length is 318 miles; as an industrial and commercial community. width, 280; area, 65,350 square miles, equal to 41,824,000 acres. Its eastern border is washed by the Mississippi for 500 miles, while the Missouri, after skirting its northwestern boundary for 250 miles, strikes a direct course of 400 miles through the heart of Missouri, with affluents affording 500 miles additional navigation, and covering the State with a net work of internal communication, together with excellent water power for manufacturing purposes. Perennial springs abound, securing the inestimable boon of pure water. Some of these, especially in Howard, Cooper, and neighboring counties, are highly charged with saline de-The proximity of abundant supplies of wood and coal, promises, in these localities, the development of a salt production sufficient to meet the demands of the whole continent. Sulphur, chalybeate, petroleum, and other springs abound. Bryce's spring, on the Mangua, discharges 10,927,872 cubic feet of water per diem; drives a large flour-mill, and then flows away in a stream 42 yards wide.

If a line be drawn from Hannibal to the southwest corner of the State. nearly all the country to the northwest of it will be found to be prairie while the remainder of the State is almost entirely heavily timbered land. Large tracts of forest land border the streams on the prairie side, and long arms of prairie reach down through the timbered region. walnut, cherry, ash, maple, birch, hickory, oak, linden, cottonwood, sycamore, and other varieties of trees, exist in great abundance, growing very large. Sycamores, 130 feet high and 43 feet in girth; oaks, 100 feet high and 29 feet in circumference; cypresses, 130 feet high and 29 feet round; and walnuts, 110 feet high and 30 feet in circumference, are not uncommon in several localities. The grandeur and varied beauty of the Missouri forests have become proverbial, while their utilitarian value swells beyond computation. Better timber is wasted in opening farms than is imported from other States for building and other purposes. The geology of Missouri presents an almost complete geological cabinet from the azoic to the quaternary deposits. Porphyry, granite, greenstone, and trap rocks; also, limestone and marble of excellent quality afford an abundance of building materials, while clay, well adapted to the manufacture of brick and earthenware, is generally dif-Fire rock is also extensively found with limestone, yielding hydraulic cement. The workable coal area of Missouri was stated by Daddow and Bannan at 21,000 square miles. The State board of geological survey, however, estimate the area at 26,887 square miles, exclusive of outlying and local deposits, promising an annual supply of 100,000,000 tons for at least 1,300 years to come. The specular oxide of iron is one of the most abundant and valuable ores in the State. Iron Mountain presents a mass of this ore, nearly pure, 200 feet high, and

covering 500 acres, the quantity above the surface being estimated at 230,000,000 tons, while every foot of depth below the surface, to an unknown extent, will yield a product estimated at 3,000,000 tons. The specular and magnetic ores of great purity are found in large veins injected through the porphyry at Shepherd's mountain. Silicious specular oxide of iron exists in large quantities at Pilot Knob. Hematites of good quality are also discovered in large deposits in the magnesian limestone, while bog ore is extensive in swamps. It is estimated that within a few miles of Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain 1,000,000 tons per annum can be profitably manufactured for the next 200 years. Lead deposits are also richer than has been supposed. New deposits of copper have been discovered, and sulphuret of zinc is found, especially in the mountain limestone. Cobalt, nickel, manganese, silver, and gold, have also been developed in considerable quantities. These facts indicate a store of mineral wealth which must soon form the basis of an extensive mining industry.

The soil of Missouri presents a great variety and excellence, capable of a remarkably varied agriculture, thus involving one of the vital elements of social prosperity. The characteristic differences of prairie and timber land disappear with culture and are found ultimately to assimilate in the most important elements. Cereal productions will ever constitute a prominent branch of agriculture on account of the deep stores of fertility in the soil, which a more thorough cultivation has already

partially indicated.

The climate of Missouri with its high temperatures also ripens the more delicate fruits, which find a genial matrix in the soil. The grape thrives with especial luxuriance and richness. The great western staple, maize, grows in this State with wonderful thrift, while wheat, rye, bar-ley, oats, hemp, and other crops are produced in larger volume than is equired for home consumption, and furnish a heavy mass of exports. The capacities of Missouri in this, as well as in other branches of industry, can by no means be judged from the past. The civil strite which lately waged with such fierceness desolated her fields and shattered her But, as the seething elements settle into quietude, the agriculture. reorganizing forces of society are again at work, imparting new energy to industrial enterprise. No general statistics since the census reports of 1860 have been published, and it is not deemed necessary to repeat here my criticisms of last year upon the very flattering results presented in the previous ten years. It is known that an immense agricultural population is now in process of immigration to this beautiful State, from whose intelligent culture we may expect satisfactory results in the future. Stock, especially sheep, raising is very profitable and presents an opening for much more extensive enterprise than hitherto exhibited. abundance of corn as shown above enables us to anticipate great aggregates in pork, and there is no reason why Missouri should be behindhand in the quantity or quality of her animal products, such as butter, The manufactures of Missouri at the last decennial cheese, and honey. census did not exhibit the rate of advancement shown by her sister States of the west, yet with an improved labor system there is no reason to doubt that her splendid manufacturing facilities will be developed, and upon a widely varied industry a substantial social prosperity may Her southwestern springs alone furnish a million horsepower, an insignificant aggregate in comparison with that of her network of rivers and creeks.

The commercial facilities of Missouri are of the first order; the system of railroad communication, now in process of rapid expansion, will soon

permeate all parts of the State, and her commerce, already of great extent and value, will experience an indefinite enlargement.

The educational endowment of Missouri is excellent and constantly improving. In 1864 the State had 11 colleges, besides a number of first-

class seminaries.

Her church accommodations, as shown by the census of 1860, gave one church to every 750 of the population, and represented a cash value of \$4,509,767, aggregates which have largely increased notwithstanding the desolations of war.

Jefferson City, the capital, is situated on the Missouri upon an elevated site, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It is the centre of a high social intelligence and refinement, being well supplied with religious and literary institutions. Its population is about

5,000

St. Louis, with a population of 250,000, which is constantly increasing, covers a space seven miles long by three in width; streets nearest the river follow its meanderings, but in the newer portions of the city they are arranged on the rectangular plan. It is one of the great commercial and industrial cities of the interior, amply stocked with enterprise and rich in the results of intelligent labor. It has a commanding interest in the commerce of the Mississippi river system and of a massive railroad communication.

In the State of Missouri there are 1,483,715.22 acres of public land subject to disposal under the law. District land offices may be found at Booneville, Ironton, and Springfield.

ARKANSAS.

Advancing south, the next political division is Arkansas, which is the most northerly of the States west of the Mississippi, possessing characteristics of soil, chorography and products peculiar to the southern States.

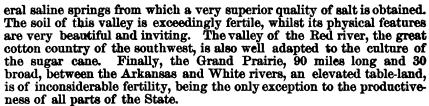
It is bounded on the north by Missouri, on the east by the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers, on the south by Louisiana and Texas, and on the

west by the latter State and the Indian territory.

Arkansas was originally part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803 from the French republic, giving us uninterrupted dominion over the Mississippi to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; of this territory it remained a part until 1812, when the present State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union. Afterwards it became part of Missouri Territory and so remained until 1821, when Missouri was admitted, and Arkansas, as a separate Territory, was organized with its present limits. In June, 1836, a State constitution was formed at Little Pock and Arkansas erected

into a State. Its surface may be described as follows:

The valley of the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers is a low marshy plain, interspersed with bayous and lagoons, and to a considerable extent subject to periodical overflow. The valley of the White river is adapted to the cultivation of cereals, vegetables, and fruits of the northwestern States, and for the herding of sheep and cattle. The valley of the Arkansas is covered with a dense forest for 40 miles west of the Mississippi. Further westward lies an extremely fertile, well-watered country, occasionally mountainous and at other times level, being one of the most productive regions on the continent for the culture of corn, cotton, and tobacco. It possesses also great mineral wealth in the bituminous coal and ores of iron, zinc, and silver-bearing galena. In the valley of the Ouachita, in the northwest, are the celebrated Hot Springs, and sev-



Arkansas has advantages of inland navigation not inferior to those of any other State, its many navigable streams being the best possible lines of transit for the produce of the interior to the great natural highway on its eastern boundary, whereby excellent markets can readily be reached.

The St. Francis, running through the northeastern portion of the State from the Mississippi line to a short distance above Helena, is a broad, shallow river, expanding in width in places to from 5 to 25 miles, being in favorable seasons navigable for 150 miles from its mouth.

White river is navigable for small steamers as far up as Batesville, 260 miles, while one of its northern tributaries, the Big Black, is navigable during the greater part of the year for 100 miles above its mouth.

The Arkansas river, next to the Missouri the largest tributary of the Mississippi, extends diagonally through the central portion of the State from northwest to southeast, its whole length being 2,000 miles. It is navigable for its entire course through the State, and remarkably free from snags and driftwood.

The Ouachita rises in the western part, south of the Arkansas, flowing in a direction parallel with that river, and is navigable for 350 miles. Its chief tributaries are the Little Missouri, Sabine, Saline, Moro, Bayou Bartholomew, and Bayou Bœuf. The Red river runs through the southwestern corner of Arkansas, and, being a large, navigable stream, affords excellent commercial facilities.

The principal mountains are the Ozark and Masserne. The Ozark commence near Little Rock, stretching in a northwesterly direction beyond the State limits, seldom rising to an elevation beyond 1,500 to 2,000 feet. The Masserne range lies south of the Arkansas, the rocks composing these mountains being so barren that the gray sandstone of which they are constituted forms the prevailing color of the landscape.

In addition to the numerous navigable streams of Arkansas it is proposed to still further increase the availability of resources by a complete system of railroads connecting the principal towns with the commercial centres of the country. Parts of these roads are already completed and others in course of construction, while the immigration constantly increasing under the encouragement of a condition of peace and prosperity will offer inducements to capitalists to prosecute the building of other roads already projected. The principal railroads are the Cairo and Fulton, Memphis and Little Rock, and Little Rock and Fort Smith, for which provision is made by act of February 9, 1853, the two last named forming the route through the State of the projected Atlantic and Pacific railway, the establishment of which is proposed from the western boundary of Arkansas through the valley of the Canadian river, thence along the 35th parallel to the Colorado of the West, thence to San Diego and San Francisco, and for which route great advantages are claimed on account of the fertility of the soil and favorable climatic location, exempting it from wintry storms at times interfering with travel on more northern routes.

The products of Arkansas are classed with those of agriculture, manu-

factures, the forests, and the mines. Of the first the variety is great, embracing the hardy growth of the northern and western, and the tropical plants and fruits of the south in the eastern and southern sections. The principal of these are wheat, rye, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, maize, peas, beans, butter, cheese, wool, slaughtered animals, honey, beeswax, tobacco, cotton, hay, and garden and orchard products of great number and value.

The manufactures are confined to flour, meal, leather, and lumber of many kinds and excellent quality, obtained from the magnificent and inexhaustible forests of the State, the superior water-power of the upper streams inviting great augmentation of the manufacturing interests.

The mineral wealth lies in vast beds of anthracite, cannel and bituminous coal, iron, lead, manganese, gypsum, zinc, salt, and building-stone, the lead ore containing silver in quantities to defray the expenses of working; the zinc product ranking next to that of New Jersey, and the gypsum greater in quantity than in all the other States of the Union.

The Hot springs are situated on a creek of the same name which

The Hot springs are situated on a creek of the same name which empties into the Ouachita, six miles distant in a southern direction, and 60 miles southwest of Little Rock, in Hot Springs county. These springs issue from a beautiful ridge of novaculite, and are remarkable for their number, the high temperature of the waters, and their mineral solutions. Their waters are considered of great value in the treatment of disease, and hence their popularity as a resort for invalids.

The present population of Arkansas is estimated at 500,000. The area of the State is 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres, of which the Uni-

ted States still holds for disposal over 11,000,000 acres.

DAKOTA.

Of the States and Territories of the plains, and those traversed by the Rocky mountains, beginning on the north, the first is Dakota, which is one of the most northerly of our Territories, and although its surface has been reduced by recent legislation, is yet an extensive region, embracing six and a half degrees of latitude and very nearly eight of longitude, with an extreme length of 414 miles, and breadth 360, its area being 150,931.45 square miles, or 96,596,128 acres. This surface includes a small fraction containing 2,765 square miles, or 1,769,600 acres, west of Wyoming, which in the formation of the latter was detached from Dakota proper.

This Territory has on the north the British possessions, on the south Nebraska, on the east Minnesota and Iowa, and on the west Wyoming

and Montana.

By the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 25, 1868, that portion of Dakota formerly embraced within the following described limits has been organized into the Territory of Wyoming, viz: commencing at the intersection of the 27th meridian of longitude west from Washington with the 45th degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the 34th meridian of west longitude, thence south to the 41st degree of north latitude, thence east to the 27th meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning.

The surface of Dakota is mostly elevated, but not mountainous. Traversing the eastern portion for several hundred miles is a plateau called the Couteau des Prairies, having an average elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea, with a breadth of from 15 to 20 miles, while a similar table of less height, the Couteau du Missouri, extends from the southeastern to the northwestern portion, and westward nearly to the Missouri river. The basin of the Red River of the North and that portion east of the Dakota

river is covered with grassy plains, with but slight irregularities to break the uniformity of its appearance. The remaining portion of the Territory, mostly west of the Missouri river, consists of high rolling prairies. The soil of the eastern and southern part is excellent and adapted to the pursuits of agriculture. In the valleys of the Red and other rivers the various kinds of cereals and vegetables are raised in abundance. Stockraising is also favored to a very high degree, peculiar advantages being presented for the growth of wool, as natural meadows with excellent pasturage abound, with a plentiful supply of water.

The western and northwestern portion of the Territory is adapted to

The western and northwestern portion of the Territory is adapted to both tillage and grazing, the latter more especially; but the southwestern part is less valuable, owing to the existence of the "Mauvaises terres," or "Bad lands." The soil upon the elevated grounds between the Missouri and Dakota rivers is thin and gravelly, generally unfitting it for

agriculture and grazing.

The climate in the south part is mild and healthy, while in the north, during the winter, it is severe. The principal rivers of Dakota are the Red River of the North and the Missouri, the latter traversing the central portion of the Territory; and having numerous tributaries, affords to a large extent means of drainage and navigation during the stages of high water to its western confines. The principal of its affluents in the west are the Little Missouri, Big Knife, Grand, Big Cheyenne or Good, and White Earth rivers, and in the east the Dakota, Vermillion, and Big Sioux.

The face of the country, especially in the eastern limits, is agreeably diversified with a large number of lakes, the principal of which are Devil's, Tchanchicanah, Skunk, Poinsett, Abert, Traverse, and Big Stone, the last two being partly in Minnesota. Nearly the whole of the eastern and one-half of the southern boundary are formed by natural bodies of water—the Red River of the North, in connection with Lakes Traverse and Big Stone, almost the entire line between Dakota and Minnesota, the Big

Sioux from Iowa, and the Missouri from Nebraska.

The Black Hills, situated in the southwestern part, contain gold, silver, iron, copper, and coal, while some discoveries of the precious metals have been made during the past year, causing a considerable tide of emigration in that direction. Large forests of pine also exist in this locality adapted to building purposes. In the southeastern portion, in the neighborhood of the Big Sioux river, coal is said to exist in considerable quantities, while good building-stone, limestone, and clay for brickmaking, are found in the south. In the northern portion, in the region of Devil's lake, rich deposits of salt exist.

The principal white settlements are in the eastern and southern parts but there is quite an extensive settlement on the Pembina and Red river,

in the northeast portion.

There are also from 25,000 to 30,000 Indians in the Territory, but their numbers are gradually decreasing from emigration and other causes. The population during the last year has increased 10,000.

The principal towns are Yankton and Vermillion, on the Missouri, the former the capital and seat of the surveyor general's office of this department, and the latter the location of the register and receiver's office.

During the last year surveys of the public land have been completed south of the parallel of 43° 30′ north latitude, and north of the Missouri river, with the exception of the subdivision of a few townships and fractional townships adjoining the Yankton Indian reservation.

Besides this, the 11th standard parallel has been extended west from the Red River of the North to the 7th guide meridian, and the latter north to the 16th standard parallel or international boundary. The 15th standard parallel has likewise been extended from the Red River of the North west to the southwest corner of townships 161 north, range 55 west; also the 16th standard parallel from the Red river to the line between ranges 56 and 57 west, amounting in all to 206 miles. All the township and range lines north of the 15th standard parallel, and between the Red River of the North, have been established, and the line has been run between ranges 56 and 57 west, amounting to 186 miles.

Resides this thirty form whole and freetienel townships have been

Besides this, thirty-four whole and fractional townships have been subdivided into sections, equal to over 1,900 miles, embracing 701,996

acres.

These, with the surveys previously reported of 178 townships, or 2,829,774 acres, make an aggregate of 3,531,770 acres surveyed in the Territory from the beginning of the system to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1868, the surveying department having kept pace with the

service by the preparation of maps and field-notes.

Under the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1869, engagements have been entered into for subdivisional surveys of those townships upon which the settlements in the region of the Pembina and the Red River of the North are situated, on the east side of the Missouri river, north of the parallel of latitude 43° 30′ and adjoining the Yankton Indian reservation, south of said parallel. Owing to the rapid increase of population the necessity for extending the public surveys in this Territory is increasing, and in order to meet the demand the surveyor general submits an estimate of the sum of \$25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, which, for more urgent demands in the district, was reduced to \$15,000.

The quantity of public lands in the Territory to be disposed of on the

30th June last amounted to 90,986,449.52 acres.

NEBRASKA.

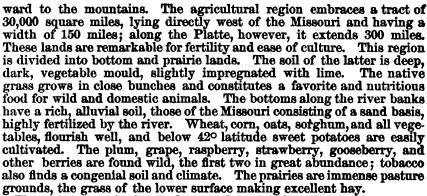
In passing southward from Dakota the first political organization reached is Nebraska, being north of Kansas, west of Iowa, and between latitudes 40° and 43° north and longitudes 94° and 104° west from Greenwich. It is divided into 53 counties, with an estimated population of 100,000. The principal river is the Platte, rising in the Black Hills of Idaho, traversing the State eastward, and emptying into the Missouri river.

The Platte receives on the north the Loup Fork and Elkhorn, with numerous minor streams, none of any importance, flowing into it from the south; yet that side of the river is well watered by the streams in that region flowing into Kansas, the principal ones being the Big and

Little Blue and the Republican rivers.

The Platte is wide, rapid, and shallow. The valley along its banks is remarkable for richness, the portion west from Omaha, for 200 miles, having a width from eight to ten miles, with a soil of exuberant fertility; at what is known as the Grand Island settlement the soil is peculiarly rich; the winters usually mild, with very little snow, the stock subsisting principally out of doors, few farmers having even temporary sheds for shelter; the stock feed upon the dried grasses of the prairie in preference to hay. But little rain falls, the valley being irrigated by the annual rise of the river. Timber exists on the islands of the river and on the banks of the streams throughout the State.

The surface of the State consists mostly of prairies gently undulating or broken into low hills, and gradually rising from the Missouri, west-



The atmosphere is dry and pure, the salubrity of the climate very invigorating, and the seasons equable. The prairie breezes temper the heat of summer, and the nights are always cool. High winds prevail

in the spring and occasionally throughout the year.

In 1866 the yield of Indian corn was 2,095,000 bushels; wheat, 258,000 bushels; rye, 2,300 bushels; oats, 450,000 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels; buckwheat, 6,400 bushels; potatoes, 120,000 bushels; tobacco, 1,500 pounds, and hay, 29,700 tons.

The estimate of live-stock in the State was, of horses, 13,600, valued at \$1,173,000; mules, 1,300, value \$150,000; sheep, 20,800, value \$75,200; cows, 23,400, worth \$806,000; other cattle, 67,500, value \$1,764,000; and

hogs, 47,000, value \$386,000.

Like the adjoining State of Kansas, Nebraska is to a great extent celess. As stated above, timber is found principally along the streams, the trees being cottonwood, oak, black walnut, elm, and butternut.
In the southern portion, near the Blue rivers, limestone of good quality

exists, and in some places sandstone underlies the soil.

Alum has been discovered, and coal is found in various places, but generally the veins prove too thin for cheap fuel. Salt springs also exist, and are capable not only of meeting the necessity for domestic use, but also supply a surplus for exportation. Further remarks on the resources of this State are elsewhere presented in this report under the head of "Geological Survey of Nebraska."

The scarcity of fuel and good water power have retarded manufacturing interests in this State, agriculture and stock-raising engaging the attention of the people. The school system, similar to that of Ohio, is

in a flourishing condition.

Omaha is the principal city and the initial point of the great Union Pacific railroad, which traverses the State along the valley of the Platte, and is now nearly completed to Salt Lake City in Utah, the population of the city being estimated at 20,000. It stands on a plain of 50 feet above the river, bounded by low ridges. The other important towns are Florence, Bellevue, and La Platte on the Missouri, north of the Platte river, and Lincoln, the capital of the State, Kenosha, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, and Brownville, south of that river. The trade from the eastern States to Colorado, Utah, Montana, and other of the western Territories, has been by way of the Platte valley, and contributed much to the growth of Nebraska. The Union Pacific railroad follows the same general direction, and already its effects upon the State are visible; the population has doubled within a few years, the lands being rapidly disposed of for settlement, while Omaha, from its connection

with the road, will soon become the Chicago of the west. Sixteen million three hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and five acres have been surveyed, leaving 32,317,895 acres yet unsurveyed; 41,624,000 acres still remain in the State undisposed of, and are subject to entry on application at the district land offices, which are located at Omaha, Brownville, Nebraska City, and Dakota City.

KANSAS.

The region south of Nebraska comprises the State of Kansas, which was organized as a Territory by act of Congress in May, 1854, and admitted into the Union as a State in January, 1861. Kansas lies west of the Missouri, between the 37° and 40° of latitude, and the 94° and 102° of longitude. The total population of the State, which is divided into 80 counties, was, in 1860, 107,206, while at the present time it is estimated at 440,000, being about five persons to the square mile.

The settled portion of the State is divided into farms, embracing 2,500,000 acres, of which 700,000 are improved, the value of which is estimated at \$13,000,000, and that of farming implements and machinery at \$1,000,000. The Kansas, the principal river, is formed by the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks, which rise in the Rocky mountains, and flow the former southeast, and the latter almost due east, uniting at Fort Riley; it continues thence east to the Missouri river, being navigable to Fort Riley. These streams water the northwest, western, and eastern portions, while the southwest, south, and southeast have the Osage, Neosho, Arkansas, and their branches; of these the Arkansas is the longest, rising in the Rocky mountains of Colorado, coursing east through three-fourths of the State, and then turning southeast and crossing the southern boundary into the Indian territory. With the exception of the Kansas none of the streams are navigable, having generally broad shallow channels.

The eastern part of the State contains rich prairies, hills covered with grass, and valleys of great fertility, with timber chiefly along the streams; lumber for building purposes is principally obtained from Chicago and St. Louis. The chief timber in the State is cottonwood, which grows to a very large size, and is extensively used in the manufacture of rough lumber, joists, rafters, scantling, and fence boards. It is of very rapid growth and often planted for shade and ornament, having a dense and shining foliage. The black walnut is the next most important wood in Kansas, and is used for all purposes from furniture to fence rails, growing large and straight and very abundant near the larger streams. There are several varieties of oak, but the tree is here not common, and its growth retarded by prairie fires. In the western part of the State hickory and ash are found, the latter growing quite large and straight. The soft maple is being cultivated to a great extent, and is the most luxuriant and beautiful of the ornamental trees.

Fruits in a wild condition are numerous, particularly plums, pewpaws, gooseberries, and wild grapes. In the western part the plums are said to be very fine, growing in clusters like large open bunches of grapes. The apple and peach also flourish luxuriantly, fine young orchards existing throughout the settled portions of the community. Grapes are also easily cultivated, and at no distant day will become a staple product.

Hedge growing has become a matter of much interest to the settlers and is regarded as so important that the State legislature have passed an enactment for its encouragement. The Osage orange is the only tree grown in the State for this purpose. It flourishes best south of the 40th

degree of latitude, yet matured hedges are found in all the settled parts of the State.

The soil of the eastern portion is rich and deep, consisting of a black loam with an occasional mixture of sand; the base of many of the bluffs and bottoms of the rivers is composed of limestone constantly decomposing and adding to the productiveness of the soil. The climate partakes of the southern temperature, the winters being short and with little snow. During the first months of the year the weather undergoes sudden changes with high winds. Later the rainy season begins, generally lasting a month, and seldom passing the middle of June, little rain

falling in the summer and autumn.

The soil of western Kansas, following the course of the Smoky Hill Fork, is strong, sandy loam, thin in some places, yet in others several feet thick; it see so destitute of lime. In the country east of Salina, the only stone is limestone. West of this place is the buffalo grass region, the grass growing in small tufts like timothy, yet finer and more delicate in the blade. It is the most nutritious grass that grows, supplying sufficient food in winter and summer both for beef cattle and sheep. The valley of the Smoky Hill Fork is one of the most picturesque and fertile regions of the State. The Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, follows this stream. Towns and settlements are rapidly springing up along the road and river, two thousand settlers having entered this valley since the laying of the tracks, within a year.

The valley of the Neosho river, regarded as the most fertile in the State, extends some distance back from the banks of the river and along the same in a southeast direction from near Fort Riley to the southern boundary of Kansas. It is the best wheat land of the State; as much as 40 bushels per acre have been obtained, the extreme productiveness being attributed to the washings of the immense deposits of gypsum

on the headwaters of the river.

The southern portion, including the Osage purchase, is peculiarly

adapted to stock growing, which is becoming a source of wealth.

One of the most important features of Kansas is its magnesian limestone or permean rock. In the absence of timber this rock supplies a great want of the State. The stone first makes its appearance in the neighborhood of Lawrence, 40 miles from the eastern boundary; the quality here, however, being inferior, the strata thin, and the color unattractive. Twenty miles further west the quality is greatly improved, underlying the whole surface of the country. At Manhattan, a town at the mouth of the Big Blue, it is surpassingly beautiful, of a very light, delicate, and lively color, and is so abundant and easily quarried that it is cheaper as a building material than either brick or wood. The peculiarity of the rock is that in the native quarry it is so soft that it may be cut with an axe or saw and fashioned with ease, yet when exposed to the atmosphere it becomes almost as hard and indestructible as marble. This peculiarity has brought it into great use as a building stone, and many handsome edifices in the towns of the interior are constructed of The color varies from that of diluted milk to the yellow of cream.

No coal has yet been mined in Kansas, except in a few places in the southeastern counties, the measure being a continuation of the coal field of northeastern Missouri and southern Iowa, and extending over nearly

one-third of the State, or 27,000 square miles.

Salt springs and marshes abound in the western part of the State, and enough salt can be made therefrom to supply the entire country west of the Mississippi. Gypsum abounds, and is equal to the Nova Scotia in quality. Alum exists, and iron ore is abundant in the western part, but

as not available for want of fuel. The principal agricultural products for 1866 were as follows: Indian corn, 6,530,000 bushels; wheat, 260,000 bushels; rye, 4,500 bushels; oats, 200,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels; buckwheat, 20,000 bushels; potatoes, 244,000 bushels; tobacco, 22,000 pounds; hay, 123,000 tons. Of live-stock there were cowa, 82,000, valued at \$2,635,000; horses, 38,900, value \$2,600,000; mules, 2,800, value \$230,000; sheep, 108,200, value \$355,000; other cattle, 139,400, value \$3,250,000, and hogs, 127,800, value \$1,030,000.

Popular education is receiving great attention and encouragement. There are nearly 900 school districts, over 1,100 teachers, and about 32,000 pupils. In 1867, nearly \$120,000 were expended for salaries of teachers; the school-houses being valued at \$350,000 aside from the select schools, academies, colleges, and universities existing without State or national assistance. In connection with the public school system are three higher State institutions, viz: the State Normal School, Agricul-

tural College, and State University.

Of the cities and towns of Kansas, Leavenworth is perhaps the largest, situated on the banks of the Missouri, and partially environed by gradu-

ally rising heights.

It is a commercial city, containing an estimated population of 33,860. The buildings are generally brick, and are neat and comfortable, while surrounding the city are many elegant residences. It is the terminus of the Lawrence branch Union Pacific railway, eastern division, and upon the completion of the contemplated bridge across the Missouri, will become one of the leading commercial cities of the west.

become one of the leading commercial cities of the west.

Lawrence, lying on both banks of the Kansas, 30 miles southwest of Leavenworth, is the oldest town in the State. The population, estimated at 14,000, is rapidly increasing, it being the outlet for the trade of southern Kansas. The manufacture of furniture, agricultural implements,

and woollen goods, is extensively carried on.

Atchison, on the Missouri, and near the north line of the State, is a thriving town, with a population of 10,000 or 12,000, it being the starting point of the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad. Topeka, on the south bank of the Kansas, is the seat of government. Manhattan, at the mouth of the Big Blue river, was originally founded by a colony from Cincinnati. The first action of the party was to select a spot for the school-house, and take measures for its immediate erection, an illustration of the quo animo of the American people in this respect. The town and its surroundings constitute one of the most beautiful spots in Kansas. The buildings are principally of the permean limestone elsewhere referred to in this article.

Fine water power exists both on the Kansas and the Big Blue, sufficient to move a large amount of machinery, so that in time the town may become one of manufacturing importance.

Junction City, Solomon City, and Salina, situated along the Pacific

railway, are all thriving places.

By the construction of the eastern division Union Pacific railroad, communication with the interior of the State has been opened. This road starts from Kansas City on the Missouri, following the course of the Kansas to Fort Riley, thence along the Smoky Hill Fork to the western line of the State. The road is in complete running order to Pond Creek station, eight miles from the west boundary, and is already doing a very remunerative business. Should the object of the company to make this a through route via New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California, to the Pacific, be attained, the wealth and population of Kansas will be greatly augmented. Besides this principal railroad the central branch

of the Union Pacific has been built from Atchison due west 100 miles; and a branch road from Lawrence to Leavenworth, a distance of 30 miles. The Missouri river railroad extends along a part of the eastern boundary of the State. Other roads under construction along the valleys of the Neosho and Osage rivers will soon bring an extensive and exceedingly productive region into ready communication with the commercial centres of the Union. The total area of Kansas is 52,043,520 acres, of which 23,906,087 acres have been surveyed and 28,137,433 are unsurveyed; 9,247,930.16 acres, including school grants, have been disposed of by the government, leaving a remainder of 42,795,589.84 acres now for sale or entry under the generous land laws of the nation. The district land offices are at Topeka, Humboldt, and Junction City.

POLÍTICAL DIVISIONS TRAVERSED BY THE BOCKY MOUNTAINS AND SPURS OF THE SAME.

MONTANA, the fifth, in point of size, of the divisions of the United States, is bounded on the north by the British possessions, on the east by Dakota, on the south mainly by Wyoming, and on the west by Idaho. The Territory embraces an area of 143,776 square miles, or 92,016,640 acres.

The Rocky mountains and their numerous spurs and ranges, 200 miles in width in the northwestern part of Montana, extend through the western part of the Territory a distance of 320 miles, constituting its principal geographical and topographical features. The main range of these mountains diverges into a number of spurs or chains, the Bitter Root being the highest and most westerly. The other principal ranges are the Wind River, Belt, Big Horn, Cœur d'Alene, and Rocky, while the Highwood, Snow, Judith, Little Belt, Bear's Paw, and Little Rocky mountains are spurs or chains of less importance.

Of the geology of Montana comparatively little is yet known.

Many of the peaks in these ranges, covered with perpetual snew, are supposed to attain an altitude of from 2,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The eastern part of the Territory consists chiefly of rolling and elevated table lands, while the western is mountainous, interspersed with beautiful valleys. Montana is pre-eminently well watered. portion of the country east of the main range of the Rocky mountains is drained by the Missouri and Yellowstone, and their tributaries, running eastward, uniting with the Mississippi and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, while the Clarke's Fork and Kootenay rivers and their tributaries drain the part west of the main range of the Rocky mountains, and flow into the Columbia, thus finding their way to the Pacific. The Missouri is formed by the junction of the Madison, Jefferson, and Gallatin rivers near Gallatin City, draining the whole southwestern portion of Montana, and flowing in a general northeastern direction to within a short distance below Fort Benton, near latitude 48°, receiving as tributaries from the northwest, Dearborn, Sun, Teton, and Marias rivers, and from the south Smith's river. From this point the Missouri runs in an eastern direction, leaving the Territory near latitude 48°, and receiving as tributaries the Arrow, Judith, Muscleshell, and Milk rivers. Yellowstone river has its source in Yellowstone lake, in Wyoming, longitude 1160 west from Greenwich, flowing north a distance of 125 miles, thence northeast, watering the whole southern part of Montana, and receiving as tributaries from the south Clarke's Fork, Pryor's Fork, Big Horn, Rosebud, Tongue, and Powder rivers, uniting with the Missouri near the eastern boundary of the Territory.

West of the main range of the Rocky mountains the Missoula, Hell Gate, and Big Blackfoot rivers, running northwest, unite and form the Bitter Root river, which, with Flathead river, forms Clarke's Fork of the Columbia. The Missouri is navigable to Fort Benton, a distance of over 300 miles within the Territory. In consequence of continued Indian hostilities and the absence of settlements the Yellowstone river has not been sufficiently explored to determine the extent of its navigability.

Western Montana is divided by the several mountain ranges into a series of basins, and the numerous spurs shooting off in almost all directions subdivide these basins into beautiful valleys and terrace banks.

This portion contains nearly all the towns and settlements, the greater part of the lands at present available for agricultural purposes, as well as

almost all the rich mineral deposits known to exist in Montana.

The basin on the western slope of the Rocky mountains, embracing the extreme western portion of Montana, is 250 miles long and 75 wide, being drained by the Clarke's Fork of the Columbia and its affuents. This extensive basin, presenting some of the grandest alpine scenery anywhere to be met with, contains a large extent of fine agricultural lands in the valleys of the Bitter Root, St. Mary's Fork, Big Blackfoot, Hell Gate, Flathead, and Tobacco rivers, capable of producing abundant harvests of wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables grown at the same latitudes in other localities. It contains some of the best timber in Montana, and as a grazing region the foot-hills and terrace lands will compare favorably with any section of the country. Flathead, the only lake of any considerable size in the Territory, is situated in this basin near its eastern border, and is 35 miles long by 15 in width, surrounded on all sides by valuable agricultural and grazing lands.

The climate of Montana is as diversified as its surface. In the more protected valleys, and particularly in the southern part, it is pleasant and salubrious, snow seldom falling and stock grazing continuing throughout the year. On the more elevated lands it is colder. At the higher altitudes the temperature is like that of the New England States.

Gold was first discovered in this part of our country in 1832, on Gold creek, a branch of the Hell Gate, but no mining was done until the autumn of 1861; yet, by the latter part of the year 1862 there were 1,000 miners in Montana, nearly all of whom were engaged in the placer or gulch mines at the head of Big Hole, in the extreme southwestern portion of the Territory. The first quartz mill erected in Montana was in the beginning of 1863, at Bannock, in the southwest, on an affluent of Beaver Head river, one of the principal tributaries of the Jefferson. This mill was run by water power and had six stamps, each of 400 pounds. In the fall of 1864 the first steam-power quartz mills were put in operation. The gold-bearing regions of Montana are principally on the tributaries of the Hell Gate, Big Blackfoot, Madison, Jefferson, including those of the Beaver Head and other waters, and the Missouri from the junction of the Three Forks to the mouth of Smith's or Deep river, with the affluents of that stream, and on the branches of the Yellowstone, east of Helena, around Yellowstone City. According to the assessors' returns to July 1, 1868, the number of quarts mills in Montana is 36, about one-third of which have been in operation, erected at an original cost of \$1,110,000. The gold product has been variously estimated by different parties, and the data at com-

**nd are yet too meager to justify in this report a positive statement.

7. Ross Browne, special commissioner for the collection of mining tics, in his report in 1867, estimated the total product from the Ter-

ritory from 1862 to 1867, both inclusive, at \$64,500,000; while Mr. W. S. Keys, a resident mining engineer, computes the aggregate product at \$72,100,000. The value of this product referred to in our report of last year rested on the estimate found in a report for 1866, by Mr. Taylor.

The returns of the county assessors show there are three assayers and refiners of gold and silver in Montana, and that during the year ending June 30, 1868, the value of gold and silver refined and run into bars amounted to \$8,640,000. In this region gold quartz may be looked for in the vicinity of rich placers, and at present the principal quartz mines are in the neighborhood of Bannock, Helena, Virginia City, Highland, and Argenta, all of which were once noted for their rich placers.

Montana is isolated by its distance from the thickly settled portion of the Union, with no present means of transportation except by way of Columbia river from the Pacific and the Missouri from the east. These are circumstances which render the transportation of supplies and the requisite machinery for the operation of quartz or vein mining quite expensive, thus retarding the development of the resources of a rich mineral

region.

The completion of the Union Pacific railway, north of Great Salt Lake, will, however, place Montana within 250 miles of cheap and ready transportation, and almost in direct communication with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Embarrassments incident to inadequate machinery and inexperience in the early history of mining in this region have been succeeded by skilfully constructed machinery under the direction of science, so that mining in the Territory has now become an established and profitable pursuit.

The early settlers attracted to Montana by the rich deposits in the placers migrated from one locality to another as the deposits became exhausted. This transition state has been followed by present settlements possessing all the elements of civilization. Courts have been established for the administration of justice, churches erected, and schools opened in almost every community.

As the placers became exhausted attention was energetically directed to trade, the Territory now possessing a flourishing agricultural commu-

nity, having nearly 250,000 acres under cultivation.

The mineral deposits are not confined to gold; silver exists generally in conjunction with gold and copper, although separate rich mines of silver ore have been discovered. It is found principally on Flint and Silver Bow creeks, affluents of Hell Gate river, near Virginia City; on Adder and Ram's Horn gulches, affluents of Stinking Water river; on Ten-mile creek, in the vicinity of Helena; and on Rattlesnake creek, a tributary of Beaver Head river.

Copper has been discovered on Beaver creek, near Jefferson City, on a branch of Silver Bow creek, near Butte City, and the source of Muscleshell river, and in small quantities in nearly all the mining districts. The deposits of copper ore are usually in connection with gold and silver, over both of which it largely predominates in the localities mentioned.

In the distribution of gold, silver, and copper, in this Territory, there does not appear to be any prominent segregation. The phenomenon of double veins, as they are termed, is of frequent occurrence, one bearing galenas, oxides, and carbonates of lead, comprising the pure smelting ores, and the other vein producing silver glance, stephanite, dark and light ruby silver.

Coal has been found near Bannock, Helena, Virginia City, and Deer Lodge City, on the head-waters of Big Blackfoot, and in several

places on Muscleshell, Yellowstone, and Missouri rivers. All these deposits are bituminous, and, so far as known, do not exceed four feet in thickness. Lignite, or brown coal, exists in great quantities on the Yellowstone and Missouri, and on the head-waters of the Teton and Maries rivers, tributaries of the Missouri from the north. Iron, lead, mica, gypsum, plumbago, arsenic, antimony, tellurium, tin, and cinnabar, are reported to have been met with, but we have no reliable information as to the extent of their occurrence.

Limestone, slate, and granite, suitable for building material, together with the clays and sands for brick making, are found in abundance all

over the Territory.

Hotsprings and geysers are found in numerous localities, but principally at the head-waters of the Madison. Many of these are of high tempera-

ture, while some possess medicinal properties.

Timber grows generally along the streams and on the foot-hills and mountains, consisting chiefly of fir, pine, and cedar. The pine on the mountain slopes, and especially on the Pacific side, is large; that found on higher altitudes is less in size and of inferior quality. Fir and spruce occur on the mountain sides, in the valleys and canons, often attaining gigantic proportions, especially in the northern part of the Territoly.

Along the streams poplars, aspens, balsam, alders, and willows predominate, but pine, fir, and spruce constitute the principal building

materials.

The surveyor general estimates that one third of the entire area of Montana, or 30,672,213 acres, is susceptible of profitable cultivation with the aid of irrigation, the soil being rich and only requiring moisture to render it productive. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and other grains have been cultivated with success, the average yield being as large as in many other portions of the country, while the garden vegetables, such as beets. turnips, potatoes, parsnips, and onions, have likewise given profitable returns. Experience has demonstrated the fact that upon the application of improved irrigating agencies nearly every variety of fruit, vegetable and grain can be as successfully raised here as in any of the castern States.

According to the records of the territorial auditor the assessed value of manufacturing establishments, as returned by the county assessors for the year ending July 1, 1868, is \$643,000, while the values of manafactures are returned at \$7,795,000.

The population of Montana has been estimated at 38,875. There are thirty-seven towns in the Territory, and the assessed value of real and personal property is given as \$9,400,000.

Helena, situated on both sides of Last Chance gulch, is the largest town in Montana and contains seven thousand inhabitants. It is hardsomely laid out close under the foot of the mountains on the western border of the beautiful valley of Prickly Pear and Ten-mile creeks. It is nearly circular in form and fifteen miles in diameter, and is regarded as the second most important mining district. Virginia City, the capital in Madison county, and containing a number of costly stone buildings. is on Alder gulch, the richest placer in the Territory, at an altitude of 5,481 feet above the level of the sea, covering an area of 579 acres with a population of three thousand. It is 275 miles south of For Benton at the head of navigation on the Missouri, and 300 miles north of the line of the Union Pacific railroad. The assessed value of the real and personal property up to July 1, 1868, was \$1,625,028, and in Madison county \$2,600,000. The town contains three banks, twentynine stores, seven hotels, fourteen saloons, a Masonic hall, and other

buildings. Nevada, Central, and Summit City, are mining towns of considerable importance and in close proximity to Virginia City. Gallatin City, near the three forks of the Missouri, Langford City, Stevensville, Sterling, Silver City, and Argenta, are also places of interest.

The surveying system was inaugurated in Montana in 1867.

The initial point is on the summit of a limestone hill 800 feet high, 12 miles southwest of the junction of the three forks of the Missouri. During the last fiscal year there have been 250 miles of standard lines extended, 215 miles of exterior or township, and 479 miles of subdivisional lines surveyed, including an aggregate area of 183,847 acres. The subdivisional surveys are in the vicinity of Helena and southeast of that locality on Willow and Crow creeks, affluents of the Missouri from the west, all in Jefferson county.

During the next fiscal year it is proposed to extend the exterior and subdivisional lines in the valleys of the Madison and the East and West Gallatin rivers, to include settlements. Also to extend the base line west through Deer Lodge and Beaver Head counties to the foot of the Bitter Boot, and to establish the standard lines west to Deer Lodge, and into the valley of Hell Gate river, in order to facilitate the survey of mineral

claims recognized by statute.

For this service the surveyor general has estimated \$51,534, but in view of more urgent demands in other surveying districts the sum of \$25,000 is submitted by this office. Pursuant to the act of March 2, 1867, a district land office has been established at Helena where there are officers ready to receive applications for obtaining ultimate titles in this Territory, in which the aggregate area to be disposed of is 86,904,569 acres.

WYOMING.

Next south of Montana is the new Territory of Wyoming, which received its organization by act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

Prior to that date it was a part of Dakota, to which it was attached by act of May 26, 1864, having formerly been included within the limits of Idaho, and still earlier within the boundaries of the great "Nebraska

Territory."

Its limits are described as commencing at the intersection of the 27th meridian of longitude west from Washington with the 45th degree of north latitude, and running thence westward to the 34th meridian of west longitude, south to the 41st degree of north latitude, east to the 27th meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning.

It is bounded on the east by Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, on the west by Utah, Idaho, and a section of country

still attached to Dakota, and on the north by Montana.

Its area is 97,883 square miles, or 62,645,120 acres, being nearly three times as large as Maine, and almost twice as large as Pennsylvania or New York.

Fourteen months ago this Territory did not contain a thousand white inhabitants exclusive of the military, but its present civilized population is estimated at 40,000, which the tide of immigration is constantly augmenting as increased facilities for transportation are established and the resources and many advantages of the country become known.

This part of the public domain in the past had derived importance from the fact of the great route of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific States passing through its borders, the South Pass, a national roadway between the Wind river and the Sweetwater mountains of the great Bocky range, lying within its limits on the west, with the valley of the Platte on the east, and the Laramie plains extending through the centre, together constituting a natural highway for emigrant and freight trains and for the public mails.

This route, however, passes through one of the least inviting portions of the Territory, creating less favorable impressions as to the character of the country than the facts warrant, which are dissipated by a more thorough knowledge of many fertile well-watered plains and valuable

mineral deposits.

The extension of the Union Pacific railroad 300 miles from the eastern boundary of Wyoming and its early completion across its entire limits, 450 miles, have awakened an interest in regard to the resources of the Territory within the past few months, with a more thorough investigation into their value and extent, opening a new and productive field to the enterprising miner and agriculturist.

In the southeastern portion of the Territory, between the Laramie plains or table lands and the eastern boundary, south of the North Fork of Platte river and north of the Union Pacific railroad, lies one of

the richest iron regions within our borders.

Mountains of brown hematite, assaying 90 per cent., are reported on

the Chugwater, about 35 miles north of Cheyenne City.

South of the railroad, extending into Colorado, are inexhaustible supplies of red hematite that will assay from 40 to 60 per cent. of metal. The demand for mining and other machinery in the surrounding country, and the requirements of the railroads, will insure the extensive working of this iron field, and reveal its great value and importance.

It is said that the Union Pacific Railroad Company intends establishing rolling mills, at an early day, at some point contiguous to both

the iron and coal deposits.

The vast region of country known as the Laramie plains, with the surrounding hills and mountains, extending from the Black Hills westward to the Wasatch mountains, is an immense field of bituminous coal, of excellent quality. It is estimated by geologists who have recently conducted careful investigations here, that these coal beds cover an area of 30,000 square miles, or more than one third of the entire Territory.

At Carbon Station, 650 miles west of Omaha, and between Laramie City and Benton, about 100 tons per day of superior semi-bituminous coal are now being mined, the railroad engineers pronouncing it of better quality than that formerly brought from Boone, Iowa, by way of

Omaha.

The country in the vicinity of the Black Hills is believed to be rich in ores of gold and silver, but has been so little explored that nothing entirely reliable in regard to the same is known; this being the fact also as to many other mountainous regions of the Territory, where, reasoning from analogy, it is supposed these metals will be abundantly found.

Gold is known to exist on the Powder and Big Horn rivers, but has not yet been discovered in quantities sufficient to encourage mining. In the Sweetwater country gold quartz is found of excellent quality, of a hard, vitreous nature, free from base metals, the ledges being well

Placer mining is carried on with profit in this vicinity, but only to a very limited extent, the want being sensibly felt of suitable machinery for the reduction of the richer quartz.

The northeastern section of Wyoming is said to be very rich in depos-

its of gold and silver; also the central portion, of which, however, little is positively known.

In the southeastern section, on the Big Laramie river, discoveries of gold have recently been made to an extent creating great excitement in the vicinity.

In the neighborhood of the South Pass, surrounded by one of the most fertile sections of our mountain territory, containing an abundance of wood and water, lies a gold region of great extent and value. The metal there was first discovered in June, 1867, and in such paying quantities as to attract attention from emigrant miners. The mines in this locality having proved even more valuable than was anticipated, the town of South Pass City has been laid out.

New and valuable discoveries of the precious ore are occurring daily, the residents anticipating that the developments of another year will establish this as one of the richest gold countries east of the Sierra Nevada. There is one six-stamp mill now in operation at South Pass City, and two other mills, one of 10 stamps and the other of 20 to be

ready for work in a few weeks.

The gold lodes of this region are generally very prolific, one company having gathered \$13,000 from 100 tons of quartz, after milling; another of \$12,000, another \$10,000, and one of \$8,000; the average yield being

from \$80 to \$100 per ton.

Besides the quartz mines, there are numerous valuable gulch washings and placer diggings in this vicinity, which for several months past have averaged a yield of \$25 to \$30 per day to each man, and there are no indications of an early exhaustion of the supply; while new gulches and digging are constantly being discovered, yielding from \$15 to \$20 per day to each man. One of the recently discovered placer deposits within Rock Creek gulch is supposed to extend eight to ten miles, and offers profitable employment to a large number of miners.

Numerous farmers and ranch-men have taken up claims in the country surrounding these mines and in the Wind River, Pine Creek, Sweet-Water, and Popo-Agie valleys, with a view to supplying the requirements of the miners; the enterprise having been successful and profitable beyond the most sanguine expectations, resulting from the fertility of the soil, the fine pasturage, unsurpassed facilities for irrigation, and

remunerative market.

Many valuable copper and galena lodes, with fair percentage of silver, have been discovered in the Black Hills, in which range an excellent

quality of limestone is also abundant.

Forests abound in many parts, especially in the central and north-eastern and on the Black Hills or Laramie mountains, which derive their more popular name from their dark appearance in the distance, caused by the extreme density of the growth of trees, which are of large size, principally evergreens, and considered excellent timber.

The Douglas spruce, which is here abundant, is unexcelled for building

and railroad purposes.

At the headwaters of the Yellowstone and the western tributaries of the Big Horn is a volcanic region, abounding in hot and sulphur springs and fissures, emitting sulphurous fumes, and sometimes sheets of flame.

The waters of Poison Spring creek, emptying into the Platte, are said

to be destructive to animal life, containing an arsenious solution.

The vicinity of Medicine Bow creek is very fertile, delightfully salubrious, well timbered and watered, abounding in game, which is also the fact as to most of the country adjoining other tributaries of the Platte,

noth in the Laramie plains and northward toward the central portion of the Territory; but the country on the North Fork itself, though desti-

tute of vegetation, abounds in iron.

The vicinity of Bitter creek is barren and uninviting, containing no vegetation, the surface of the earth being covered with an immense deposit of soda and potassa alkalies, bivalvular shells, and other débris of similar nature, giving it the appearance of the deserted bed of an inland sea.

The Laramie plains are unsurpassed for grazing purposes by any section of our country, having a rich, black soil, covered with nutritions

grasses.

Fine grazing lands abound elsewhere throughout the Territory, except in the alkaline, sulphur, and iron regions, previously described, and the high mountains; these pastures are, also, well adapted to cultivation, through the aid of irrigation, which can be conveniently introduced, and which would impart fertility to lands now considered valueless.

The principal settlements in Wyoming are situated on the line of the Pacific railroad, each having received its first impetus from being tem-

porarily the terminus of the road.

Cheyenne City is on a plain, 18 miles from the Black Hills, 60 miles west of the eastern boundary of the Territory, 20 miles north of the Colorado line, and at the railroad crossing of Crow creek, which is a branch of Lodge Pole creek. Its population is now over 3,000, and

increasing.

The railroad company are here erecting fine buildings, a machine shop 200 by 250 feet on the ground, with an engine house which will hold 20 engines. These buildings are of sandstone, found 166 miles west of the place, of fine quality and well adapted to building, being soft and easily cut when first quarried, but hardening upon exposure to the sun and air.

Fort D. A. Russell, the principal military depot of supplies in the

Territory, is two and a half miles from this town, up Crow creek.

Laramie City is 56 miles west of Cheyenne, at the railroad crossing of Big Laramie river, and contains several large railroad buildings, fine dwellings and warehouses, with a population of 1,500.

Fort Sanders is one and a half mile east of this town, on the railroad.

Fort Sanders is one and a half mile east of this town, on the railroad. Wyoming City is 17 miles west of Laramie City, at the railroad crossing of the junction of Big and Little Laramie rivers, and has a population of five or six hundred.

The ties for the railroad are floated down the Laramie rivers to this point, where they are caught in booms.

There are several fine banks of coal in this vicinity.

The next important station westward is Benton City, 186 miles west of Cheyenne, on a plain having at this time neither vegetation nor water, the latter being brought to the town from the Platte river at Fort Fred. Steele, two miles east on the railroad.

This is one of the principal railroad depots in the Territory, having rick

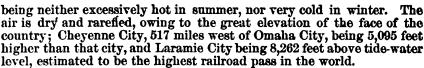
beds of coal in its vicinity.

Eighteen miles west is the settlement known as Rawling's Springs, on

a fertile plain, well watered, and containing abundance of coal.

After leaving this place, proceeding westward, there is a waste destitute of vegetation, containing no water except Bitter creek and its tributaries, until reaching the valley of Green river. At the junction of that stream with Bitter creek is located the town of Green River, principally of adobe buildings, having a population of 3,000.

The climate of this Territory is extremely pleasant and salubrious,



It is supposed that the purity and salubriousness of the atmosphere, the mildness of the climate, and the presence of many medicinal springs, of great value and variety, will render this table land country a resort

for invalids equal in popularity to any part of southern Europe.

The next season will probably add several thousands to the population of this new Territory, and the attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the necessity for its early establishment as a surveying district, with the appointment of a surveyor general, as well as a register and a receiver; in fact, the general extension over its limits of the United States land system, as the United States have now the whole area, embracing 62,645,120 acres, to be disposed of under that system.

COLORADO.

South of Wyoming is the Territory of Colorado, which is chiefly an elevated, mountainous country, rich in ores of gold, silver, copper, iron, with deposits of coal of excellent quality, besides possessing lands unsurpassed for grazing and agriculture.

It embraces over 104,500 square miles, nearly 13 times as large as the State of Massachusetts. It has on the north Nebraska and Wyoming, on the west Utah, on the south New Mexico and Indian territory, and

on the east Kansas and Nebraska.

Its territorial organization was authorized by act of March 2, 1861, the portion east of the Rocky mountains having been taken principally from Kansas and Nebraska, that lying west of the mountains from Utah, and

one degree of latitude on the south from New Mexico.

The various surface divisions of Colorado are severally called the plains, the valleys, the parks, and the mountains. The plains embrace the section east of the Sierra Madre, being elevated, rolling prairie, rising gradually from the eastern boundary to the mountains westward, being well watered by the South Platte and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The soil is fertile, being covered with rich nutritious grasses, upon which cattle pasture the year round, as the dryness of the atmosphere in late summer and autumn converts the grass into a natural hay upon the stalk, which possesses all the nutrition of the original growth. Vast herds of buffalo and numerous other graminivorous animals roam over these plains, existing upon their grasses, and experiments show that domestic animals thrive as well upon the indigenous herbage.

The section of the plains lying near the South Platte, in the northeastern part, is an iron region abounding in red hematite ore. Magnetic and hematite ores are also found in sections of the mountain country, as in the vicinity of the Golden Gate in Jefferson county, and it is conjectured that the mining and manufacture of this metal will soon be extensive in Colorado, furnishing machinery for mills and mines, implements

for agriculture and lumber trade, and rails for iron roads.

In the vicinity of the eastern foot-hills of the mountains are the principal outcroppings of the great coal-beds, the strata varying from 5 to 30 feet thick, stated by geologists to underlie a large portion of the plains, sometimes extending eastward nearly to the Nelraska and Kansas line. This coal is generally of the variety known as lignite, of excellent quality for household economy as well as for manufactures and for railroads;

the mines being already extensively worked in Boulder, Jefferson, Arapahoe, and Douglas counties, but increased facilities for transportation are required to develop this branch of the mineral wealth. A large vein of albertite coal, the stratum being from 10 to 20 feet in thickness, has recently been discovered on White river in Summit county, and there are evidences of its extending 60 miles in one direction and 25 in another. It resembles cannelite, burning with great readiness and intense heat, and is estimated to contain 50 to 60 gallons of oil to the ton.

In the southern part of the plains are numerous Mexican settlers, principally engaged in cattle herding and agriculture, being aided in the latter by irrigation, for which there are excellent facilities, and the result

of its employment is abundant and certain crops.

The portion of Colorado known as the valley, being the country at the base of the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, embraces three sevenths of the Territory, or about 30,000,000 of acres, of which one sixth can be cultivated, while the rest is available for pasturage. Its climate resembles that of the more eastern States of the same latitude, except that it is much dryer, the mean temperature of Denver and St. Louis being similar.

The average yearly precipitation of water in the valley is 20 inches falling principally in the rainy season of May, June, and July, and in the snows of winter. For two months in the year, therefore, irrigation is an absolute necessity for abundant crops, and the farmer in selecting his lands does so with a view to the convenience with which this artificial means of supplying the requisite water can be introduced. The construction of acequias or irrigating canals is performed chiefly with the plough and scraper, attended with but small expense, the certain abundance of the resulting crops more than repaying the extra outlay. Acequias 30 miles long, having a fall of four feet per mile, watering 20,000 acres, have been constructed, each adjoining proprietor contributing his share toward their construction and maintenance.

The soil of the valley rests on calcareous rock, but is made up in a great measure of the washings from the granite mountains above, and possesses elements of great fertility. On the borders of the streams its composition is sand, ashes, and decomposed vegetable matter; on the plateau

between it is sand, gravel, and friable clay.

The average yield of wheat in this section is 25 bushels to the acre. favored localities having yielded 80 bushels of wheat, also 100 bushels of oats to the acre; barley being still more prolific and the favorite crop. Over 150 bushels of corn in the ear have been gathered from an acre. the yearly produce of the Territory in this staple being more than 600,00 bushels.

Fruits and vegetables of the varieties most popular for purposes of domestic economy are cultivated here with great success; 500 bushels of potatoes to the acre, cabbages weighing 30 pounds, and turnips 15 pounds having been grown on these lands in the heart of what was formerly

known as the Great American desert.

The present most important resource of the valley is its superior pature, which has been estimated to cover 25,000 acres. The native grasse are rich and nutritious, growing principally during the rainy season and ripening into hay on the stalk, upon which the cattle will pasture and thrive during the entire winter when it is uncovered with snow. It is estimated that herding is as cheap and profitable here as in any section of our country.

The parks of Colorado are elevated bowls in the mountain country, having the appearance of beds of inland seas upheaved and emptied of

their waters by volcanic agency. They present to the eye scenery magnificent beyond description made up of far-reaching forests, fertile meadows, and beautiful streams, surrounded by the lofty peaks of the great Rocky range.

The principal of these parks are the North Park at the head-waters of the north fork of the Platte, Middle Park situated at one of the chief sources of the Colorado river, South Park in the heart of the developed gold and silver country, Huerfano Park on the river of the same name, and the grand San Luis Park in the southern part of Colorado, having an area of 18,000 square miles watered by 35 streams, 16 of them emptying into the Rio Grande del Norte, which flows through its southern limits, and 19 into the San Luis lake, extending 60 miles from north to south in the centre of the park and apparently without an outlet. This park is remarkable for its natural scenery, the grandeur of its forests, the fertility of the soil, the purity of its waters, and the vast deposits of peat in the vicinity of San Luis lake. It contains a population of 25,000, or nearly one fourth of that of the whole Territory. The inhabitants are principally of Mexican descent and are chiefly occupied in herding and agriculture.

The mountain country of Colorado embraces the greater part of its mineral wealth, and much of the vast forest estimated to cover five-sevenths of the entire Territory, the trees being varieties of evergreens, making excellent lumber, the current price being \$35 per 1,000 feet, the milling of this lumber, as well as timber for the mines and for other purposes, being an important and very profitable manufacturing interest. The developed gold and silver region commences in Boulder and Sum-

The developed gold and silver region commences in Boulder and Summit counties, between the 105th and 106th meridians of west longitude from Greenwich, near the 40th parallel of latitude, extending in a southwesterly direction through the Territory, spreading east to west from 30 to 60 miles. Gold, silver, copper, and other valuable minerals are also found in other sections.

The mining industry is principally employed in the gold quartz or lode and in the gulch mining. Quartz mining is confined principally to two districts, the one stretching along the eastern slope of the mountains from the headwaters of North Boulder to Clear Creek in Gilpin county, and the other confined to the head-waters of the South Platte. Lodes of great value abound in other districts, but mills are wanting for reduction of the ore. The gulch or placer mines are distributed through the auriferous region wherever the streams have washed the precious metal comparatively free from surrounding dross, the average yield of the best of these mines being from \$16 to \$20 per day to each man, and that of others from \$10 to \$12.

The mining interests of Colorado having gone through the periods of excitement at first disvovery, great inflation and fever of speculation, followed by corresponding reactionary depression, are now assuming a healthy condition and constantly increasing in importance. New and improved processes of milling, desulphurization and purification are economizing the waste of gold and lessening the cost of reduction, while labor, provisions, and materials are becoming cheaper. Recent experiments have demonstrated the richer quartz to yield \$150 per ton at an xpense of from \$12 to \$15 in the process of reduction. The division of the mining for ores and their reduction into separate branches of industry is found to be to the interest of both miners and mill-owners.

There have been already surveyed in Colorado 3,166,702 acres, leaving unsurveyed 63,713,298, making a total of 66,880,000, of which there are still to be disposed of under the United States land system 62,814,255 acres.

52 Ab

In order to enable agricultural settlers to acquire titles, and miners to have their rights determined, and that the requirements of all acts be met in satisfaction of the railroad grant, it is necessary that there should be from time to time reasonable extensions of the lines of public surveys, and with this view an estimate is submitted for the next fiscal year on a basis as economical as the expenses of the same will allow.

NEW MEXICO.

In succession the next Territory is New Mexico, embracing an area of 121,201 square miles, or 77,568,640 acres, being situated between latitudes 31°20' and 37° north, and longitudes 103° and 109° west from Greenwich, having an average length from north to south of 352 miles. with a width of 332 miles. This Territory has for its northern boundary Colorado, on the east the Indian territory and Texas, on the south the Mexican state of Chihuahua, and on the west Arizona, the latter set of from New Mexico by act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

The principal rivers are the Rio Grande and the Pecos, the former running entirely across New Mexico from north to south, and the latter, taking its rise in the mountains east of Santa Fé, flows in a southerly direction. leaving the Territory near the southeast corner. The northdirection, leaving the Territory near the southeast corner. The north-eastern portion is drained by the Canadian river, an affluent of the Arkansas, and the western by the San Juan and Gila rivers, branches of the Colorado of the West.

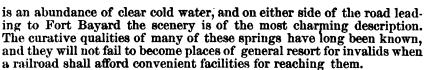
Ranges of the Rocky mountains, occasionally lost in table lands and rising again further on as short sierras or isolated peaks, traverse the country in a northerly and southerly direction. From the most easterly of these ranges extend vast plains, like terraces, sloping gradually toward the Mississippi. Through these plains the rivers and streams have, during long periods of time, worn channels and furrowed out valleys often of picturesque beauty and great fertility. The valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos are also of this character, the former a longitudinal valley generally about twenty miles in width, flanked on the east and west by mountain chains, those south of Santa Fé having a height of 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in the more northern regions snow-capped peaks rise to the height of 10,000 to 12,000 feet, presenting some of the grandest scenery on the continent.

West of the Rio Grande is a country of table lands or mesas intersected by broad valleys. These mesas, remains of the former level, often stand out apart from each other, bearing great resemblance to gigantic fortresses and castles, and here and there among them rises the peak of an extinct volcano. In the southwestern portion of the Territory there is a range of lofty mountains extending far into Arizona, among which are the head-waters of the Mimbres and Gila rivers, the former running southward into Chihuahua and the latter flowing westward into the Col-

orado.

Hot springs and mineral springs are found in almost every section of the country; at Las Vegas, near Taos, Ojo Caliente, Jemez, near Forts McRae and Seldon, near the Mimbres river, and at many other points. The Hot spring near the Mimbres, seventeen miles from Fort Bayard.

is of very high temperature. The water of this spring is highly charged with lime, has some iron and salt, though neither abundant enough to render the water when cold unpalatable. The lime which the water has held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid and by the heat, has beet precipitated around the spring in such quantity as to form a mound 3 feet higher than the surrounding plain. A mile beyond the Hot suring



The climate of New Mexico is remarkably salubrious, the atmosphere being light, dry, and electric, with a low measure of humidity when rain is not actually falling. The most interesting proof of the wonderful purity of the rarefied and arid atmosphere is its effects upon animal substances. Hunters travel hundreds of miles, kill game, and for days and weeks the meat without salting remains well preserved. The preservation of the different varieties of grass is another proof of the aridity of the atmosphere. A small measure of humidity would destroy their nutritive qualities. The annual fall of rain varies from 10 to 30 inches according to locality.

Observations made at Santa Fé and extending over six years show the mean temperature during the spring months to be 49.7°, in summer 70.4°, autumn 50.6°, and in winter 31.6°, the average for the year being 50.6°,

or nearly the same as in New York city.

Throughout New Mexico the mountains are clothed with forests of pine, fir, spruce, and cedar, and in high altitudes the aspen is found in great abundance. The foot-hills and occasionally the mesas are covered with pinon intermixed with cedar. Considerable tracts of cottonwood, sycamore, hackberry, and willow are found upon the borders of the streams, and in their vicinity in the southern part of the country walnut

and oak are occasionally found.

Grass abounds in every portion of the Territory, and even in the forests grows luxuriantly the entire year. At great altitudes this grass is, in winter-time, covered with snow, though not deadened to the ground, for as soon as the snow melts it affords excellent grazing. the mesas and through the valleys grows the justly celebrated gama grass, which, cured as it stands, affords abundant food for flocks and herds throughout the winter. As a pastoral region New Mexico possesses eminent advantages, the grazing not being destroyed by the cold storms and rains of the countries further north, nor scorched and stunted by the The range is so extensive that flocks can burning heats of the south. move over a different pasturage every day. In cold weather they range toward the south and during inclement storms seek the shelter of some neighboring cañon. Having ample room and air, the flocks are not subject to the diseases incident to those localities where the extreme cold of the winter renders it necessary to crowd them together. The facility and cheapness of raising sheep and goats applies equally well to the raising of horses and cattle, and when fully protected from Indian depredations, and convenient transportation is afforded to the markets of the east by the construction of railroads, the hills and mountains will be literally covered with flocks and herds.

The lands in the valleys of the rivers are very fertile and can be successfully cultivated, though the cultivation is mainly carried on by means of irrigation. Although considerable labor and expense are at first incurred in making the canals and ditches, the crops are more certain than where entire dependence is placed upon the fall of rain for the amount of moisture required, and the land enriched by the detritus made up of decayed vegetation, and rich mould from the mountains, distributed by the running water, never wears out. Lands in the vicinity of Santa Fé have been under annual cultivation for more than 200 years, and still produce excellent crops without ever having been enriched or restored

by other means.

Previous to the occupation of the country by the Americans, agriculture was confined to the production of wheat, corn, beans, oats, barley, and in some localities in the north, potatoes. Under American agriculture, however, nearly all kinds of fruits and garden vegetables have been introduced, growing luxuriantly, and are of excellent size and flavor. Peaches, apples, apricots, grapes, and in the southern part quinces, pomegranates and figs, can be grown as well as in any part of the world. The grape most cultivated in New Mexico is of delicious flavor, the wine from it being equal to the best Burgundy.

Valuable minerals are found in every portion of New Mexico. In numerous localities may now be seen shafts and drifts, the work of former generations, and the only monuments left of their energy, activity, and industry, while the almost daily discovery of new lodes of gold and silver bearing quartz and auriferous placers indicate that mining opera-tions in the future will be as productive as in the past.

During the last year considerable progress has been made in the development of the mining interests. It is estimated that between 2.000 and 3,000 miners are now engaged in the Moreno district. Owing, however, to the want of water but a small portion of the ground known to be rich in gold can be worked. This difficulty will soon be obviated, as a ditch forty miles long is in process of construction, which will divert to the mines the waters of the Rio Colorado, an affluent of the Rio Grant. The completion of this enterprise will afford sufficient supply of water for the full development of this mining district, and a very large yield of gold is confidently anticipated. The gold product from there and other mines has been considerable during the year, but there being so assay office or other special agency for the refining or purchase of the gold, no reliable statistics of the amount produced can be obtained.

There has recently been received at this office a specimen of ore consisting of a silicious deposit of exceedingly loose texture, through which are interspersed fibres of pure gold, some of which exceed two inches in length. It is claimed that an assay of a specimen of this ore in which no gold was visible to the eye, yielded at the rate of \$19,000 to the ton The locality in which this specimen was obtained is on the head-waters of Ute creek, a branch of Cimarron river, and the existence of the

deposit was hitherto unsuspected.

Rich deposits of copper exist in many parts of the Territory. ber of mines have been worked for nearly a century, the present product finding a ready market in the States at prices equal to that of the best Russia copper.

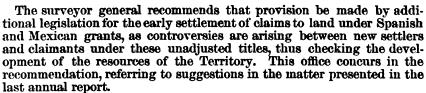
Iron and coal have been found in inexhaustible quantities and of the best quality. Cinnabar and zinc also exist in some localities, though

mines of the same have as yet been worked.

Extensive surveys have been made by the engineers of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, from a point on the main line of the road near the western boundary of Kansas, through Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. It is claimed by the projectors the this route, on account of the favorable climate, light grades, alignment and distance, has advantages over others between the Atantic and Pacif. The company propose to construct one branch of their road in the dist tion of Santa Fé.

The public surveys during the past year have been of limited extent The second correction line south has been extended to the Pecos rive. and a number of townships in the valley of the Rio Hondo have bes surveyed and subdivided, also several townships in the valley of the Rio Mimbres. No applications for the survey of private claims have

een made during the year.



The surveyor general submits an estimate of appropriation of \$30,234 for public surveys in New Mexico during the next fiscal year, which sum, in consideration of the exigencies in other surveying districts, has been reduced by this office to \$10,000. The reduction was made in view of the fact that there exists no present demand for obtaining title to the public lands in New Mexico, none having been as yet disposed of since the year 1855, when the surveys were inaugurated, since which time

nearly 3,000,000 acres have been surveyed.

Under treaty recently concluded with the Navajo Indians, the reservation at the Bosque Redondo on the Pecos river has been abandoned and the Indians settled upon a reservation upon the San Juan. The ratification of this treaty will throw open to settlement the country on the San Juan east of the reservation, and should the order setting apart the Bosque Redondo reservation be rescinded, that portion of the valley of the Pecos may also be opened to settlement.

The surveyor general has called attention to the great benefits likely to be derived from a geological survey of New Mexico. It is well known that nearly all the mountain ranges are mineral-bearing, yet a scientific survey is required to mark out with certainty the localities in which

mining operations can be profitably conducted.

Under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, a contract has been entered into by this office for the survey of the northern boundary of New Mexico, and by advice from the parties now in the field we learn that the survey has reached the valley of the Rio Grande, and there is every prospect of an early completion of the work.

IDAHO.

Returning to the region of our northern boundary adjacent to Montana,

the next organization there existing is Idaho.

The present surface of Idaho first formed part of the Territory of Oregon, as organized by act of August 14, 1848, vol. 9, p. 323. That part of Idaho lying north of 46° of north latitude was afterwards included within the Territory of Washington, by act of March 2, 1853, (Statutes, vol. 10, p. 172,) and the portion south of that degree constituted a portion of the Territory of Washington, pursuant to the statute of February 14, 1859,

vol. 11, p. 384.

On the 3d March, 1863, Idaho was organized as a separate jurisdiction, with limits since diminished by act of May 26, 1864, by the organization of Montana of its then existing limits, and by attaching the southern portion to Dakota, (vol. 13, pages 85 and 92,) thus reducing the area of Idaho to 90,932 square miles. Finally this was further reduced in the organization of Wyoming by the act of July 28, 1868, so that its present surface is 86,294 square miles, or 55,228,160 acres, bounded on the east by Montana, Wyoming, and that portion of Dakota west of Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, on the west by Oregon and Washington, and on the north by British Columbia. Idaho forms part of the basin of the Columbia, and is drained by Snake river, and by Clarke's Fork of the Columbia river and their tributaries. Its greatest length from north to

south is 410 miles, its width on the southern boundary being 257 miles with a northern boundary of 40 miles. The climate, on account of its high northern latitude and elevation from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, is colder during the winter than in Utah and Nevada on the south. The severe cold is, however, confined to the uplands and mountains, where snows fall to considerable depth. On the uplands and lower ranges of mountains, however, the winters are generally less severe than in northern Iowa, Wisconsin, or central Minnesota, the air being much dryer than east of the Mississippi, and an equal degree of low temperature of the atmosphere is less uncomfortable in the mountains of Idaho than in the eastern States.

The sheltered valleys of the St. Joseph, Clearwater, Payette, Boise, and some other streams have comparatively mild climate, horses, cattle, and sheep being able to subsist at all seasons upon the natural pasturage existing there, as it does in nearly every other valley in the Territory.

During summer and autumn the atmosphere is most delightful, the days being warm but not sultry, and the nights refreshingly cool. The annual average of heat and cold in the western part of the Territory is much the same as in central Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and in southern Pennsylvania, while the eastern portion more nearly resembles the climate of northern Massachusetts, southern Vermont, and New Hampshire.

In reference to the precipitation of moisture or annual rain fall, Idaho belongs to the extensive range in the United States, designated as the dry region or dry plains, having the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains for its western boundary, and for its eastern limit an irregular and defined line near the 97th or 100th degree of longitude west of Greenwich. extending from the northern to the southern boundary of the United States, embracing Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and the eastern part of Washington Territory on the north; Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas on the south, the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska, the whole of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, and the eastern part of Oregon in the interior. Throughout this whole expanse of territory the quantity of water annually falling in rain, although varying considerably in different localities, hardly exceeds, perhaps it does not equal in any of the fertile and tillable valleys one-fourth the rain fall of the Atlantic States; and if the comparison is made with the lower valley of the Mississippi, or the Pacific coast of Oregon and Washington Territory, the disproportion will be greater.

About the source of the Clearwater, the Salmon, the Boise, and Snake rivers on the Bitter Root and Rocky mountains, the amount of rain and snow falling in the course of the year is very considerable, sufficient to furnish constant supply of water to the channels of these streams, while in western Idaho, in the lower valleys of the rivers the quantity is considerably less, and the climate as to humidity partaking of the character of eastern Oregon, the State of Nevada, and southwestern Arizona. Throughout the whole of the region characterized as "dry," it may be remarked that while agriculture is practicable, and is sometimes attended with satisfactory results without the aid of irrigation, permanent and general success can alone be secured by moisture artificially supplied.

The valleys of Idaho have soils of the most fertile character, and with irrigation as a stimulus to their productiveness, yield abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, and the fruits and vegetables common to that latitude. The valleys of the Clearwater, Salmon, Payette, and Boise are large and well situated, and the facilities for irrigation generally fair, with an adequate supply of water. An extensive and beautiful valley is found on Wood river, in the southern part of the Territory, and the

I

bottom lands of the Weiser, the St. Joseph, and Cœur d'Alène are of excellent quality, the valleys being sheltered from winds and cold. Bottom lands of considerable extent are found on the shores of Lakes Cœur d'Alène and Pend d'Oreille in the northern part of the Territory, and numerous but small and productive valleys on the several tributaries of the rivers bearing the same names flowing into those lakes.

Snake river, the principal affluent of the Columbia from the south, rises in the Bitter Root mountains, near Frémont's peak, in Wyoming Territory, about longitude 110° west from Greenwich, passing 450 miles through southern Idaho in a westerly serpentine course, when it turns abruptly to the north, forming the western boundary for a distance of over 150 miles, receiving as tributaries the Boise, Salmon, Clearwater, Nevada, McArthur's rivers, and numerous other small streams in Idaho and the Owyhee, Malheur, Burnt, Grande Ronde, and Powder rivers in Oregon, coming from the west, and finally flowing west into Washington Territory, uniting with the Columbia river, receiving as an affluent the Palouse river, in Washington Territory, flowing from the north. Snake river is navigable to Lewiston at the mouth of Clearwater river. A steamer was built on the river near Fort Boise, but navigation above Lewiston, owing to the swiftness of the current, is difficult, and sometimes dangerous.

The Shoshone falls, on Snake river, near the 115° of longitude, are two hundred yards wide, rivalling the great falls of Niagara, and forming one of the leading and striking objects of natural scenery in this Terri-

tory.

Few Territories are more copiously watered than Idaho. The highest ranges of the Rocky and Bitter Root mountains, lying on the eastern border of the Territory, are covered with snow most of the year, which, melting and descending to the valleys below, supplies the channels of the streams leading to the Columbia, and these are so numerous as to intersect every portion of this region.

The greater part of the valleys of Idaho are still unoccupied, although small settlements exist in most of them. As to the amount of irrigable land, the information is yet too meagre to enable us to

determine the extent with accuracy.

The climate is admirably adapted to sheep and wool growing, which may be successfully conducted. Water power is abundant, and the largest manufacturing establishments can be maintained to advantage in manufacturing woollen goods or iron, of which ores of superior quality exist convenient to vast deposits of excellent coal.

When it is considered that the mineral deposits of Idaho are of sufficient importance to employ the energies and capital of a very large population for two generations to come, the advantages to accrue in the future from its water power, excellent iron ore and extensive coal beds,

cannot fail to be appreciated.

On account of the heavy charges for freight upon every variety of iron machinery carried from the eastern States to the region of country west of the Rocky mountains, and the great amount required in all extensive mining regions, there is no branch of industry which is likely to yield larger returns for capital invested and properly directed energies than the manufacture of iron in its various stages and forms in that great range of country between the Sierras and Rocky mountains. Perhaps no locality possesses greater advantages in that respect than southern Idaho.

Snake river will furnish water power sufficient for all practical purposes, the neighboring mountains affording a supply of timber, coal and iron ore of excellent quality, and in quantities sufficient to meet every demand.

The time is not far distant when railroad communication will connect this localility with Salt Lake City, also San Francisco and the mining communities between these points on the one side, and the Columbia river and Puget sound on the other. Although the quantity of irrigable land bears small proportion to the whole surface of the Territory, yet it should be remembered that in the oldest and best agricultural States the amount of cultivated soil is but a fraction of the whole. The statement may be made with safety, therefore, that 3,000,000 acres of land, properly irrigated and of a quality such as is usually found in the arable valleys of the mining States and Territories of the west, would, with good husbandry, produce at least a track grain, fruits, and vegetables, as were raised in the State of New York in 1860, according to the consus reports. Whether that amount of land exists in Idaha to the census reports. Whether that amount of land exists in Idaho, where irrigation is practicable with adequate supply of water, cannot at present be determined, but it is believed that the aggregate quantity is but little short of that stated, while its grazing facilities are ample for the support of a much larger number of horses, cattle, and sheep, than were found in 1860 in any of the original thirteen States. When these facts are considered, it will not be doubted that Idaho can support in comfort and prosperity, independent of her mines of the precions metals, a population of several millions of inhabitants.

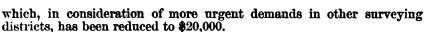
Gold was first discovered in 1852, on the Pend d'Oreille river. although the first mining operations were in 1860, on the south fork of Clearwater river. The principal mines in Idaho are in the Boise basin, the Owylee mines in the southwest, between the Owylee and Snake rivers, the Salmon River mines and those on the south fork of the Clear-The product of the mines in 1864 was \$6,474,080; in 1865, \$6,581,440; in 1866, \$8,023,680; while the product in 1867 was about \$6,500,000. Many of the placer mines have become exhausted, while on the other hand the annual products of the vein mines have increased. Nearly all the quartz mines in the Territory are gold and silver bearing. The development of the quartz, or vein mines, will continue to be retarded until ready and cheap means of transportation are opened with the eastern States. We are not in possession of information sufficiently reliable to give a correct idea of the agricultural and mechanical products of Idaho.

Its present population is estimated at 25,000. Boise City, the capital, on the north bank of Boise river, 50 miles from its mouth, and 390 miles from Great Salt Lake City, is a thriving business place of 2,000 inhabitants.

Idaho City, 30 miles northeast of the capital, in a rich mining Lewiston, at the head of navidistrict, has a population of 3,000. gation on Snake river, and 350 miles east of Portland, Oregon, contains a population of 2,000, and conducts an active trade with the interior. east and west. Pioneer City has a population of 2,000, and Silver City 1,600. Since our annual report of 1867, there have been 89 miles of standard, 618 miles of exterior, and 807 miles of subdivisional lines surveyed in Idaho, including an area of 255,111 acres, the subdivisional

surveys being in the valley of Boise river.

During the next official year it is proposed to extend the public lines so as to include actual settlements, and to extend the exterior and standard lines to the mineral localities, in order to afford the necessary basis for the survey of mineral claims under the mining act of July 26, 1866, and for this purpose the surveyor general has estimated \$40,140,



The whole area of Idaho, covering 55,228,160 acres, is yet to be

disposed of.

The surveying system to this end was inaugurated in 1867, the initial point being near 43° 36′ north latitude, and 116° 8′ longitude west from Greenwich, on a rocky butte 19 miles from Boise City in a southwesterly direction.

Pursuant to the acts of June 27 and July 26, 1866, two district land offices have been established—one at Boise City and the other at Lewiston—where there are local land officers prepared to receive applications for obtaining ultimate titles.

NEVADA.

Lying south of Idaho and extending westward is Nevada, one of the largest States in the Union, extending from north to south 483 miles, and east to west 323, containing an area of 112,090 square miles, or 71,737,600 acres. This State, forming a part of the great elevated plain lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky mountains, has a general altitude of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. This plateau is traversed by many ranges of mountains, having, for the most part, a northerly and southerly course, which, rising from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the general level of the country, are separated from each other by valleys varying in width from 5 to 20 miles. There is remarkable uniformity in this alternation of mountains and valleys, although the valleys frequently spread out into broad plains, sometimes interspersed with buttes and rugged The Sierra Nevadas, along the western and southwestern borders of the State, have an altitude of from 7,000 to 13,000 feet, and are covered with heavy forests, while the ranges in the interior of the State are sparsely timbered. The mountains are often intersected by ravines crossing their summits, forming passes with slopes so gradual as to materially lessen the difficulties in constructing wagon roads and railroads across them; some of these ravines are watered by streams flowing throughout the year, rendering feasible the irrigation of the strips of arable land which frequently, at the points where the cañons open into the valley, expand into tracts of sufficient extent for gardens and small farms. These lands, being enriched by the disintegrated rock and clay precipitated by descending currents, are exceedingly productive. The streams are often fringed with a growth of cottonwood, birch, and willow, generally small and of little use except as fuel. The valleys sometimes extend over a hundred miles without interruption, except an occasional butte or projecting spur, and frequently enlarge into vast plains, or unite with other valleys having nearly the same altitude; the entire system, owing to the level surface of dry compact sand, affording peculiar facilities for the construction of railroads.

While many rivers descend into the valleys there are few of any considerable size, owing doubtless to the fact that the mountain streams begin to diminish upon reaching the plains, and are soon lost in the porous soil. Where there is sufficient water to cause a stream to run through a valley above the surface, tracts of alluvial bottom occur at intervals, constituting good lands for ploughing or for meadows, the area of these tracts being usually governed by the size of the water-courses. Reese river, Umashaw, Carson, Paradise, and Franklin valleys are of this character. In many of these much of the soil abounds in elements of fertility and could be easily tilled, yet is unavailable because of aridity

and absence of the means of irrigation, difficulties which will disappear

with the increase of an industrial population.

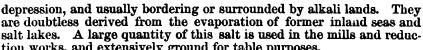
The open plains as well as the valleys are generally destitute of timber, except where they are watered by considerable streams, such as the Carson, Walker, Humboldt, and Truckee rivers, along which cottonwood and a few copses of willow are to be found.

The hill and mountain sides are covered with nutritious grasses, upon which the cattle thrive until the beginning of winter, when they resort to the plains and feed upon the sage, which bears a small black seed affording excellent food; stock requiring no prepared feed during the

winter, and are suitable for beef the year round.

The rivers of Nevada, rising from springs or snow banks in the mountains, have no outlet to the sea, with the exception of some inconsiderable streams in the north and in the southeast corner, near the Colorado, and generally end in lakes and sinks or are absorbed by the earth. principal rivers are the Humboldt, Walker, Carson, and Franklin, each ending in lakes bearing the same names, while the Truckee, flowing from Lake Tahoe, one-third of which is in Nevada, expands into Pyramid lake. Humboldt river, the largest in Nevada, takes a westerly course for 250 miles, then deflecting to the south it flows 50 miles farther, falling into Humboldt lake. This river, with an average width of 40 yards and depth of four feet, has a moderate current and is, at ordinary stages, fordable at many places. There is a narrow belt of alluvion along its immediate banks, expanding at some points into grassy bottoms of considerable extent. The Truckee, Carson, and Walker rivers do not, except in size, differ materially from the Humboldt. In Franklin, Degroot, and various other valleys there are small lakes and ponds, the waters of which are in some cases fresh and pellucid, while in others they are more or less impure. Surrounding these ponds, usually shallow, there are often considerable tracts of good agricultural and grazing land.

Lake Tahoe has a depth of over 1,500 feet, and, though more than 6,000 feet above the sea, never freezes, the temperature of the water remaining at nearly the same point throughout the year. This lake, as well as Pyramid, abounding in trout of large size and excellent flavor, is surrounded by mountains rising abruptly from its shores to a great height, and covered with snow eight months in the year. These mountains are clothed with vast forests of pine, spruce, and fir. Walker lake, like Pyramid, has an elevation of about 4,000 feet, and is flanked on both sides by rugged mountains and hills extremely arid and barren, being almost entirely destitute of wood, grass, or water. The other lakes have usually low flat shores, and the water of most of them is brackish or alka-The surface of some of the plains and valleys, consisting of stift clay almost impervious to water, and being quite level or slightly basinshaped, are, during the rainy season, converted into shallow lakes, often not more than a footor two in depth. The name of mud lakes is commonly applied to them, owing to their miry condition, and they are generally impassable for teams or horsemen. On drying up a variety of salts of an alkaline nature are deposited, and the name of alkali flats is given them. There are numerous springs throughout Nevada, some occurring singly. but frequently hundreds are found grouped within an area of a few acres. While the waters of some of them are pure and cold, others are of various temperatures, ranging from 50° to 204°, the latter being the boiling point at this elevation. Many of these springs are strongly impregnated with minerals, and are resorted to by Indians for their reputed medicinal properties. There are also numerous salt beds which, like the alkali flats. are confined to the valleys and plains occupying the points of greatest



tion works, and extensively ground for table purposes.

The Colorado river, formed by the union of Grand and Green rivers, in Colorado, is, with one exception, the largest river west of the Rocky mountains, and traverses an area of 300,000 square miles, constituting the southeastern boundary of Nevada for 75 miles below the head of navigation to Fort Yuma, 425 miles below which point it finds an outlet to the Pacific ocean through the Gulf of California. In 1857 and 1858 an engineer, under the direction of the War Department, explored this river, and in an elaborate report of the expedition especial notice is made of the fact that the Colorado affords an economical avenue for the transportation of supplies to the various military posts established in New Mexico and Utah, thus saving many miles of travel and presenting an easy access to a portion of the public domain hitherto deemed comparatively valueless, owing to the supposed sterility of the soil, the hostility of numerous Indian tribes, and other difficulties of communication incident to a region abounding in varied and peculiar natural This important fact respecting the navigability of the obstructions. river having been fully established, the question of the prosperity of this region is only one of time, especially since the extraordinary and accidental discovery of the unequalled and extensive mineral character of The mining interest of the State continues to prosper. In some localities the yield has fully met the most sanguine expectations of the pioneer parties through whose industry and indefatigable energy new districts are constantly being developed as rich in precious metals. world-renowned Comstock lode still yields nearly as much as at any former period, though the leading mines upon the lode have now reached such a great depth that the expense of raising ores to the surface and of draining the mines by means of steam pumps absorbs a very large percentage of the production; the yield in 1866, for example, being \$16,000,000, while the cost attending mining operations was \$15,500,000, leaving a net profit of but \$500,000. By an act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, the right of way was granted to Mr. Adolph Sutro to construct a mining and draining tunnel intersecting the Comstock lode at a depth of 2,000 feet below the surface. The experience of mining districts in other countries fully justifies the impression that extraordinary benefits would accrue from the completion of this difficult work, by means of which a thorough ventilation of the mines would be secured and the immense expense of pumping be avoided, while the ores and debris from a number of mines could, by means of drifts connecting with the main tunnel, be removed at a comparatively small cost, thus leaving a larger margin for profit than the present method will allow. It has been estimated that the completion of the Sutro tunnel would increase the production of the mines upon the Comstock lode annually from \$16,000,000 to \$25,000,000, or even \$30,000,000. If this expectation be realized the United States will become the principal silver-producing country of the world, and, beyond a doubt, the problem, so interesting and profound in all its details, respecting the value and importance of this entire section of country to the federal Union, in her career of unequaled greatness, and the speedy development of her vast treasures, will be solved.

So rapid and unexpected have been the advances in obtaining information of a region but recently regarded as a barren waste of unprofitable desert, that we are led to expect that the remarkable results and advan-

tages already secured bear only a small ratio to those which are yet to be developed. We have also the decisive advantage of an outlet from the silver mines of Nevada to the Pacific ocean by means of the Colora river, opening before us the prospect of controlling and regulating traffic with the eastern hemisphere, where silver has ever been deemed more desirable than gold, thus rendering the United States, as elsewhere more particularly shown, a leading competitor for, if not the mistress of, this valuable and extensive trade.

Notwithstanding the elevation of Nevada above the level of the sea. the climate is comparatively mild, the summers not warmer than east of the Rocky mountains, and the winters less severe than in New England. but little snow falling except on the mountain ranges. In the northern and western part of the State there are slight rain falls from April to October, while occasional showers occur in the southern and eastern portions during the summer months. Considerable quantities of arable land exist at the bases of the mountain ranges, along the rivers, and upon the borders of the lakes. These lands, generally alluvial, are of great fertility, and where there is sufficient water for irrigation superior crops of wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, and other vegetables, demonstrate the highly prolific character of the soil, and that by drainage and protection from overflow a large area would be rendered valuable for agriculture, and afford abundant fields of rich grasses.

Carson City is the capital of the State, and Virginia City, Aurora,

Geneva, Austin, and Belmont are important towns.

During the last fiscal year the surveys have been confined principally to the establishment of standard and township lines in those portions of the State most desirable for agriculture, and where the largest settlements are located. The survey of the Humbeldt and Reese rivers guide meridians has rendered it practicable to extend the township and subdivisional surveys to those portions of the valleys of these rivers most valuable for settlements without awaiting the gradual extension of the public lines.

The surveys during the present fiscal year will be prosecuted where lands are demanded for actual settlement, and along the route of the Pacific railroad, which is in operation as far as the Big Bend of the Truckee river, and is progressing eastward from that point at the rate of about two miles per day. As there is no grading to impede the progress of the work, this rapid rate of construction will no doubt be maintained until the mountains west of Salt lake are reached, and even this portion will probably be ready for the rails by the time the track reaches the With the increasing railroad facilities settlements are rapmountains. idly advancing and villages are springing into existence as if by magic,

giving every evidence of thrifty enterprise.

By the act of Congress, approved June 8, 1868, "to provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada," a new principle as to that State has been introduced into our land system. By the first section of that act Nevada "is authorized to select the alternate even-numbered sections within the limits of any railroad grant in said State in satisfaction, in whole or in part, of the several grants made in the acts of Congress," approved March 2, 1861, "organizing the Territory of Nevada," March 21, 1864, "admitting the State of Nevada into the Union," and July 4, 1866, "concerning lands granted to Nevada." The grants referred to in the foregoing acts of Congress are the following: The 500,000 acre grant under the 8th section of the act of September 4, 1841, for internal improvements, appropriated "by the constitution of Nevada to educational purposes," and confirmed by the 1st section of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1866, the agricultural college grant of 90,000 acres, being 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress, by act of July 2, 1862, and supplements thereto, and diverted by the 3d section of said act of July 4, 1866, "from the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts to that of the theory and practice of mining," the grant of 72 sections for a seminary of learning, the concession of 20 sections for State prison, and 20 sections for public buildings, of indemnity in other lands where the 16th and 36th sections in each township have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

It was stipulated in the provisos of this first section of the act "that this privilege shall not extend to lands upon which there may be rightful claims under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and that lands may be selected, the minimum price of which is \$2 50 per acre; each acre selected shall be taken by the State in satisfaction of two acres, the minimum price of which is \$1 25 per acre," and that the lands granted in the 8th and 9th sections of said act of March 2, 1864, admitting Nevada into the Union, being donations for public buildings and State prison, "shall be selected within four years from the passage of the act of June 8, 1868," and the period for the selection of said lands is thereby so extended. The 2d section of said act refers to the agricultural law of July 2, 1862, and its supplements, and provides that selections "shall be made in the same manner and of the same character of lands as may be selected in satisfaction of the other grants referred to in the first section of the But this act does not authorize the selection of lands valuable for mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, or copper. It thus appears that agricultural college selections, which, by the original act of July 2, 1862, and supplements thereto, were restricted to lands which had been offered at public sale, and thus made subject to ordinary private entry, may now, under the provisions of this section of the law, be made by the State of Nevada, of unoffered lands. Instructions have accordingly been despatched under date of August 25, 1868, to the district land officers at Carson City, Nevada, to give effect to the provisions of this act of July 8, 1868. There are yet undisposed of in Nevada 67,085,697 acres.

UTAH.

The next political division on the east is Utah. This Territory, which is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado, south by Arizona, and west by Nevada, embraces an area of 84,476 square miles, or 54,065,075 acres, being as large as the whole of New England and nearly twice the area of the State of Tennessee. It was formed out of the public domain acquired from Mexico by treaty of 1848, and was organized by statute approved September 9, 1850. Its limits were subsequently reduced by act of March 2, 1861, creating the Territory of Nevada, and by the laws of July 14, 1862, and May 5, 1866, each adding one degree of longitude to Nevada; it was further diminished by the act of 25th July, 1868, which detached from Utah a tract north of the 41st and east of the 111th degree of longitude from Greenwich, and made said tract a part of the new Territory of Wyoming. The Wasatch mountains intersect it from northeast to southwest, dividing it into two unequal parts; that west of the range being the smaller, and included within the "Great Basin," the eastern division forming part of the basin drained by the Colorado of the West. The general elevation of its valleys and lakes is from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mountain ranges, traversing its surface, rise from 2,000 to 7,000 feet above the adjacent valleys, the highest peaks being covered with snow throughout the year. West of the Wasatch mountains there are many saline and fresh-water lakes, without any visible outlet, fed by rivers and streams formed by the melting of the mountain snow. The largest of these is Great Salt lake, in the northwestern part of the Territory, 100 miles in length from southeast to northwest, and 50 miles wide. Its waters are the purest natural brine anywhere to be found, and are so salt that no fish can live in them, holding in solution 25 per cent. of common salt. It is fed by the Weber, the Bear, the Jordan, and other rivers rising in the Wasatch mountains. The surface is diversified with several islands.

Lake Utah lies 45 miles south from Great Salt lake. It is about 30 miles long and 10 wide, of pure fresh water, abounding in fish, principally speckled trout of great size and exquisite flavor. Numerous streams empty into it, some of which are considerable rivers, as the Timpanagos, Provo, and Spanish Fork. The outlet of the lake is through the river Jordan, flowing into Great Salt lake, and forms the connecting strait between these waters. Other lakes, as Sevier, Little Salt, and Fish lake, exist further to the south, and Preuss on the western. boundary, all lying west of the Wasatch mountains. This section of the Territory partakes of the character of the "Great Interior Basin," being an alternation of mountain ranges and intervening sandy plains, its rivers either emptying into lakes having no visible outlet to the sea, or being absorbed by the thirsty sands. The plains are generally sterile for want of moisture, except in the narrow valleys bordering on the rivers in the neighborhood of springs, and along the bases of the mountains, in the narrow belts watered by the mountain streams before they sink into the sand. The rivers of the Great Basin are comparatively few, and seldom of great length. Their volume of water is usually small, sometimes flowing above ground, at others hid beneath the sand. East of the Wasatch the country is an extensive elevated plain, drained by the Green and the Grand rivers and their many tributaries. Although more copiously watered than the western part, the streams of this portion generally course their way through deep canons, mountain gorges, or between the ranges of precipitous hills, and, with exceptions here and there, fail to form valleys of tillable lands. These exceptions are found on the Colorado, after the junction of the Green and the Grand, on the Rio San Juan, an eastern tributary of the Colorado, and on many of the smaller affluents of the Green, forming in the aggregate a considerable amount of irrigable land, though small when compared with the large scope of country drained by these streams within the limits of Utah. Nearly the whole of this region, however, is excellent grazing land, particularly adapted to wool-growing, and large flocks of sheep of the finest eastern breeds are kept here, and are said to thrive well, and to have rendered this branch of industry a complete success. The valleys yield an abundant supply of pasturage during the winter, and when the snow disappears from the mountains the flocks find ample support on the indigenous bunch grass, which bears its seed in summer, furnishing a forage equal, it is said, in its nutritive qualities to oats or corn. In Utah, as in other of the mountain regions, there are numerous springs, cold, warm, and hot. Some discharge a strong brine, others are sulphurous, and some chalybeate. The waters of many of these springs are equal in their medicinal qualities to the most celebrated springs of the eastern States. For summer bathing the water of Great Salt lake is pronounced by competent judges superior to that of the ocean, being a stronger brine, and remarkably pure, clear, and transparent. mate of Utah, like that of much of the territory west of the 100th

meridian, may be denominated dry, the rain-fall being much less than in the Mississippi valley, or on the Atlantic or Pacific coast. Between April and October rain seldom falls, irrigation being necessary to successful farming. From October to April showers are frequent and often heavy, and an abundant snow-fall occurs in the mountains, the melting of which during the following spring and summer furnishes an unfailing supply of water feeding the streams and lakes. In the valleys the winters are mild, and with little snow. If severe weather occasionally occurs it is of short duration, and is neither so cold nor so long continued as in Iowa, northern Illinois, in New York, or the New England States. In the mountains the cold is more severe, but is seldom of long continuance. In summer the days are warm and the nights cool. Spring opens about the first of May, and cold weather in the valleys rarely sets in before November or December. Spring and autumn, although mild, are subject to frequent changes.

This Territory was first settled in 1847 by the Mormons. These settlers have founded thriving towns and villages, and opened flourishing farms and ranches. With systematic perseverance and energy they have undertaken the work of irrigation, which has been crowned with success. By individual effort, by the combined efforts of adjoining occupants, or by the aid of the whole community residing in a particular locality, the work of cutting and building canals and reservoirs has been prosecuted until a network of irrigating canals extends through the whole line of settlements, and the fruitful waters of the lakes, and of the streams that pour down the mountains, are carried over farms into gardens, towns, and villages. The soil of the valleys is chiefly formed from the disintegration of the feldspar rock, mixed with the detritus of the limestone, of which the mountains are principally composed, and is therefore of the very highest fertility, and under the stimulus of constant moisture in the proper quantity, such as irrigation alone can supply, produces astonishing crops, such as cannot be realized upon the most productive lands where artificial irrigation is not practiced. oats, and barley are raised in this way in large quantities in Utah, and 50 and 60 bushels to the acre is represented as a common crop; over 90 bushels of wheat having been raised upon a single acre, and 3½ acres of land in the vicinity of Great Salt lake produced 180 bushels of wheat from a Wheat, barley, and oats succeed equally well, but single businel of seed. the nights as a general thing are too cool for corn, except in the southwestern part in the valley of the Rio Virgen, where corn, sorghum, and cotton thrive remarkably well, and are raised in large quantities. Potatoes, hops, garden vegetables, melons of all kinds, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, and other fruits are successful, large quantities of dried peaches being sent to the mining regions of Idaho, Montana, and elsewhere

The success attending the efforts of the Mormon emigrants in Utah establishes the fact of the productiveness of the mountain valleys of the west, their adaptation to the cultivation of grains, vegetables, and fruits, the profitableness of husbandry in the mining regions, the feasibility of an extensive system of irrigation being introduced by a community of industrious settlers without the aid of a heavy capital, and the great advantage of settling these new Territories by colonies united together for the purpose of mutual protection.

The first settlement in Utah was made by 143 Mormons, who laid out the city of Great Salt Lake in 1847. They were soon followed by others in equally large numbers; each new settlement at a remote point was made by a small colony of from 50 to 150 persons, embracing a due pro-

portion of mechanics of the various handicrafts called for in a new settlement. By that policy they have, in a great degree, escaped the inconveniences encountered by other pioneers, having been remarkably exempt from Indian difficulties, and having achieved success in material develop-The settlements extend along the western base of the Wasatch mountains, from the northern to the southern boundary, for a distance of more than 300 miles, and wherever along this alluvial belt sufficient water can be obtained for irrigation farms are opened, canals are dug to convey the water that it may be properly distributed, and the business of farming successfully prosecuted. This belt varies in width at different points, sometimes expanding to 8 and 10 miles, as along the Jordan, in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and at others contracting to a mile or less the amount of grable land depending in a great recovery. less, the amount of arable land depending in a great measure upon the supply of water. The great want of the Territory is water. As the chief reliance for this during the summer is upon the melting of the mountain snow, it is found only at the bases of mountains of sufficient elevation to rise to the snow line. But many of the mountains of Utah rise but a few hundred feet above the valleys and are but seldom covered with snow, and the water furnished from this source in such cases Whether the supply can be greatly increased by is unimportant. artesian wells is a matter not yet sufficiently tested, but from the number of springs found in the Territory, both hot and cold, as well as from its geological formation, there is reason to believe that efforts in that direction will prove successful in many localities. It is supposed that the increased vegetation and shade brought about by the cultivation now in progress will produce an increased quantity of rain, it being even contended that such a result has been already attained, and that the moisture of recent years is considerably greater than at the commencement of the settlements.

As a circumstance lending countenance to this theory, the fact is mentioned that at all seasons of the year, even in midsummer, showers are frequent on the mountains, following the belts of timber in every direction, while the treeless plains lying at their bases, less than a score of miles distant, are dry and parched. Mountains of greater altitude are constantly covered with snow, and these circumstances of the existence of snow on the highest peaks, and the occurrence of frequent showers on the less elevated and wooded ranges, are claimed as evidence of sufficient moisture in the atmosphere, and that the dryness of the plains is

dependent alone upon causes affecting its precipitation.

It may be accepted as true that, from the sinking of artesian wells, the construction of a more extensive system of canals and reservoirs, and tapping the numerous smaller lakes lying high up among the mountains, as well as from an augmented amount of moisture due to increasing vegetation and shade, the available supply of water in Utah will increase from year to year and lead to a gradual enlargement of its arable area. The most important settlements east of the Wasatch range are perhaps those on the Rio Virgen and the Colorado, near the southern boundary, where large crops of cotton of excellent quality are successfully cultivated. Other settlements exist on the head-waters of the Green river, where grazing and wool-growing are largely conducted.

where grazing and wool-growing are largely conducted.

Extensive forests of pine and fir are on the mountains. The river bottoms produce willow, box-elder, birch, cottonwood, spruce, and dwarfash. Hard wood is deficient, but large plantations have been made of it by the Mormon settlers, which are represented as growing finely, promis-

ing an adequate supply in the future.

There are already in this new Territory three cotton mills for the manucture of cotton raised in the southern settlements into cotton yr ns, one mill for the manufacture of woollen goods, about 100 flouring mills, and probably half that number of saw-mills, besides establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements, boots and shoes, steam engines, leather, dye-stuffs, furniture, cutlery, hardware, jewelry, and brushes. There are also distilleries and breweries, where beer is made from wild hops. Iron ore and coal are abundant; several furnaces are in operation, Experiments in raising flax, the mulberry tree, and the silk-worm have proved successful.

Great Salt Lake City, the capital of the Territory, is situated in the valley of the Jordan, west of the Wasatch range, 15 miles south of Great Salt lake. It is regularly laid out into blocks of 10 acres each, and these into lots of one acre and a quarter each, on which stands the residence of the proprietor, surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees, and having a vegetable garden. Only in the business portion of the city are the lots further subdivided. The streets are 128 feet wide, and running brooks brought from the neighboring mountain course their way down the paved gutters of each, supplying water for household purposes, irrigating the trees and gardens and imparting coolness and freshness in summer.

The city occupies an area of nine square miles. Every block is surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and every residence has its orchard of apple, peach, apricot, plum, and cherry trees, and the whole site has the appearance of one continued orchard. Its population is 18,000. It is one of the most beautifully laid-out cities, and its central location between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, being on the line of the Pacific railroad, with its many other advantages, will secure a rapid increase to its population, and at no distant day swell the number to There are probabilities of the city becoming the radiating point of other railroads; one leading down the valley of Snake river to the Columbia, thence to Portland, to Puget sound, and the Pacific ocean; another through Utah and Arizona to the Gulf of California or San Diego bay. Other important towns have been laid out in the Territory. Ogden City, on the Weber river, east of Great Salt lake, and Provo, on a river of the same name, in Utah valley, each contain a population of about 3,000. Brigham, Springville, Manti, and Washington, each containing about 1,000, with others nearly equally large, are found in the valleys skirting the Wasatch range to the southern boundary. has its irrigated gardens, its flourishing young orchards, and its beautiful shade trees.

Valuable tracts, either for grazing or farming purposes, remain unoccupied. Among the advantages of a settlement here, aside from centrality of position, may be mentioned the existence of flouring mills, manufacturing establishments, shops, stores, and markets in every important locality, with supplies of horses, mules, and improved breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs, thus furnishing many facilities to emigrants not found in less populous sections.

The population of this Territory in 1850 was 11,380, and in 1860 it had increased to 40,273, while at the present time it is estimated at 120,000.

In 1866 the crops produced in this Territory are reported in acres as follows: wheat, 51,932; barley, 14,639; oats, 4,816; corn, 7,218; sorghum, 1,831; potatoes, 4,311; carrots, 797; beets, 367; cotton, 276; medowland, 36,853; apples, 693; peaches, 1,029; grapes, 108; and currants, 150. The crop of wheat for 1867 amounted to 47,561 acres; barley, 6,289;

The crop of wheat for 1867 amounted to 47,561 acres; barley, 6,289; oats, 1,847; corn, 7,920; sorghum, 1,817; potatoes, 6,225; carrots, 387; beets, 284; cotton, 166; meadow, 29,876; apples, 906; peaches, 1,011; and currants, 195.

In 1866 the average yield per acre was, wheat, 22 bushels; barley, 28

Bushels; oats, 32 bushels; corn, 24 bushels; potatoes, 122 bushels; carrents, 431 bushels; beets, 367 bushels; cotton, 80 pounds; apples, 58 bushels; peaches, 303 bushels; grapes, 806 pounds; currants, 77 bushels; and gooseberries, 420 bushels. The average yield of the crops in 1867 was less than that of 1866, the crops having been more or less damaged by the grasshoppers. There is also a falling off in the amount of grain planted in 1867, which is attributed to Indian hostilities in the southern part of the Territory. The value of the products of 1866 is estimated at \$4,500,000, while that of 1867 is put down at \$3,300,000. In 1867 there were 93,799 acres irrigated here. The number of acres in cultivation in 1866 was 134,000, supposed to be about one third of the land susceptible of irrigation.

The estimated value of the real and personal property in Utah is

\$12,000,000.

The amount of capital invested in manufactures is estimated as follows: Woollen mills, \$200,000; cotton mills, \$100,000; lumber trade, \$400,000; flouring mills, \$700,000; leather, \$200,000; alcohol, \$30,000. There are 137 cities and towns in the Territory, eight of which have a population exceeding 3,000 each.

The Union Pacific railroad, now in course of construction from the east and west, will traverse the Territory north of Great Salt Lake City, uniting by rail the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and connecting with the

railroad system of the United States.

Surveying operations were inaugurated in Utah in the year 1855 and continued to 1857. During that time 2,425,239 acres were surveyed. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, an area of 92,637 acres was surveyed, as authorized by the act of May 5, 1854, (Statutes, vol. 13, p. 63,) such area being vacated Indian reservations, increasing the quantity of surveyed lands in the Territory to 2,517,912 acres. The act of Congress approved July 16, 1868, erects Utah into a surveying district, and also provides for the establishment of a district land office for the disposal of the public domain. The Secretary of the Interior under said act has directed that the surveyor general's office, and also that of the register and receiver, shall be located at Great Salt Lake City. No lands have been disposed of as yet in Utah, there having been no land district created by law prior to said act of 1868. The newly appointed surveyor general has been instructed to obtain possession of the original evidences of surveys in the custody of the surveyor general at Denver, Colorado, to whose surveying district Utah was formely attached. Instructions have been given by this office to the surveyor general to make arrangements for making contracts to the extent of the means-\$20,000-appropriated by the act of July 20, 1868; the region of surveying operations, including actual settlements.

It is expected that before the close of the next fiscal year the Union Pacific railroad will be completed through Utah, and in order that selections may be made of the lands inuring to the railroad company under congressional enactment it will be necessary to extend the public lines within the limits of the grant. For this purpose, as well as the extension of standard and township lines, to facilitate the survey of mineral tracts in various portions of this surveying district, the sum of \$10,000 has been estimated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

ARIZONA.

The next Territory on the south is Arizona, carved out of the domain acquired from Mexico by the treaties of 1848 and 1853. It was organized by the act of February 24, 1863, having Sonora, a Mexican

state, on the south, the Territory of New Mexico on the east, Utah on the north, and on the west the States of California and As originally organized it embraced an area of 126,141 Nevada. square miles, but by the law of May 5, 1866, a portion of it in the northwest was added to Nevada, decreasing the area of Arizona to 113,916 square miles, or 72,906,240 acres—a surface nearly three times as large as the State of New York, and larger than the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland. The Colorado of the West, flowing in a southwesterly direction, forms 250 miles of its western boundary, and with Little Colorado, Bill Williams Fork, and Gila river drain the whole of this Territory. The Gila river rises in the mountains of New Mexico, and flowing westward 450 miles to the Colorado, receives as tributaries from the north the Rio Natroso, Rio Prieto, Rio Bonito, San Carlos, Rio Salado, and Massayampa rivers, and from the south the Rio San Pedro and Santa Cruz and Rio de Sanz. The Little Colorado river, an affluent of the Colorado of the West, rises in the White mountains of eastern Arizona, about the 34th parallel of latitude, flowing northwestwardly 400 miles, receiving the waters of Zuñi river, the Rio Puerco of the West, and numerous smaller streams.

Bill Williams Fork has its source in the Aquarius mountains, in the northwestern part of the Territory, and flowing south unites with the Rio Santa Marie, running thence from their junction west to the Colorado.

The Colorado of the West, elsewhere referred to in this report, is the largest stream with one exception flowing into the Pacific ocean. The basin of this remarkable river, embracing 3,000 square miles, includes the southwestern part of Wyoming, the western portion of Colorado and New Mexico, the eastern part of Utah, southern Nevada, the whole of Arizona, and southeastern California. Like the Nile of Egypt, it is subject to an annual overflow, caused, however, by the melting snow on the mountain ranges in its course; its waters, after rising from 20 to 50 feet above the ordinary level, fertilizing numerous valleys found on its banks, and furnishing facilities for an extensive system of irrigation, and for reclaiming and rendering productive millions of acres of land now inarable. part of its course is through deep canons and mountain clefts with no arable soil. At other points the mountains recede from the river and the valley expands into wide bottoms, embracing many thousand acres of fertile soil, and capable of being greatly enlarged by a proper system of canals for conducting the water to lands not now reached by the annual The Colorado desert on both sides of the river, in California and Arizona, embracing several million acres, being much lower than the bed of the river, is susceptible of irrigation, by which means at least six millions of acres of the highest fertility might be added to the productive area of our domain.

The great valley of the Colorado lies between the Chocolate and Monument mountains, and is over one hundred miles in length, with an average width of six miles. The fertile valley of the Mohave Indians lies north of the Mohave range. Between that range on the north and the Black Cañon, the Cottonwood, and Eldorado valley, the Colorado has not been sufficiently explored to furnish information of much value. A large valley producing excellent grass lies between the Black mountains and the Cerbeat range east of the river. These valleys are partially watered by the annual overflow of the river, and vast belts of land now useless, standing back from the river to the mountains, might be fertilized by irrigation.

The Mogollon and Aztec mountains traverse the central portion of the Territory in a northeast and southwesterly direction.

The San Francisco and Bill Williams mountains lie further to the north and west, while the Pinaleon and Chi-ri-ca-hui ranges are situated in the south and east. Numerous spurs and ranges branch off in every direction, constituting the interior an elevated mountain plain through which the rivers cut their way often in deep and rugged gorges and pre-

cipitous cañons.

While the timber of Arizona is neither so valuable nor abundant as that west of the Cascade and Sierras, it is represented as being in the aggregate fully sufficient to meet the demands for fuel, mining purposes, and building material for at least the present generation or until forests are reared; and although in some localities it is deficient in quality and quantity, in others it is excellent and abundant. In the vicinity of the San Francisco mountain an extensive forest of heavy timber exists covering an area 100 miles square, the Douglas spruce and several varieties of pine and cedar attaining a height of 200 feet and with four feet diameter.

The "Black Forest" on the head-waters of Bill Williams fork covers

a large area with timber of superior quality.

Valuable forests of pine and cedar of vast extent cover the Mogollon and Pinaleon mountains, while the head-waters of the Rio Verde, Rio Salado, and Gila rivers each afford a large area of fine timber land. In addition to the varieties of timber already noted, the ash, elm, larch, sycamore, walnut, nut pine, and mesquite are found, principally in the valleys, affording a large supply of building material and fuel of good quality.

One of the finest regions in Arizona is that of the valley of the Santa Cruz, west of San Pedro, extending into the Mexican State of Sonora on the south, being 100 miles in length, following the windings of the river. This valley is wider than San Pedro, the soil equally fertile, and the timber quite as abundant and valuable. Both these streams afford constant supply of water, while the hills and mountains on either side are covered with luxuriant growth of nutritious grass, green throughout the year.

Large quantities of excellent land are on the Gila, San Carlos, Salado. Bill Williams fork, San Francisco, Little Colorado, and its tributary

streams.

Much of this is good arable land and all excellent for grazing.

It is estimated that there are at least 5,000,000 acres in this Territory susceptible of irrigation, while the grazing lands are estimated at 55,000,000 acres, the residue, 12,906,304 acres, covered in part by permanent bodies of water or consisting of an inarable plain and rough and broken mountains.

The portion of our domain constituting Arizona and New Mexico was first visited, half a century after the discovery of the continent by Columbus, by Spanish explorers, and at the close of the 16th century the Jesuits had established missions and settlements in almost all the fertile valley of this portion of the continent. By the middle of the 17th century the whole region had been explored, and at the beginning of the 18th century the valley of the Santa Cruz, San Pedro, Colorado, Gila Salinas, and Rio Verde, constituted a prosperous agricultural and mining region.

Throughout this whole extent of country the remains of former cultivation and evidences of civilization are to be found, ruins of ancient cities and cathedrals existing in many places, while traces of former irrigating canals occur in every direction, extending even into the densest part of the forest. These ruins attest the wealth and civilization of the Spanish settlers. They are represented as having cultivated

luxuriant crops of wheat, corn, beans, and melons, with various kinds of vegetables, and in many parts grapes and fruits of the semi-tropical regions, and as owning immense herds of horses, cattle, and sheep. Over 150 years ago civilization held sway over this region of the Apaches; beautiful villages and prosperous and happy homes dotted every valley. Settlements exist along the Colorado as high up as Callville, the head of navigation, a distance of 250 miles above Fort Yuma, in the valley of the Gila, Rio Santa Cruz, San Pedro, and along the international bound-Prescott, containing 1,000 inhabitants, the present capital of the Territory, is situated in the interior at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The central portion of this Territory is an elevated region; the winters are somewhat severe, yet the soil is rich, and, notwithstanding the early frosts, fine crops are produced; vegetables of nearly every kind grow luxuriantly.

During the summer months the heat is not oppressive, while the nights throughout the whole of Arizona are cool and refreshing at all seasons. In the southwestern part, along the Colorado and Gila, the heat of summer is intense, labor being suspended during the warm season except

at high altitudes.

Snow seldom falls over a few inches in southern Arizona except at

high altitudes.

The country comprises much larger agricultural extent than is generally supposed, while as a grazing country it has many peculiar advantages. The north and northeastern portions of Arizona, occupied by Indians, are comparatively unexplored. In the central, southern, and southeastern sections there are many beautiful valleys extending over miles of arable land of extraordinary fertility, producing wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, and beans; fruits, vegetables, cotton, and the sugar cane flourishing in the southern part, while the adjoining hills and mountain sides yield an abundant supply of nutritious grasses constituting some of the finest grazing lands in the United States. remains of former civilization attest the fact that the grape can be grown here in great perfection, while the mulberry may also be raised in like luxuriance to southern California, the climate for silk culture being not less favorable than in that State. Vine culture and silk culture will yet be leading and important interests in this region. Agriculture must ever be an important and lucrative branch of industry there.

In point of mineral wealth Arizona may be considered as ranking among the first political divisions of the Union. Gold is found in almost every portion of the Territory, many of the mines being as attractive as any on the Pacific slope. Rich deposits of silver are also found in almost all portions of Arizona. The total yield of the gold and silver mines in 1867 is estimated at \$500,000, only about 500 persons having been engaged in mining. Besides these rich deposits, iron, principally as carbonates and oxides, occurs in many places. Tin, gypsum, nickel, platinum, cinnabar, and copper, have been discovered, while deposits of salt and coal of good quality occur in several places. Notwithstanding the existence of vast deposits of the various kinds of minerals, circumstances have retarded the settlement and development of the

resources of Arizona.

The cause of great influx of immigration attracted to the Pacific coast, to Nevada, Idaho, Montana, and Colorado, was the rich mineral deposits formed in the placer mines, which could be worked with little skill and capital, yielding at the same time large returns. Arizona does not present such placer attractions, the mineral deposits being for the most part in veins or quartz mines, presenting inducements only to such enterprise as is guided by skill, science, and capital, and to such no

better field is anywhere to be found.

The Territory possesses no coast-line except the Colorado so far as it flows along the western border; as yet it is without railroads or other ready and cheap means of communication and transportation to the interior. Hence to a great extent the introduction of proper machinery is wanting for the development of the rich mines. In most instances such machinery brought here has been for the working of gold-bearing quartz lodes, while in many instances gold, silver, and copper are found in combination. Another cause retarding the prosperity of the Territory is found in the fact that it has been the theatre of Indian hostilities, which, in early times, laid in ruins the flourishing Spanish settlements that existed there over 100 years ago. When these difficulties shall have been removed we may look with confidence for a settlement and development of the resources of Arizona.

The initial point of surveys in the country was established in 1866 at the mouth of Salt river, or Rio Salinas, an affluent of Gila river from the north, and 144 miles of exterior lines run, but Indian outbreaks sus-

pended the field work.

By act of March 2, 1867, Arizona was attached to the surveying district of California, and during the last fiscal year the surveyor general has contracted for surveys east of the initial point in the valleys of the Rio Santa Cruz, Salinas, and Gila river to the extent of \$22,500, but returns not having been received we are not advised of the extent of surveys executed during the last fiscal year. Authority is given by act of 2d March, 1867, for a district office at Prescott. The quantity of public land to be disposed of is 72,906,304 acres.

CALIFORNIA.

Adjacent to the Territory just described is the State of California, bounded on the north by Oregon, on the south by Lower California, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the west by the Pacific, possessing a sea-coast line of 970 miles, extending through more than nine degrees of latitude, and embracing an area of 188,981 square miles or 120,947,840 acres. There have been surveyed 30,408,426 acres of that surface from the introduction of the land system in the State up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

It is estimated that 40,000,000 acres are arable, 35,000,000 suitable for grazing, with 10,000,000 of arid surface, of which 9,000,000 may be irrigated and rendered productive, while at least 5,000,000 of tule, or overflowed lands, may be reclaimed, increasing the aggregate productive area

of the State to 89,000,000 acres.

The lakes, rivers, bays, and other permanent bodies of water, are supposed to cover about 5,000,000 acres; the residue, being nearly 26,000,000 acres, consists of rugged, and, for the most part, heavily timbered mountains. In the aggregate this highly interesting country, embracing every kind of soil and climate, yields all the products of the temperate, and many of the semi-tropical and tropical regions.

Then, too, its world-renowned mineral wealth has not been overrated, neither in extent nor in variety of deposits. Its surface is rugged and broken, interspersed with hills, mountains, beautiful valleys, the Sierras constituting the prominent geographical and topographical features of

the State.

The Coast range, which extends from the Columbia river through Oregon, and, as its name implies, traverses the western border of the State as far south as latitude 35°, passing through a tract of country

averaging 40 miles in width, while the Sierra Nevada range, which becomes the Cascades of Oregon and Washington, extends along the eastern border of the State as far south as latitude 35°. In that latitude the Sierras and Coast Range unite, forming what is known as the San Bernardino mountains, extending to the southern part of Upper California.

The Coast and Sierra Nevada constitute the principal series of mountains on the slope, differing remarkably from each other in their geological,

construction and conformation.

The Sierra Nevadas, forming two nearly straight lines of culminating peaks, extending from Mount Shasta, near the north boundary, in a southerly direction, a distance of about 500 miles, cover a region in width from 70 to 100 miles. The series of peaks in this grand mountain range attain an altitude of from 2,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the ocean, towering high up into the regions of perpetual snow.

The remarkable continuity in the direction of the Sierra is nowhere to

The remarkable continuity in the direction of the Sierra is nowhere to be observed in the Coast Range, the latter not being distinguished by any one line of dominant peaks, but forming one broad belt of mountains 40 miles wide, each mountain in the series appearing to be the result of peculiar local volcanic causes, the mineral composition widely different

in the high mountains in close proximity.

Each of these grand divisions of mountain ranges embraces numerous separate groups and spurs of various altitudes, occupying an area of vast extent. In these mountains the eye beholds almost every variety of Alpine scenery; where, too, on every hand, the stupendous forces of the volcano and earthquake, of the crushing ponderous glaciers, and of the resistless flood, have each left unmistakable evidences of their power. The great central valley situated between the Sierra Nevada and Coast mountains, which unite near Mount Shasta, and again on the south near Tejou Pass, is 350 miles long, and 80 miles at the greatest width, this valley embracing one-third of the rich agricultural lands in the State.

It is watered from the north by the Sacramento, from the south by the San Joaquin, which unite and flow into the bay of San Francisco, forming the chief commercial arteries of the State, and affording ready and rapid means of transportation between the coast and all parts of the great

valley.

It is singular that although California has nearly a thousand miles of sea coast, more than double that of any other State in the Union, it has

only one navigable river, the Salinas, flowing into the ocean.

The great gold region is chiefly on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, in Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Plumas, Yuba, and Butte counties, although the precious metal may be found in many localities in the San Bernardino range in the southern part of the State; also in the northern, in the vicinity of Mount Shasta, as well as in many parts of the Mount Diablo and Coast mountains, but generally the mines in these last mentioned localities are regarded as inconsiderable in comparison with the central gold-bearing region of the Sierras.

The immense deposits of gold scattered over so large an extent exist in every variety of location, and hence deep and shallow placer, tunnel, river, hydraulic, and vein or quartz mining are resorted to in collecting

the treasure.

The returns of the county assessors for 1866 show 310 quartz mills in the State, while the present number is estimated at 500, running over 5,000 stamps, having been erected at a cost exceeding ten millions of dollars.

In 1848 about \$10,000,000 in value were taken from the mines, the

amount in 1853 having been increased to \$65,000,000, the largest yield

of any one previous year.

The total yield of the mines in California from 1848 to 1866, is estimated at \$809,800,000; the yield of the State in 1866 being \$26,500,000, while that of 1867 has been estimated at \$25,000,000, increasing the aggregate yield of the mines of California alone, from 1848 to 1867, \$900,000,000. From these estimates it will appear that from the date of the gold discoveries of 1848, in this State, to 1853, the amount of ore taken was largely on the increase, from \$10,000,000 to \$65,000,000, while since that time the amount has decreased to an annual yield of about \$25,000,000, the product of 1867. This decrease is of course not all traceable to any exhaustion of the great rock deposits, the diminution in yield being entirely attributable to the failure to a great extent of the placers, while on the other hand all agree that the product of the quartz mines is steadily on the increase, their successful operation being regarded as just commenced.

Mining has now become a fixed pursuit, and is regulated by science, skill, and capital. Twenty years have elapsed since the discovery of gold in this region. The total product of the mines of the State, up to the close of 1867, is set down, as hereinbefore indicated, at \$900,000,000,

and they are now yielding over 37 per cent. of the whole annual gold product of the world, and 10 per cent. more than Australia.

In 1866 there were 6,128 miles of mining ditch in the State, besides 617 irrigating ditches, watering 37,813 acres, costing, in the aggregate, **\$**16,000,000. But the vast deposits of mineral found in the State are not confined to gold alone. Silver exists in considerable quantities, mainly in conjunction with gold in the Sierra Nevadas, in Calaveras, El Dorado, and Shasta counties, and upon the island of Santa Catalina, on the coast near the southern part of the State, where it occurs in large quantities as an argentiferous galena. It is understood that there are 22 mills and reduction establishments in California, some of them of large capacity, engaged in working silver ore. We have no reliable information in regard to the annual silver product of these mines, but are warranted in regarding it as an important and growing interest. Large deposits of iron ore, copper, borax, salt, and sulphur, are found in many parts of the State. Quicksilver exists in different places in the State, but only four mines have been worked to any extent. duct of these quicksilver mines for 1867 was 44,386 flasks, or 3,397,529 Of this 10,000 flasks were exported to China, and like amount to Mexico, 3,800 flasks to South America, leaving 15,533 flasks, or 1,253,274 pounds to be consumed in California and adjoining States and Territories.

Coal has been discovered in numerous localities, but only two mines are reported to us as having been successfully worked thus far, these being situated in the Mount Diablo range, near the San Joaquin river, in Contra Costa county. The amount of coal shipped from these mines in 1866 was 63,350 tons; in 1867, 109,490 tons. It is reported to be of Lead, tin, and zinc exist in many places, while some of the more rare and valuable minerals are met with, such as the agate, topaz, carnelian, and diamond. California, however, is not dependent upon precious and useful metals alone for her future wealth, prosperity. and greatness. Her unparalleled mineral wealth is not more remarkable than the mildness of the climate, compared with countries of equal altitude, combined with extraordinary fertility of the soil and maryelous beauty of scenery.

Wheat can be raised here with as great ease and profit as in any por-

tion of the country. The crop for 1865 was estimated at 11,579,127 bushels; for 1866, at 14,080,752 bushels; and for 1867, at 15,000,000 bushels, while that of 1868, it is supposed, will largely exceed that of any previous year. The exports of wheat for 1867 to various ports of the world, principally to Great Britain, amounted to 7,765,475 bushels. There are 90 water-power and 67 steam flouring mills in the State, carrying 346 run of stone capable of producing per day 15,000 barrels of flour, the total cost of construction being \$3,000,000. In 1866 there were 74 steam and 65 water-power flouring mills, with 299 run of stone. During the year 1866 there were 324,353 barrels of flour exported, valued at \$1,870,000, and in 1867 the exports amounted to 519,309 barrels, valued at \$3,200,000.

Oats succeed admirably, the average crop being 30 bushels per acro. The crop of 1866 was 48,583 acres, yielding 1,864,379 bushels; in 1867 it was 2,000,000 bushels, nearly all of which was required for home consumption. In addition to this large quantities are cut green, and cured like hay. Barley is one of the most certain crops grown in this region. The yield is 32 bushels per acre. The crop of 1866 was equal to 11,605,992 bushels; that of 1867 amounting to 10,000,000 bushels, of which 142,150 bushels were exported.

The potato crop of 1866, all kinds, was 1,993,068 bushels; that of 1867 being 2,000,000 bushels. The potato, in all parts of the State, is of mam-

moth growth.

On account of the dryness of the climate during the summer months, and the cool nights, rye, buckwheat, and Indian corn have not been so generally successful, nor has the culture of tobacco, tea, and cotton been extensive; yet it is believed when the country shall have been thorpughly irrigated all these important staples will succeed. Chiccory and mustard seed grow luxuriantly with little cost or labor. Apples, pears, beaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, and quinces, grow with entire success in every part of the State, while in the south oranges, lemons, bananas, almonds, olives, pomegranates, and white walnuts are raised

in great perfection.

All kinds of berries are produced in abundance in every part of California. Strawberries appear in the San Francisco markets every month in the year. Raspberries and blackberries last about four months, beginning in June. It has been estimated that in consequence of the high price of labor and transportation one-half of the fruits of the State are not taken to market. Large quantities of the various kinds of fruits are dried in recent years, which will soon become an important interest. The value of dried fruits cured annually is estimated at \$500,000, and that of the preserved and pickled fruits and vegetables at \$650,000. It is conceded that all fruits and vegetables grown here attain dimensions greater than in almost any other country; nor do these mammoth proportions render the fruit less delicious. The diseases and insects destructive of varieties of fruits and vegetables in the States east of the Mississippi river are almost unknown in this region.

Vine culture is destined to become one of the leading branches of industry, it having already assumed prominence, placing California in this respect far in advance of any other State, and with fair prospect of rivalling the great grape-growing regions of Europe. The peculiarity of climate and remarkable fertility of the soil seem especially adapted to the culture of the grape and the manufacture of the various kinds of

wine.

The localities best adapted to vine culture are along the Coast Range, principally in Sonoma and Napa counties, north of the San Francisco

bay, where the white and red wines, hock, claret, Sauterne, and other varieties are found.

In the southern part of the State, principally in the vicinity of Los Angeles, the port, white, and other varieties of sweet wines are produced, and on the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevadas, including the great gold-bearing region—Tuolumne, Butte, El Dorado, Calaveras, Amador, and other counties—dry wines are made, such as port, Teneriffe, Madeira, sherry, and other varieties. There may be found in cultivation all varieties of grapes produced in the United States, besides many of the finer varieties grown in Europe, but by far the largest portion now in cultivation consists of the native grape found near Los Angeles.

The California wines have a peculiar flavor, although they resemble those of Spain, Greece, and Cape Constantia rather than of France, Italy, Germany, or those produced in other parts of this country. Thus far, attention has been paid to the imitation of foreign wines, and it is believed that until producers endeavor to produce new kinds of wines the excellence with which nature has enriched the grape of this peculiar climate

will not be fully realized.

The vintage of 1866 amounted to 2,500,000 gallons of wine, with 150,000 gallons of brandy; that of 1867 is estimated at from 3,500,000 to over 4,000,000 gallons of wine and 4,000,000 gallons of brandy, while the product of the crop of 1868, it is expected, will be largely in excess of any previous years. These estimates do not include the vast quantities of raisins cured every year. The number of vines now growing in the State has been estimated at 40,000,000, covering 45,000 acres, averaging 900 vines per acre.

The grapes seldom mildew or become storm-stripped, which is often the cause of the failure of crops. Vines planted on the foot-hills and

higher altitudes have proved most successful.

The returns of the county assessors show other crops of 1866, as follows: rye, 34,093 bushels; corn, 749,201 bushels; buckwheat, 9,823 bushels; peas, 91,350 bushels; peanuts, 181,850 bushels; beans, 242,213 bushels; castor beans, 35,600 bushels; onions, 53,786 bushels; and sweet potatoes, 158,465 bushels; hay, 358,584 tons; beets, 13,251 tons; turnips, 25,619 tons; hops, 200,912 pounds; tobacco, 63,017 pounds; honey, 382,492 pounds. The same returns indicate the number of fruit trees in cultivation to be: apple trees, 1,694,986; peach, 1,088,038; pear, 482,477; plum, 234,280; cherry, 53,249; quince, 42,345; apricot, 68,315; fig, 47,847; lemon, 3,029; orange, 11,284; olive, 12,881; prune, 3,692; almond, 28,640; and walnut, 17,271; also 283,975 gooseberry bushes; 1,551,081 raspberry, and 21,975,550 strawberry vines.

An experience of 12 years has demonstrated the fact that silk culture is an entire success. The mulberry tree flourishes here with a luxuriance known to no other locality. The number in cultivation in 1866 was 14,395, growing in every section of the State. The white cocoon worm of Japan and the yellow of China have proved well adapted to the climate of California. The dryness of the atmosphere, its freedom from explosive electricity during the season of feeding and hatching the worms and securing the cocoons, thriftiness, and the almost entire absence of all insects, are circumstances rendering California quite as favorable for the prosecution of this pleasant, important, and profitable branch of industry as any other silk-growing country.

The cocoons of the State are larger than those of other silk-producing countries. Extensive orders for healthy eggs are constantly being received from France, Italy, and Mexico, a fact likely to retard the immediate manufacture of silk here, as the disposal of eggs to supply foreign

demands is found to be more remunerative than the manufacture of the fabric. We are not in possession of reliable data as to the present extent of this branch of industry, but in 1866 there were 296 pounds of silk cocoons produced, and the product of 1867 is said to have been much larger. Two large silk factories are in operation. Premiums are offered by the State for mulberry trees planted and for cocoons, in order to encourage silk culture and make it a fixed branch of industry.

Owing to the high wages, all kinds of labor-saving machinery are being employed in the various branches of industry. Extensive importations of the various kinds of machinery are annually made in addition to the

vast amount manufactured in the State.

Grazing has become a very important interest. It is estimated there are about 600,000 head of cattle, many of them being of imported stock, while the number of horses exceeds 200,000. In 1866 there were 180,907 horses, 21,310 mules, 1,969 asses, 150,195 cows, 78,305 calves, 14,150 oxen, and 188,352 cattle in the State. There are 1,200 dairies in the State, with each from 50 to 150 cows. The stock is mostly a cross of the imported and Mexican. The production of butter for 1867 amounted to 6,000,000 pounds, in addition to 3,000,000 pounds of cheese. The imports of both these articles for that year were less than one-half of 1866. The product of 1866 was 4,449,835 pounds of butter and 2,110,058 pounds of cheese.

With the exception of Australia, California is the finest sheep and wool-growing region of the globe. The mildness of the climate is such as to afford excellent pasture during the whole year. Sheep here are kept with trifling cost and little care—thrive well, yielding large returns for the capital invested. Much attention has been paid to the improvement of the stock. The quality of the wool is about half merino. There were 2,000,000 sheep in the State in 1867, and the wool product for that year is estimated at 9,000,000 pounds, while in 1866 the product was 5,184,826 pounds. At the present time the number of sheep is over 3,000,000 head, to 1,346,749 in 1866. There are extensive cotton and woollen factories, consuming annually a large amount of the wool grown in the State, as well as that imported from other countries. Prior to 1859 the entire wool clip was shipped abroad.

There are but two cotton factories in the State, which consumed in 1866 110,000 pounds of cotton, and in 1867 the amount exceeded 140,000 pounds. Both these factories were put in operation since 1865. The cotton crop has only amounted to a few bales annually. That used in these factories is shipped from the Atlantic coast, Mexico, the Society

islands, and other foreign ports.

The flora of this great region, while in many instances bearing general resemblance to corresponding types and genera found elsewhere, is here marked with strong individual peculiarities, presenting in some instances examples entirely original. The reason of this is found, perhaps, in the fact that this most interesting region is bounded by the ocean on the west, while the lofty mountains and depressed plains and deserts separate it, on the south and east, from other regions, so that the flora found here is purely indigenous and its condition normal. It is a curious fact, worthy of note, that experiments have demonstrated that in many of the genera found here their peculiarities have become so inherent that, although planted under the most favorable circumstances, in foreign localities they do not thrive, while, in other instances, some species grow luxuriantly in foreign soils and climates. On the other hand, it is no less remarkable that there is scarcely a species that may not be grown in some part of this vast country with some degree of perfection and in the open air.

Nowhere within such a space is the range so broad within which the products of the vegetable kingdom are capable of arriving at so early and such great perfection. In this respect California may well be said to embrace all the climatic zones. There are here only about 1,800 different species of the flora which have been collected and known to science; of these five per cent. are new to science and 11 per cent. new to California.

In the State at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the level of the sea the forest growth ceases. The number of varieties of forest trees here does not exceed 50, exclusive of the shrubs north of the latitude of Golden Gato.

The mammoth or big trees, the largest species of flora known in the world, consist of several groves and some isolated trees, being found on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, between latitude 35° 30' and 38° 30', three groves being in Mariposa county, one in Calaveras, one in Tholumne, and the isolated trees scattered over Tulare county. The largest of these remarkable giants of the forest attained a height of 450 feet, having a diameter of about 40 feet. The next species in point of size, yet ranking first in commercial value, are the California redwood and sugar pine, the former found exclusively on the coast between latitude 36° and 40°, in the foggy regions underlaid with metamorphic sandstone, while the latter is in northern California, often at high altitudes. Both of these species frequently attain a height of 300 feet.

The arbor vitae grows in the San Diego mountains, and the Douglas

spruce in the Sierra Nevada, attaining a height of 300 feet.

The yellow pine found in Russian River valley grows 225 feet in height, and ten feet in diameter, while the California white cedar, in the northern part of the State, and Sabine pine, in the southern, attain a height of 150 feet. Besides these, there are five other species which grow 100 feet high, eight varieties 75 feet, and a large number of less proportion. There are larger varieties of grasses here, but few suitable for hay.

Wild flowers grow in the greatest profusion and with remarkable luxuriance. Most of the species found differ from the same genera in other countries. Each month brings forth its own variety, the largest portion

of the species being deficient in fragrant properties.

beautiful and commodious harbors in the world,

The lumbering trade stands foremost among other leading interests. During the year 1866 there were in operation in the State 180 steam and 160 water-power saw-mills. Since that time the number has been largely increased. In 1866, the product of the lumber trade was 188,938,648 feet of lumber, and 38,427,000 shingles, and during the year 1867, the amount of lumber cut was near 200,000,000 feet. The amount of lumber shipped to San Francisco in 1866 amounted to 85,000,000 feet of pine, 500,000,000 feet of redwood lumber, 22,000,000 laths, and 25,000,000 shingles, besides considerable quantities of spruce and cedar lumber.

The receipts for 1867 are estimated much larger than for 1866, but less than is estimated for the present year. The commercial metropolis of California is San Francisco, containing a population of 150,000 allowed upon a narrow peninsula between a bay bearing the same and the Pacific ocean, fronting upon the former, which is a specific sea connected with the ocean by the Golden Gate, being statement islands and surrounded by undulating hills, covered with most varied herbage, beyond which are seen the magnetic field of the Mount Diablo and Coast ranges of mountains of hills, the bay and the city. The bay of San Francisco

age within its waters for the combined navies of Europe and

r important cities are Sacramento, the capital of the State, with dation of 17,500; San José, 7,000; Oakland, 7,000; Stockton, Benicia, 4,000; Los Angeles, 4,000; Vallejo, 3,000; Santa Cruz, Nevada City, 2,000; Placerville, 2,000; Petaluma, 1,500; and 1,200.

population of California in 1850 was 92,597; in 1860 it was inl to 305,439, while according to semi-official enumeration in 1867, l at 550,000, and may now be stated at 600,000.

first railroad in the State went into operation January 1, 1856; re now about 615 miles in operation, with a number of roads proand in course of construction.

exports of treasure and merchandise for 1867 are estimated as

handise \$22,465,903; treasure \$41,676,492. In 1866, the export sure was \$44,364,394, and of merchandise \$17,303,018.

manufactures of the State are estimated at \$30,000,000 per annum. lue of a few of the leading staples of the State produced in 1866, ng wheat, barley, oats, hay, butter, cheese, wool, wine, potatoes, s, and beans, is estimated at \$27,913,818, over \$400,000 more than imated value of the gold product for that year.

assessed value of real and personal property here, in 1866, was 34,135; for 1867 it was put down at \$221,000,000.

in the limits of this land of treasure, in soil and metals, the States have about 104,500,000 acres subject to disposal, in quantiform 40-acre tracts, in legal subdivisions, to any extent which had interest may desire.

OREGON.

north of California is the State of Oregon, having a surface of square miles, or 60,975,360 acres, equal to the aggregate area of sas, Mississippi, and Alabama. Since the last annual report the survey have been run over 1,113,802 acres, increasing the surarea of the State to 7,258,438 acres.

surveys in the past fiscal year have been principally in the northpart of Oregon, on both sides of the Blue mountains. They have en extended in the Klamath Lake country and north along the slope of the Cascades; also, in Coquille, Smith's, Yaquina, and River valleys; the greater portion of the Willamette valley having been surveyed.

larger part of this valley, valuable for agriculture, is the broad prairie on both sides of the Willamette, that river traversing the of the valley, in a serpentine course, 125 miles, the valley having

of 2,000,000 acres.

river is skirted with an almost unbroken line of forest, from oneto a half mile in width, consisting of fir, ash, maple, cottonwood, ler, affording an adequate supply of timber. The banks of the re elevated in many places, presenting beautiful sites for cities, already there are a number of flourishing towns and villages. I of this valley is very rich and deep, bedded upon foundation of d hard gravel, so well adapted to the preservation of the elements lity. With even moderate expenditure of labor this beautiful valley will grow successfully the field, orchard, and garden products common to the temperate regions, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, hay, buckwheat, potatoes, broom corn, sorghum, peas, and beans; of the garden, turnips, squashes, onions, carrots, cabbages, melons, tomatoes, parsnips, cucumbers, gourds; and of the orchard, peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, quinces, and the several kinds of berries—many of these of mammoth growth are of superior quality and flavor, and in their yield equal the richest countries of the globe.

These plains are bordered by mixed prairie and woodland, hills and valleys extending up to the foot hills of the mountains, comprising an area equal to that of the plains. A large proportion of this hilly country is farming land, but its main characteristic is grazing, and in that respect

it will become one of the finest regions on the Pacific.

The Umpqua valley embraces an area of 900,000 acres, the general characteristics and products being the same as the hill country of the Willamette.

The Rogue River valley is rather larger in area than the Umpqua. Agricultural pursuits are conducted in this valley with more science, skill, and success than in any portion of the State. Every variety of crop here succeeds, it being better protected from the summer sea breezes than the Umpqua, and hence all fruits and vegetables mature earlier than in the Willamette. Grape culture in this region has received attention, and experiments have demonstrated the adaptation of the climate over a large surface to this important branch of industry. Some of the most valuable varieties of the grape have produced quantities of wine

favorably comparing with the product of any locality.

That portion of the State bordering on the Columbia, between the Cascades and the Blue mountains, embracing the valley of the Deschutes, John Day's, Umatilla, and Walla-Walla rivers, comprises fine agricultural territory, yet broken and uneven with cañons, benches, and table lands, the hills being clothed with luxuriant growths of excellent grass. The agricultural portion of this region is found to be superior, producing large yields of small grains, fruits, and vegetables of superior varieties. This locality has advantages as to market and business, on account of its contiguity to the navigable waters of the Columbia on the east and south to the mining regions. The productions are similar to those of other parts of the State. Two million acres have been surveyed in this region.

The Klamath Lake country and the southern part of Oregon, including the valley of the Owyhee, comprise varieties of surface and soil with some fine agricultural territory, yet for the most part is a grazing country. The valleys and plains are principally prairie, producing good growth of grass, while the uplands and mountain ridges, traversing the country in

almost all directions, produce juniper and pine timber.

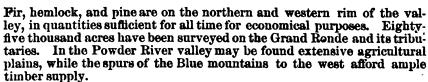
There are but few settlements in this locality in consequence of the hostility of the Indians. Hence its excellent capacity has never been fully tested.

The surveys in this region embrace 240,000 acres at the lower end of

Klamath lake, and in the valley of Sprague river 275,000 acres.

The northeastern portion of the State from the mouth of the Owyhee to the Oregon-Washington line, and between the Snake river and Blue mountains, embraces the valleys of Malheur, Powder, Burnt, and Grand Ronde rivers.

The Grand Ronde valley, nearly circular in form, is of many miles in extent; the soil rich, and a large portion available for agriculture.



The products of these valleys are like those of other portions of Oregon, although it is reported that maize, melons, and most varieties of garden products succeed better here than in other parts of the State.

Besides the valleys mentioned and many others of less extent, there is, in this region, a broken country of hills, ridges, table lands, and long spurs running eastward from the Blue mountains to the Snake river, which here flows through deep canons—the ridges and spurs forming divides between the several streams. In this section, the timber along the water-courses is cottonwood, yet pine and juniper are found on the mountain spurs and ridges.

The Coast Range extends from the Columbia south to San Francisco, and is covered with immense quantities of the sugar, white, yellow, and nut pine; also, with the red, black, yellow, noble and western balsam fir, myrtle, and other varieties, all of extraordinary size and symmetrical form, producing some of the finest timber, for most purposes, to be found

in any country.

Looking eastward, the next are the Cascades, extending through Washington, Oregon, and California—in the last-named known as the Sierra Nevada. This range, like the Coast mountains, is covered in most places with immense forests of gigantic timber. The Blue mountains form the range occupying, with its numerous spurs, the whole of north-eastern Oregon and the southwestern part of Washington, the spurs forming the divides between the streams flowing into Snake river.

The Umpqua mountains constitute the divide between the waters of the Umpqua and those of Rogue river, whilst the Calapooia range separates the Willamette and Umpqua rivers, flowing into the Pacific. The Sis-

kiyou mountains extend from east to west.

All of these mountains are covered with forests having dense undergrowth of hazel, elder, alder, dogwood, myrtle, ash, maple, and willow, together with other products and grasses, all bearing evidence of the

moisture and great fertility of the soil.

The hill country generally occupies a position between the great plains on both sides of the rivers and the mountain ranges. Above this lie immense and often impenetrable forests coextensive with the mountain ranges, and in some localities encroaching upon the lower lands of the hills and valleys.

There are large tracts in the vicinity of the snow-capped peaks, along the most elevated dividing ridges, and deep, rugged canons in the mountain ranges which remain uninhabited. But distributed through other portions of these vast ranges of forests and mountain land are immense level tracts fit for cultivation. On some of the streams large valleys and plains occur, while upon the smaller creeks and branches are wide benches, valley coves, basins, and table land, covering often hundreds and even thousands of acres which will be found accessible and become the localities of prosperous farms yielding large returns.

The soil and climate of the agricultural portion of Oregon are well adapted to the culture of all the cereals, fruits and vegetables found in northern latitudes. The staple products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, apples, peaches, plums, pears, cherries, and all kinds of the

smaller fruits and vegetables. Experiments in the culture of tobacco,

hemp, hops, and onions have been eminently successful.

The present area of the State under cultivation is 400,000 acres. yield of wheat in 1867 was 3,500,000 bushels; coats, 2,000,000 bushels; corn, 80,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; tobacco, 90,000 pounds; hay, 60,000 tons; potatoes, 300,000 barrels; onions, 100,000 bushels. Large quantities of wheat and flour are annually exported, generally to San Francisco. A number of flouring mills are in the State, some among the finest in the country.

The grazing among the most prominent interests has assumed large proportions. The amount of live stock in the State in 1867 was estimated at 90,000 horses, 3,000 mules, 1,600,000 beef cattle, 150,000 hogs, and 375,000

sheep.

The wool clip of 1866 was valued at \$300,000, and the product of the dairy was estimated at 2,000,000 pounds butter, and of cheese 75,000

The annual export of apples was 250,000 bushels.

The mineral resources of the State are not fully developed, and although not so great as those of the surrounding members, the veins are yet extensive and valuable, the deposits distributed throughout the State consisting of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal, or lignite. most important interest here yet discovered is the vast deposit of iron ore, the principal mine being in the vicinity of St. Helens, in the northwestern part of Oregon. Placer gold mines have been successfully worked for the past 17 years in the southwestern portion west of the Cascades, and in the streams in the Blue mountains in the northeast. from which several millions have been taken. Gold-bearing quartz loks have been discovered in different localities, but no decisive effort has been made for their development. The placers, like those of other localities, become exhausted, and others are discovered and worked, so that it is probable that this kind of mining will be carried on for some time to come. The present annual gold product is not much in excess of **\$**2,000,000.

Gypsum and granite are found in several localities, and salt springs of large capacity.

The population may not at this time exceed 100,000.

Salem, the capital, with 4,000 inhabitants, is beautifully situated &

the east bank of the Willamette river.

Portland, the most important city in Oregon, and rapidly increasing 2 wealth and prosperity, is advantageously situated on the west bank i the Willamette, 12 miles from its mouth, containing a population of & or 10,000.

The other places of importance on the Willamette river are Ower Oregon City, Corvallis, Albany, and Eugene City, each containing for 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. On the Columbia river, Astoria, Dalles, Umatilla are places of note, and contain populations of from 1,000 to 😂

The quantity of land which has been disposed of by the govern is 6,457,346 acres, leaving the title still in the United States to 59 5144 acres, of which over 800,000 acres have been surveyed. There is a field in this noble State for well-directed enterprise and industry in

cultural and grazing pursuits.

It is proposed during the next fiscal year to extend the a the Oregon central military road, to facilitate the atlestic inuring to the company under congressional grant; also eastern portion of the State, east of the Blue mounta settlements and facilitate mineral survey under # 26, 1866,

The surveying department has estimated \$49,400 for the Oregon surveys, but in view of the requirements of other districts this office has reduced the estimate to \$40,000.

Three land offices are established in this State, at Oregon City, Roseburg, and Le Grande, for the reception of applications to obtain title to the public lands in this growing State of the Union, which is destined to occupy important relations in agricultural, in mineral, and in timber wealth, and in a commercial point of view to the trade of the east.

WASHINGTON.

Immediately adjacent to the State last described is situated the Territory of Washington, the northern line of which constitutes a part of the boundary between the United States and the British possessions.

This remote political member of the Union, north of the State of Oregon, south of the 49° latitude, bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and east by Idaho, embraces an area of 44,796,160 acres, of which, since the beginning of operations to the 30th of June, 1868, there have been surveyed 4,451,472 acres. The returns since the last annual report include surveys of 571,434.20 acres.

The lines extended during the last fiscal year have been mainly east of the Cascade range of mountains in the southern part of the Territory, on the Columbia river, near the Great Bend, and in the valley of the Yakama river, an affluent of the Columbia from the west, the surveys being north and east of the Yakama Indian reservation.

The Cascade range of mountains extending through the Territory from north to south divides it into two unequal parts, materially differing from each other in topography climate, soil, and natural productions

each other in topography, climate, soil, and natural productions.

The Columbia river and its numerous tributaries water the portion of the Territory east of the Cascade range, those tributaries often flowing through canons with perpendicular walls in height from 500 to 2,000 feet.

The northeastern portion of the Territory north of Spokane river, including the great basin of the Columbia, embracing an area of 40,000 square miles, has a general altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the level of the ocean, and is surrounded on all sides by mountains.

The formation is basaltic, generally irregular, covered with soil of varied depth, of light grayish yellow, in many localities strongly impregnated with alkaline matter, which crystallizes upon the surface by evaporation during the dry season, remaining as an efflorescence.

The soil is so light as to be often moved by the atmospheric currents, but supports a heavy growth of bunch grass, and will produce the cereals in abundance where moisture is retained long enough to mature them.

The country south of this and east of the Cascades is one vast unbroken prairie, save the upper slopes of the mountains, which are in general densely covered with evergreens, the margins of streams being fringed with such timber as the cottonwood, alder, willow, ash, and other varieties.

The surface is high, rolling, and irregular, in many places bearing evidence of powerful glacial action. Wherever this has taken place the process of decomposition has not yet supplied the loss of the earlier soil, hence the appearance of bunch grass less vigorous in its growth, and the bunches at greater intervals than in those localities where no such action has taken place, while the vegetation is found more luxuriant and nundant upon the immense heaps of soil which, for many miles, have

rocks, and carried for a considerable of ice, and deposited in great re in length, resembling, in the distance, huge oblong stacks of hay. East of the Cascades the country is generally unoccupied, settlements being limited to the several excellent valleys, as the Walla-Walla, Columbia, Colville, and Palouse.

In all these valleys, except Palouse, there is a considerable quantity of land surveyed, which is admirably adapted to stock raising, and destined to feed countless flocks of sheep, horses, and cattle, and the climate, being more arid and elevated than that west of the Cascades, is even better adapted to sheep and wool-growing than the western portion of the Territory. The country between the Cascade range and the Columbia river is high and rolling, interspersed with fertile valleys. Large tracts of arable land are found in the valley of the Yakama river; and the Satass, Topenish, Atahnam, Nahchuss, and Simcoe rivers, tributaries draining an area of nearly 5,000 square miles, or about equal to that of the States of Connecticut and Delaware, present an inviting field to the agriculturist and stock raiser.

The climate of the eastern portion of Washington Territory is generally clear and cold in winter, dry and hot in summer, and in temperature not unlike southern Ohio and Pennsylvania, as shown by meteorological observations, although this region is much further north than those States.

The valley of the Columbia is chiefly a grazing region. The bunch grass, which everywhere exists in this part of the country in the greatest abundance, is rich and nutritious above all other grasses, retaining its nutritive qualities long after being dried up by the heat and drought. This peculiar species of vegetation affords sustenance to thousands of

horses, sheep, and other cattle, and is justly called the glory of the vegetable kingdom in that region.

The productions of this immense range of country include wheat, oats, barley, maize, potatoes, melons, with fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. The crops are abundant and of excellent quality in those localities where sufficient moisture is retained in the soil, during the dry season, to mature vegetation.

During the last year there were shipped down the Columbia to different ports large quantities of wheat and flour, the growth and manufacture of the few hundred people now in the valley of the Walla-Walla river, where the foot hills of the Blue mountains are found sufficiently moist for cultivation, yielding abundant returns for the labor of the

husbandman.

East of the Cascades, and throughout the great plains of the Columbia. the winters are generally clear and cold, the snow, which falls early in the season, covering the ground until spring. As spring showers are not generally considerable, the summer and early autumn are dry. formation being basaltic, the melting snows and early spring rains percelate the loose soil, sinking into the deep perpendicular fissures of the basalt, leaving the surface dry during part of the summer and autumn. It is in consequence of this formation of the country that springs and small streams, so often met with in other formations where the strata is horizontal, are rare.

The annual freshets in the Columbia river and some of its largest affluents are attributable more to the melting snows than the spring rains, and hence those freshets generally occur about the middle of June. North of the Spokane river, in the hilly country, the climate is delightful, showers of rain occurring until the middle of July.

The western portion of the Territory, extending from the summit of the Cascades to the Pacific ocean, is divided into three basins, the Columbia, Chehalis, and Puget sound, embracing an aggregate area of 28,000 mare miles.

The valley of Puget sound includes an extent of 12,000 square miles,

the soil along the water courses being very fertile.

The straits of San Juan de Fuca constitute a fine entrance from the ocean, and Puget sound extends inland 180 miles. Those straits have a continuous line of sea coast 1,600 miles, free from obstruction, with water deep enough for the largest shipping, constituting one of the most remarkable series of straits, inlets, channels, hays, canals, and harbors to be found anywhere in the United States, or perhaps in the world. This basin, with an area of 12,000 square miles, embraces land valuable for agricultural and grazing purposes, nearly every portion of which affords the readiest facilities for transportation. There are also bordering upon Puget sound and Admiralty Inlet extensive forests of timber, suitable for ship-building and all domestic purposes. The quality of lumber in this locality is rapidly growing in favor on all parts of the Pacific coast. This region, in view of its fine agricultural and grazing capacity, valuable timber, and fine navigable waters, is destined to command an extensive commerce. Even at this time trade is important, results showing that 1,143 vessels of all grades arrived there during the past year, of which 222 were engaged in foreign trade.

The bottoms along the Columbia are generally high and broken, but the soil, being a mixture of clay and loam, is well adapted to the production of grasses. The river bottoms are low and generally subject to overflow at the annual rise of the Columbia. The basin of the Chehalis river embraces 2,000 square miles, and is one of the finest bodies of land in the Territory, the most of which has been surveyed. In this region,

indeed, are found some of the most prosperous settlements.

Little is known of the country between the Olympic mountains north of Gray's Harbor, except that it is an elevated region between 20 and 30 miles wide, heavily timbered, watered by numerous fine streams rising in the mountains, and flowing directly to the ocean. Some of these streams afford the finest salmon on the Pacific coast. The fisheries of this Territory are destined to become of great importance. Salmon, cod, halibut, and other fish of the finest kind are taken from its coast, and in quantities to meet the demands of a most extensive trade.

The two seasons of this region are wet and dry, the latter continuing from November to May, and the former from May to November. The presence of southerly winds during the winter mouths materially modifies the climate, giving it higher temperature as compared with other portions

of this continent.

In the valley of Puget sound there is only a difference of 24 degrees

between the mean temperature in summer and in winter.

At Portland, Maine, the average temperature during the year is seven degrees colder than at a point in this Territory four degrees further north of that latitude.

In the past 12 years snow has fallen but in one instance to the depth

of two feet west of the Cascades.

The principal places in this part of the Union are Olympia, the capital, Vancouver, Steilacoom and Seattle, the population of the Territory being estimated at 20,000, but is now much more on the increase than at any previous period. The real and personal property is valued at \$10,000,000, or \$500 for each man, woman, and child in the Territory.

Coal of excellent quality, in large quantities, is found in several locali-

ties and at accessible depths.

The leading exports of eastern Washington are live-stock, gold, wheat and flour; while those of western Washington are lumber, coal, piles, and spars.

The principal productive industries are agriculture, stock raising,

milling, ship-building, gold and coal mining, in each of which large returns are yielded to all well directed enterprises.

At the close of last fiscal year there were 41,565,717 acres of public

lands undisposed of in this Territory.

It is proposed to extend the public lines in the valleys of the Columbia, Chehalis, Cowlitz, Willapah, Yakama, and Colville, for the purpose of accommodating actual settlements therein, and to that end the sum of over \$50,000 has been estimated by the surveyor general, yet reduced by this office to \$15,000.

ALASKA.

Proceeding five and a half degrees northward over British Columbia, we reach Alaska, our new territory on the northwest coast of this continent, acquired from Russia by the treaty of March 30, 1867. It is known in our own legislation as Alaska, though in the Russian language the name is pronounced Alyaska.

By virtue of an act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation, were extended over that region, and provision made for the collection of

national revenue.

In order that settlers, present and prospective, may enjoy privileges similar to those conceded to our people elsewhere in the public domain, it is recommended that the public land system be extended by Congress to that distant part of the republic. Through a want of full information, grave errors and misapprehensions have existed in regard to this Territory. It was assumed that as it occupied so high a latitude it had a climate so inhospitable and soil so ungenerous as to preclude the hope of support to a population accustomed to the comforts of the elder communities of the Union and to the amenities of civilization.

A few very obvious geographical facts may dissipate prejudice arising from the supposed extremely inhospitable character of the country in view of its high latitude. Its limits are 54° 40' and 71°. The Scandinavian peninsula of Norway and Sweden extends from 550 20 to 71º 12' with an area of 293,334 square miles, supporting a population of 6,000,000, or 20 to the square mile. In the absence of any contradictory facts we would be authorized, from the geographical relations subsisting between the two regions, to conclude that one can support a population fully as dense as the other. If so, Alaska with its 577,390 square miles will maintain a population nearly double that of the aforsaid peninsula. Scotland, extending from 54° 38' to 58° 40', almost the entire geographical zone of Alaska, upon an area of 31,324 square miles supported in ample comfort a population of 3,061,251 according to the census reports of 1861, or about 100 to the square mile. Both Scotland and Scandinavia are the homes of advanced civilizations, whence time and again have gone forth formidable forces, military, diplomatic, and commercial, to shape the destinies of Europe. Scotland enjoys a far more genial climate than that of Sweden and Norway, within the same latitude, from the fact that it feels the warming influence of the Gulf Stream, from which the Scandinavian peninsula is cut off by the intervening British islands.

The same advantage inures to Alaska from an analogous current of warm equatorial waters called by the Japanese Kuro Sico, or Black Stream, and by navigators generally the Japan Current. This Pacific Gulf Stream flows through the China sea, opposite the island of Niphon: a branch called the Kamschatka Current runs through Behring's straits; whilst the main current, trending nearly northeast, strikes the North

American coast about midway between Vancouver and Sitka islands. The narrowness of Behring's straits admits of but feeble and so far imperceptible reactionary currents, and these necessarily deflected westward by the projecting Aleutian islands. Hence the ameliorating influence of the Japan current upon our coast climates is almost without abatement or discount.

These facts are re-enforced by the later developments of American climatology; the meteorological observations of the Russian authorities for a long term of years having been placed in the hands of Mr. Blodget, the American climatologist, he has been enabled to demonstrate the conclusion previously reached by analogy, that the northward deflection of isothermal lines upon the western coast of North America is fully equal to that of the European coast. Testimonies from reliable, intelligent, and scientific observers might be multiplied to sustain by actual facts these deductions of science.

These facts, then, give ground for the additional presumption, contradicted by no established facts, that Alaska assimilates more closely to Scotland than to the Scandinavian peninsula in its physical conditions, indicating very strongly its capacity, at least on the parallels south of 60°, to sustain a population of equal density. The probability is, on the whole, that several millions of people may in the progress of time and march of improvement yet find comfortable support upon this territory when once our American civilization in its main features shall have been there domesticated.

Recent reports of travel and the authentic statements of American officials have established the fact that the climate and soil of the lower portion of the Territory will admit of a very considerable agricultural production. It is not pretended that this comparative fertility of soil or mildness of climate extends to those northern regions approaching the frigid zone. There are, however, data from which it may be shown that the southeastern portion, separating British America from the Pacific ocean, the region in the vicinity of Prince William sound and Cook river, the peninsula of Alaska and most of the Aleutian and other islands, especially Baranof, Prince of Wales, Tchitchagof, Admiralty, Oonalaska, and Kodiak, contain lands sufficiently adapted to agriculture to support a large population, and a climate which would favorably compare with that of some of the most densely populated portions of Scotland or Sweden and Norway. It is not probable that the agricultural products of Alaska will soon attain such importance as to furnish any surplus for export, but the other resources of the country are likely to attract thither a population sufficiently large to place a premium upon such fruits, vegetables, and grains, as can there be successfully cultivated. view the land interests must attain to no inconsiderable magnitude, causing the disposal to settlers of such lands as are suitable for cultivation.

The quantity of arable territory in Alaska which can be disposed of to actual settlers under the land system of the United States has already been estimated, by high authority, at 20,000 square miles, or 12,800,000 acres, with the probability of exceeding rather than falling short of this estimate. This will secure, under the pre-emption and homestead laws, homes for more than 150,000 families, with profitable exclusive occupation in cultivating the soil. Besides these agricultural lands to be disposed of by the government, there will necessarily be many town and harbor sites, upon lands otherwise valueless, for the accommodation of the commercial and fishing interests, together with the large mineral tracts, known to exist in Alaska, possessing great wealth of ores of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal.

The policy of the fur and fishing monopolies, which have so long maintained supreme control over this region under the Russian government, has been to discourage other branches of occupation and enterprise, for fear of diverting labor from the pursuits in which they were interested. This fact will readily afford reason not only for neglect of the mines, but for the uncultivated condition of the country, further than was necessary in raising the few vegetable products absolutely required for consumption as food by fishermen and trappers.

Even within the short period during which the American flag has floated over the country, inviting thither the enterprise, energy, and industry of our miners and other pioneers, results have been reached which aerve to sustain the assertions of travellers and scientific explorers as to the value of its minerals and the capacity of much of the soil for the subsist-

ence of a large population.

The reports of travellers agree as to the existence of extensive deposits of gold in the interior of Alaska, and in the early part of the past season miners were reported as realizing from two to seven dollars per day in the manipulation of mere placer detritus in the vicinity of the Stikine river. From the specimens obtained, it was current on the seacoast that these washings were but the indications of the existence of vast beds of ore in the further hills and mountains. The interest in these promises of wealth has been on the increase throughout the past year, and the influx of miners from the Pacific States has been constantly augmenting, while emigrants are said to have left the eastern States for the gold regions of Alaska, who have heretofore withstood the inducements presented by the mines of the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada.

Prominent among the mineral deposits of Alaska are extensive beds of coal of excellent quality, generally bituminous, but often of the purest anthracite. These beds are found in many of the islands and near the seacoast on the main land, in close proximity to excellent harbors, thus promising our commerce convenient and inexhaustible coaling deposits in the North Pacific, an advantage which is magnified in view of the unequalled fisheries and the importance of the fur trade of that great region. Considering the ease with which the coal will be conveyed from the mines to the harbors on the coast, it is probable that it will soon

become an important article of export.

Silver, copper, and iron, in considerable quantities, have been discovered in Alaska, but the mines of these metals have not yet been worked to any great extent. It is stated by some geologists that this is one of the most promising fields for iron on the continent, while superior copper ore is known to exist there in abundance.

The fisheries of the Territory are acknowledged to be the finest in the world; the supply of salmon, herring, halibut, and codfish, is apparently unlimited. Sturgeon, whitefish, and pike, abound in the rivers, while in the adjacent seas the whale-fishery is said to be attended with better success than in any other portion of the globe. In 1857, of the six or seven hundred American whalers of all descriptions, at least one-half, embracing most of the larger craft, were employed in the North Pacific.

Although the fisheries were not absolutely closed to our countryme by the Russian government prior to our acquisition of the territory and its adjacent waters, yet these efforts were crippled and this important industry circumscribed by the disadvantages under which they in consequence of, first, the denial of all right to construct a drying establishments on the coast or to find shelter in any compelling them to go to San Francisco for shelter, for francisco for shelter francisco for sh

under the treaty of 1832, of even their limited privileges in these waters. But since their transfer to American sovereignty the free use of both land and sea, affording unaccustomed facilities for their labors, has attracted a large number of our fishermen. It may now be confidently assumed that these Alaska fisheries will soon rise to great importance, especially to our export trade.

The cod fisheries of the country are particularly promising. A large and valuable bank has been developed near Oonalaska, the fish being unsurpassed in size, richness, and delicacy, with superior facilities for drying on the island. Other extensive banks exist at different points in adjoining waters, and it is expected that these interests will soon gather a population rivalling that of Newfoundland and the Atlantic coast of

Cape Cod.

The herring and halibut fisheries are large and important; but the salmon fishery is unrivalled in any part of the world, promising results of incalculable value. The salmon here are unequalled in flavor, size, and abundance. They frequent all the rivers emptying into the Pacific ocean, at certain seasons of the year perishing in such immense quantities from overcrowding as literally to defy description. The salmon of Alaska, unrivalled in other parts of the world, are found to improve in delicacy of flavor and texture on approaching the northern rivers.

The fur trade of the country has been heretofore the main source of its wealth and its most attractive industry. The profits of the late Russian Fur Company were enormous, even under a wasteful and injudicious system of operations. On the islands north of the Aleutian chain, it is reported that the Russian Fur Company have annually taken seal skins valued at \$540,000, an aggregate which, it is supposed, will expand to \$1,000,000 per annum, on the same hunting ground, under the auspices

of American enterprise.

The Aleutian and other more southern islands, as well as the coast of the main land, are also frequented by immense numbers of seal. Here, also, may be obtained large quantities of the more valuable furs, such as the sea-otter, black fox, silver fox, sable, and ermine, promising great reward of persistent industry. In addition to those already enumerated, many other valuable furred animals abound in Alaska, making their pursuit very profitable at present prices. Of these, mention may be made of the beaver, lynx, marten, river or land otter, muskrat, mole, wolf, ursine seal, reindeer, and the black, brown, grizzly, and polar bears. The beaver is valuable, not only for its fur, but for its yielding the medicine called castoreum, a recognized remedy and a staple of commerce. Official Russian tables exhibit the collection of this article of materia medica to the amount of 7,122 sacks in the period of seven years, from the islands and shores of Alaska.

Among the staple products of this country it appears that ivory has been extensively collected for several years by the late Russian possessors. In the period of seven years the yield is stated to have been 1,490 poods of 36 pounds each. This ivory is valuable, and finds a ready sale for vari-

ous manufactures.

Recent explorations have developed the existence in the vicinity of Kotzebue sound and the mouth of the Yukon of extensive deposits of fossil ivory, the same as that obtained in Siberia, of equal if not superior value and more easy of access. It is presumed that further research will reveal a supply of this material in the country sufficient to form the basis of a large commerce, as well as an extensive local manufacture, giving profitable employment to American capital and labor.

The forests of our new Territory are reported as being really magnificent, covering the lower hills and uplands with dense masses of pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, cedar, and other valuable timber, principally varieties of evergreens. Some of the trees attain a height of 150 feet, with a diameter of over eight feet. Trees 100 feet high are mentioned by travellers as of frequent occurrence.

In connection with the fisheries, with the prospect of an extensive local commerce, and of increased facilities for trade with trans-Pacific nations, calling into requisition the fine harbors, bays, and navigable streams of this country, these forests assume no inconsiderable importance for purposes of ship-building. Nay, it would not be unreasonable to augur that some of these now untenanted shores will eventually be settled with busy shipwrights, and resound with the bustle of this noble industry. The proximity of the splendid primeval forests of timber will afford great facilities for ship-building.

The hemlock-spruce, one of the varieties of trees which here abound, is especially valuable from the large quantities of tannic acid contained in its bark, an article extensively used in the arts and sciences, and in

the manufacture of leather.

In some of the southern and eastern localities, such as Prince William sound, Garden island, in latitude 60° 21′, and at Sitka on Baranof island, the forests approach very near to the shore, whereas north of the peninsula of Alaska proper this proximity is found only at the heads of bays and sounds. Forests abound in the interior, and extend even within a short distance of the Arctic ocean. In certain localities, such as on the peninsula of Alaska, Kodiak and Oonalaska islands, and, in fact, most of the islands of the Aleutian group, there are but few trees, but their place is supplied by a superior quality of grass, quite adapted to the purpose of grazing. It is supposed that these localities would pasture large herds of cattle and sheep, and that the herding of these animals might there be made quite a profitable occupation, as they would require but very little housing during the entire year, the atmosphere of the north Pacific excluding many of the diseases so troublesome in different portions of our more southern territory. The name of Alaska itself signifies the continent or great land, and as such it must present a variety of climates, productions, soil, and local aspects. It is, of course, to be understood that the advantages and productiveness of the country before enumerated are not to be found in the bleak regions of the northern coast. It is, however. clear that in the southern parts they exist to an extent far greater than has been supposed. The principal rivers of Alaska are the Stikine, the outlet of one of the most valuable sections of British Columbia, Liards or Tumagain river, the Colville, the Finlay, Cook's river or inlet, the Alna or Copper river, the Knijek, the Sushitan, the Kouskovim, the Inland river, and the great Kwichpak or Yukon river, the Mississippi of the north, navigable for five or six months in the year for 500 miles from the ocean. The ice on the Yukon is reported as breaking about the 25th of May, and as not closing until late in the autumn. It is said that steam navigation on this river would render the transportation of the produce of the Hudson bay region to market at San Francisco s profitable enterprise, at the rate of 10 cents per pound, whereas it now costs at the rate of at least \$1 overland to St. Paul, Minnesota. view the advantages yet to accrue to our Pacific ports from the national acquisition of this Territory open a new era for their commerce, and explain the earnestness with which prominent and enterprising citizens of the Pacific States, together with the leading statesmen of the age, urged with so much zeal the consummation of our late treaty with Rnais.



The other rivers mentioned are navigable for hundreds of miles from the ocean, as well as many of their tributaries, thus offering the best possible outlet for the animal, vegetable, and mineral products of the country through which they flow.

The natives of Alaska are separated by distinctive characters, modes of life and governmental institutions into 24 tribal organizations, pre-

senting many marks of separate nationality.

Of the Kodiak language there are fifteen dialects, viz: Kodiak, Chugach, Alaska, Algemut, Koshkovimpta, Kolmakovsk, Nooniovsk, (like Kodiak,) Magmutow, Argumutow, Asiagmutow, Ingelikow, and Ingalitow, Chukeh, inhabitants of St. Lawrence and Kuyoakansk.

Of the Aleutian language there are two dialects, viz: Lisievsk and

Adrianovski.

Of the Koloshinsk language there are three dialects, viz: Iakutatsk, Stitkinski, and Kaygansk.

Besides the above there are four dialects not reducible to any general

head, viz: Uhalensk, Mudnovsk, Kenaisk, and Kolchansk.

The southern and eastern tribes are represented as savage, warlike, and cruel, like the aborigines of the older portions of the Union. To the northward, however, they present more peaceful attributes; and on the peninsula and adjoining islands, as well as in the country north and eastward, they are remarkably docile—not even possessing or knowing the use of warlike weapons. As a reason for this it is supposed that there were two distinct original races: one, the Indian, coming from the south and east; the other, the Mongolian, coming from the north and west, over Behring straits, by way of the Aleutian islands across the ocean from Japan; and that where the increase of population caused the inhabited territory of each to approach the other, admixture of race occurred, and the varied and graded present population is the result.

The natives were well managed and kept in perfect subjection by the

Russians, through the operation of wise and judicious laws and regulations faithfully enforced. By pursuing the same policy towards these people, it is reasonable to suppose that Americans will have no difficulty in preserving the same amicable relations with them, and in inducing them to subserve our hunting and fishing interests, or even commerce

and manufactures.

The total area of Alaska, as hereinbefore shown, is 577,000 square miles, with a coast line accurately estimated at 11,270 miles, inclusive of bays and islands. In the Aleutian range, besides innumerable islets and rocks, there are not less than 55 islands upwards of three miles in length, seven exceeding 40 miles, and one, Oonimak, over 73 miles. In our part of Behring sea there are five large islands, one of which, St. Lawrence, is more than 96 miles long. Several of the islands of the southeastern archipelago, near Sitka, are of much greater extent than either of these, Prince of Wales island, Kodiak island, lying east of the Alaska peninsula, being the largest.

The Russian inhabitants of Alaska have been estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, residing chiefly on the island of Baranof, where Sitka,

their principal station, is situated.

The various indigenous races number from fifty to sixty thousand. The comparative climate of the coast is shown to be of nearly equal temperature with the Atlantic coast of New England, Sitka, on Baranof island, having a mean winter temperature the same as Philadelphia, but a mean yearly temperature the same as that of Portland, Maine, the thermometer not rising so high in summer nor falling so low in winter.

The climate of the islands and of the coast of the main land, as far

north and west as the peninsula of Alaska proper, varies but little from that of Sitka, according to the statistics obtained from observations by the late Russian possessors.

Notwithstanding the alleged objection to residence in Alaska on account of prevalent humidity at some seasons of the year, it is ascertained with correctness that the yearly fall of rain at Sitka is not much greater than at Astoria, Oregon, and that the climate is exceedingly salubrious, notwithstanding its excessive moisture, resulting from the warm moist atmosphere of the Japan current condensed in approaching the snow-capped mountains and colder currents of air from the north. In view of the probable increased immigration to and rapid settlement of portions of the country, it is suggested that a surveying and land district should be established in Alaska at an early day, with officers at Sitka, for the purpose of extending the United States land system over those sections of the country where possessory titles to farms, town sites, harbors, and coasts, will soon become indispensable to the interests of the settlers.

The surveyor general, resident at Sitka, the probable seat of the territorial government upon the organization of the same, this being the largest town and situated upon one of the most fertile, inviting, and thickly populated islands, would readily obtain information as to what sections should be surveyed, and then send his deputies to extend the lines of surveys, connecting the same with such initial points as may be

found necessary.

The first of these initial points might be established at or near Sitks for the island of Baranof, and, perhaps, the whole archipelago and the southeastern portion of the main land. Another could be established at some point near Prince William sound for the country east of the Chigmit mountains and the Alaska peninsula. A third might be located at some point on the Yukon river, for the country north and west, with a base line and principal meridian intersecting each initial point, and extending as far as the configuration of the country would permit, or until the extension of lines from another initial point should be reached. A great many of the islands, where the distance from the main land or islands already surveyed would not be too great, could be connected with the general lines by triangulation or astronomical observation, but it would probably be necessary in the case of several of the principal islands, and perhaps many of the lesser ones, to establish on each an initial point with base line and meridian for its individual surveys. This would quite as well serve the purpose of a distinct demarcation of boundaries of title or claim to possession.

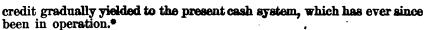
Among the benefits which would accrue from the extension of the United States land system to Alaska would be the accurate information thereby obtained as to the resources of the country, its climate, mineral wealth, and the general inducements to immigration, while from the explorations of deputy surveyors and other officers valuable disclosures might be made in regions hitherto unknown to the civilized

world.

The different localities of the national territory having been described in the foregoing in outline, it is now proposed to advert to operations under several heads of land legislation; and, first, the

SYSTEM IN REGARD TO THE DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In the early age of the republic, the national domain was dismar on the credit system at \$2 per acre, in four annual instalmen



The public lands, after survey, are brought into market by public offering pursuant to proclamation of the President of the United States, and thereafter all not disposed of are liable to ordinary private entry or sale at an established minimum of \$1 25 per acre, or where within certain limits of railway, or similar grants, at \$2 50 per acre.

A material part of the system concedes to each actual settler a preference right to take a farm of 160 acres, embracing his settlement, this privilege extending to offered lands and also to unoffered; allowing further to this favored class the privilege to settle even before survey, and when the public lines are established thereafter to adjust claims

accordingly, and embrace the actual settlements.

The homestead settlers are restricted to surveyed lands, the sum required being merely nominal, in order to pay office expenses of local administration, yet the real consideration exacted of this class of settlers is five years' continuous actual residence and cultivation, with the privilege, after making a settlement in good faith, of thereafter proving the fact, making payment of \$1.25 per acre, and getting title

without awaiting the expiration of five years.

Under existing legislation, no cash sales at private entry, nor locations with warrants, are admissible in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, the disposal in those States being restricted, by act of 21st June, 1866, to homesteads, for actual settlement and cultivation. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, there are only a very few small isolated tracts still undisposed of. Lands offered, and in considerable quantities, are now subject to private entry in Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. In the Territories of New Mexico, Dakota, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Utah, district land offices have been organized, but none of the public lands in those Territories have yet been offered at public sale, and hence can only be taken under the pre-emption and homestead enactments.

Pre-emptors, in all organized districts where surveys have been made, can pay for their tracts either in cash or with warrants, except as to double minimum, or \$2 50 lands, within the lateral limits of railroad grants, it being required for the double minimum tracts that the warrants shall be taken as half the consideration, and the residue be paid in money. The cash receipts are accounted for by the receivers of public moneys, who also hold the relation of disbursing agents for payment

of salaries and other liabilities; and first, as to the

QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS OF RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Until the passage of the act of Congress approved August 26, 1842, our fiscal year dated from January 1, in common with the calendar. By that law, the fiscal year was made to date from the 1st day of July, the Secretary of the Treasury having been required by that statute to make his estimates for the half calendar year thereafter, ending 30th June. The 3d section of said act further ordered that the accounts of receipts and expenditures required by law to be published annually should, on and after the 1st day of July, 1843, be prepared and published for the fiscal year thus legislatively established, and the said accounts for the half calendar year ending

^{*}See acts of Ma- 12 1900, 1 State. 484: May 10, 1800, 2 State., 73; and April 24, 1820, 3 State., 5 1820

June 30, 1843, should be prepared and published as required by law, separate and distinct.

The difference between the calendar and fiscal year has thus been clearly established by the legislative department, the calendar beginning on the first of January, and the fiscal, first of July. Pursuant to law and established practice, the same distinction has been applied in the adjustment of accounts, and in ascertaining the compensation of land officers, the calendar year being taken as the basis and computing from the first of January in every case, thus securing complete uniformity. The same rule is prescribed by the law of 2d February, 1859, directing that the act of April 20, 1818, fixing the compensation of registers and receivers of land offices, shall be so construed by the proper accounting officers of the government as to restrict the aggregate amount allowed as commissions in "any one calendar year" to the sum of \$2,500 each, with a pro rata allowance of said maximum for any quarter or fractional quarter of such year; their compensation, both for salary and commissions, to commence with and to be calculated from the time they enter upon the actual discharge of their official duties, which in every instance must be subsequent to the date upon which they execute their official bonds and take the oath of office.

Receivers of public money are required to render at the end of each quarter an account of all moneys received within the same for sales of the public lands, homestead entries, fees for locating military warrants and agricultural college scrip, also for filing pre-emption declarations and adjudicating claims, together with all payments made by them either upon drafts or into the treasury. The receiver as disbursing agent is required to render a separate account in that capacity, showing to the credit of the United States the sums placed in his hands by draft for meeting payment of current expenses, and to the debit of the same the items of moneys disbursed during the quarter for salaries, commissions, and legally authorized contingent expenses.

The accounts of all the officers referred to under the jurisdiction of this office have been adjusted and reported to the treasury to the end of

the last fiscal year, or June 30, 1868.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1849, receivers of public moneys are required to pay immediately into the treasury, without abatement, all moneys in their hands from the disposal of the public lands. They cannot, therefore, legally appropriate any portion of the same to the payment of salaries, commissions, fees, or other office expenses, until the amount required for these objects shall have first been placed in their possession by draft in their favor as disbursing agents, such drafts

being issued upon estimates of the expenses.

With a view to promptness in the rendition of their returns and in the depositing of public funds in the hands of receivers, instructions were despatched in the first quarter of the present fiscal year to registers and receivers, directing them to keep from day to day the business in such a state of forwardness as to enable them to make returns within three days after the termination of the respective periods for which they may be due, the receivers being required, as heretofore, to render to this office at the end of each month a regular account current, and at the end of the quarter terminating September 30, 1868, to forward forthwith their detailed accounts as receivers of public moneys and separate accounts as disbursing agents.

By the treasury regulations of May 1, 1863, no receiver is allowed to retain in his hands more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) at the termi-

nation of any one quarter. It has been ordered that when those officers have that sum on hand or upwards at the end of a quarter, or at any other time, the whole amount of funds in their possession must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and thereupon they are required to report the fact to this office. It has been further directed, that should it so happen that the receivers have at the expiration of a quarter \$2,000 or less they must promptly report the fact, so that our balance sheet may show exactly the amount of public funds in their hands which the treasury can draw upon or otherwise control, as the department may deem proper.

FUND ACCOUNT.

It is the practice to adjust the account for the five per cent. fund accruing to several of the States, at the end of each calendar year, immediately after the adjustment of the account of receivers for the quarter ending December 31. By request of the State authorities they will be taken up for examination at any time within the year. The sum accruing during the more limited period will in most instances, however, be too small in amount to render the adjustment of the account an object.

Accounts have been adjusted and reported to the treasury for the five per cent. fund accruing to the close of the last calendar year for the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska. Since the adjustment heretofore reported nothing has accrued to Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, the disposal of the public land in those States being by the act of Congress approved June 21, 1866, restricted to entries only for homestead settlement; nor to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in which the expenses have exceeded the receipts. There is no authority of law for allowing to the States of California and Nevada a percentage upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within their limits.

THE RELATIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS TO THE LAWS GOVERNING THE DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN BY PRE-EMPTION AND OTHERWISE.

The tenth section of the act of Congress approved May 10, 1800, provides for ordinary private entry by registers only upon application to the surveyors general. There is no statute, however, conferring a similar privilege upon receivers; but that privilege has existed under long established practice, recognized as lawful in the Attorney General's elaborate opinion, bearing date August 12, 1843. (Opinions, document 55, page 1,618.) The principle of this rule, allowing receivers to purchase, has been severely criticised in the courts. (See the case of Michoud et al. vs. Gerod et al., December term, 1846, 4th Howard, page 533; also 4th Kent, page 437; also 5th Howard, page 49, in the case of The United States vs. Boyd et al., December term, 1847.) Notwithstanding the principle laid down in these legal authorities, the privilege of the register to purchase lands has been recognized, as stated, by the legislative branch, and that of the receiver long sanctioned by the Attorney General. Neither the right of pre-emption nor of homestead is, however, conceded to either the register or receiver, because in such cases they are required to render judgment as to the legality of proceedings under the pre-emption and homestead legislation.

As a principle of public policy, and upon the same considerations which govern the restriction applied to the official employés of the

General Land Office, which makes it an offence to purchase, directly or indirectly, government lands during incumbency in office, it is recommended that the existing restriction and interdict be extended so as to include all local or other officers connected with the disposal of the public domain.

THE PRE-EMPTION SYSTEM.

The ownership of soil by the United States brings to view some of the fundamental principles of social order. Among these the origin of the right of property has been the subject of keen and exhaustive discussion by the great lights of natural and international law, such as Grotius, Puffendorf, Barbeyrac, Burlamaqui, Rutherforth, and others. Without attempting to revive the controversy whether the right of property in severalty results from the tacit consent of society to individual appropriation, or from some higher principle of the law of nature, of which this public consent was but the spontaneous and intuitive recognition, it is sufficient here to observe that both of these theories acknowledge the ultimate right of property to rest in society. The earth was given to the children of men as a race to occupy, subdue, and cultivate. The processes by which public ownership was superseded by private property are but dimly seen and imperfectly described in history. Happily, the importance of the question is now far more

theoretical than practical.

The processes by which the government of the United States have acquired the title, both of eminent domain and proprietary right in the soil, are matters of authentic history. The principles of natural law, upon which they are based, are discussed in a previous official report. The extension of sovereignty over the vast regions of our western territory carried with it the ownership of the soil wherever there existed no prior appropriation of it by individual settlers. The aboriginal inhabitants never made any such appropriation. They claim only a usufructuary title to certain ill-defined areas under their tribal organization. This claim has been respected by the United States, and extinguished by successive treaty purchases as the pressure of immigration, by driving away wild game, has rendered the country inadequate to support the wasteful system of savage life. The government has made strenuous efforts in good faith to reform the wandering habits and conditions of the Indians by settling them on reservations, and providing for their instruction in civilization. With the failure to a great extent of those efforts, through difficulties inherent in the case, we have nothing to do in this report.

The title to the soil thus acquired it has ever been the policy of the United States to transmute into individual ownership in the shortest possible space of time. History having transmitted but imperfect records of this process in the early organization of society, the general government, in the administration of this most important trust, was left without the light of past experience, and compelled to have recourse to original experiment. The old Continental Congress spent a year in the consideration of "an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territory," and within three years passed an amendatory ordinance greatly modifying the provisions of the original. Under our present Constitution, Congress has repeatedly amended and improved the original system in a series of statutes, showing the gradual approach of the public mind of the nation to our present liberal and enlightened policy. The method at an early period of

our history of treating the public lands contemplated the prompt payment in cash for all tracts disposed of, or by the location of warrants granted for military service, and the expulsion of all who could not comply with these terms from settlements already made. But the impulse of immigration among the landless was too powerful to await the ability to meet these conditions. Congress found it necessary to heal a multitude of breaches in its pre-existing laws by special retrospective statutes, granting pre-emption rights to parties who had settled upon the public lands. At length, by acts of September 4, 1841, and March 3, 1843, this special and limited policy was made permanent and general, applicable, however, only to surveyed lands. The executive department, animated by the same liberal ideas that had inspired these noble enactments of the legislature, inaugurated subsequently the policy of withholding for limited periods from public sale lands that had been surveyed, thus giving to the actual settler the choice of the most desirable localities, and saving them from the grasping monopoly of speculation. By successive statutes, passed in 1853, 1854, and 1862, the pre-emption privilege was extended to unsurveyed lands, thus giving every facility to the speedy settlement of the public domain. The consideration upon which this important privilege of pre-emption has been granted is a bona fide settlement upon and occupation of the tract by such cultivation and substantial improvements as clearly indicate an intention of making it a permanent home. This system has worked admirably hitherto, and has exercised an untold influence in spreading the benign institutions and social order of civilization over the late savage wilderness. Though to considerable extent superseded by the still more liberal homestead policy, there are numberless cases in which claimants under the homestead law find it desirable to commute that claim into a pre-emption.

During the past year there have been disposed of under the preemption and homestead laws an aggregate of over 2,500,000 of acres, covered by bona fide settlements, adding over 20,000 farms to the freeholds of
this republic, with an untold increase of productive power. It is but
fair to estimate the aggregate of farms in the whole Union, including
the above additions and those which recent changes in the industrial
system of the older States have brought about, at 2,800,000. The principle of pre-emption, in a modified form, has also been extended to
urban settlements, giving great facilities to town building throughout
the public domain, and thus introducing manufacturing interests
pari passu with the agricultural. The diffusion of villages, as nuclei of a
varied industry, throughout the national territory, is of far higher significance and importance than a superficial view of the case is likely to
reveal. Their influence in building up a symmetrical and self-reliant civilization will be recognized hereafter when our social and industrial dependence upon foreign states will be broken up by a revolution as radical and
thorough as that which dissolved our political bands on the 4th of
July, 1776.

In the last annual report the number of urban settlements in the United States was estimated at 30,000. I am satisfied that the year just passed has, at the lowest computation, added a thousand to the above aggregate. Further legislation is needed to meet new developments of public interest, growing out of the working of the homestead and preemption systems, and especially to define and systematize their increasing practical relations. I desire in this connection to call attention to the recommendation in the last annual report to fix the limit of time within which pre-emptors on unoffered lands shall make proof and pay-

ment, also to prescribe limitations as to appeals, and to require the consummation of a claim, either pre-emption or homestead, pursuant to the requirements of the statute under which it had its inception.

HOMESTEADS.

Acts of May 20, 1862, March 21, 1864, and June 21, 1866.

The progress of actual settlement, under homestead legislation, has

fully demonstrated the wisdom of the measure.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, 2,328,923 acres have been entered under the provisions of the homestead laws, being an increase of over 500,000 acres on the quantity taken up in the preceding year, making a total, since the initiation of the system, of meanly 9,500,000 acres, and adding 83,000 farms to the productive forces of the

republic.

Of the quantity entered during the last fiscal year, 526,077 acres were taken in the southern States under the act of June 21, 366, and the residue, being 1,802,846 acres, in the Mississippi valley and the States and Territories of the Pacific slope. Since our last annual communication the five-year limitation of the statute has expired. In anticipation of this, full instructions were timely despatched to the district officers, prescribing the mode of proceeding in the final adjudication of settlers' claims. Accordingly, up to the end of the fiscal year, titles embracing 147,000 acres have been proved up, constituting 2,906 farms, none of these, however, being in the southern States, the time for consummating titles under the legislation applicable to these not having yet arrived.

In beginning operations in taking final proof, instances occurred where the district officers allowed claims wherein the parties had not produced evidence of citizenship, but had merely filed their declaration of intention. The attention of the registers and receivers was called to the requirements of the statute in this respect, which is peremptory in this, that full citizenship must be shown at the time of completing title. In nearly all cases which had been suspended for the requisite proof the parties have come forward and met the legal requirements and perfected

their titles.

Application has been made for permission to make final proof in homestead cases before county officers. This the law does not authorize, and properly so, thus avoiding the confusion and conflict incident to the transfer of adjudication to officers other than those of the general

government.

Inquiry has been made as to the amount of commissions payable or proving up. It has been decided that where entries were made prior to the amendatory act of 21st March, 1864, the commissions are to be paid in accordance with the requirements of the original act of 20th May. 1862, but where subsequent, they shall be paid in accordance with the amendatory act of 21st March, 1864.

HOMESTEAD RULINGS.

Where different parties hold an undivided interest as tenants in common in an original farm, it has been decided that until a decision is made so as to fix the description of the tract taken by each, there cannot be a separate entry made as an adjoining farm by any one holding such individual interest, because the law contemplates a fee simple own-

ership in a particular tract as an essential preliminary to making an entry of other land as a farm adjoining.

Inquiry has been made as to the proof requisite where the parties apply to make payment under the 8th section of the homestead act of

20th May, 1862.

It has been ruled that proof must be made of settlement and cultivation up to the time of payment, so as to show a bona fide purpose on the part of the settler to make the land his permanent homestead. Wherever the proof may show an honest effort by the claimant to meet the requirements of the statute, the register and receiver are directed to deal with the matter in no narrow but in a liberal spirit, yet in subordination to the requirement of the statute. In cases where the settler is deceased, and his legal representatives thereafter discover that the homestead papers describe other land than the tract embraced by his actual settlement, it has been ruled that the widow or representatives may prove and thereafter certify on the application to the correct description of the tract upon which the deceased party actually settled, and when satisfactory, the error in description may be corrected.

Applications have been made to relinquish a homestead claim, in order to a subsequent filing on the same tract under the pre-emption laws. If the party relinquishing is entitled to the pre-emption, and sees fit to avail himself of it on the tract he had relinquished under the homestead, he has a right to do so, as it is not in any view a commutation, but a separate, distinct transaction, initiated and perfected under another

law.

Cases have arisen where persons have made homestead entry on tracts previously offered, and complaint has been entered that settlers had failed to meet the requirements of the homestead law. Where such parties have made considerable improvements, but failed in residence, their rights as homestead claimants have been forfeited; but in view of the improvements existing they have been allowed to purchase the land at private entry, because it was liable to such entry, having been duly offered.

Where a settler upon an "offered" tract dies before the expiration of the five years, and his heirs, living at a distance from the premises, have failed to continue the settlement to the end of the five years, or to prove up under the 8th section of the act of 20th May, 1862, within the six months' limitation, we have allowed the heirs to take the tract at private entry. Where a settler deserted his family, leaving his wife and children on the homestead, and it was claimed that the wife should have the title of the land at the expiration of five years from date of entry, it is held that the patent cannot be issued upon the entry of the husband in the name of any other party, except in the event of his decease; but if he abandoned his homestead for more than six months, the wife might obtain the cancellation of the entry on the ground of abandonment, and thereafter, as the head of the family, might make a homestead entry of the tract in her own name.

Cases of abandonment have been presented wherein it has been shown that, by reason of sickness, want of means, or other good causes, the parties, although they had cleared and cultivated, had failed to meet the requirements of the law as to residence within the prescribed time. Where the intention was bona fide we have refused to cancel entries, but have allowed the five years' residence to take date from the day of actual settlement by residence on the tract, provided that the party file his affidavit within a reasonable period that he has permanently renewed settle-

ment on the claim.

Where the widow of a deceased settler marries again, before the expiration of the five years, it is held that if she continues the settlement and improvement of the claim to the expiration of the period fixed by the statute, the fee inures to the heirs, and final proof may be made in the name of the said beirs.

The amendatory act of 21st March, 1864, authorizes parties in the military or naval service, whose families, or some member thereof, are residing upon lands desired to be entered, to make the affidavit required by the homestead law of May 20th, 1862, before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which the applicant may be engaged; the affidavit, accompanied by the application, to be filed with the register and receiver of the land office, by the wife or other representative of the

party, and become effective from the date of such filing.

Persons in both the army and navy have made application through agents, under the impression that no settlement is required until the expiration of their term of service, and that should their service absorb five years, such service will be accepted in lieu of settlement and cultivation. The law recognizes no such arrangement, and means have been taken properly to explain the scope and meaning of the statute, in order to counteract the evil, which has been so extensive as to induce this office to despatch to the several district officers a circular letter, directing them to receive no applications except such as may be accompanied by evidence of pre-existing settlement, as the law requires, on the part of the wife or representatives of the parties.

Since our last annual report the two years' restrictive clause in the act of 21st June, 1866, applicable to southern States, as to the quantity of an entry, has expired, and the question has arisen whether the fee required under the act was increased with the quantity allowed to be taken.

It has been determined that the fee is the same as under the original act of 20th May, 1862, which was amended by the 2d section of the act of 1866—namely, five dollars for eighty acres or less, and ten dollars for a greater quantity, payable at date of entry.

The officers at Iluntsville, Alabama, had erroneously made sale for

cash of tracts formerly in the Cherokee Indian reservation.

The Commissioner has apprised them that by treaty stipulations the lands had been quit-claimed to the United States and restored to the public domain, hence subject to disposal only in conformity with the provisions of the act of 21st June, 1866, and that to sell for cash any tract would be in violation of law, and consequently the register and received are without authority for the sale of the premises. Propositions for amendments to the homestead act have been made:

1. For granting homesteads to children of deceased soldiers over the age of sixteen years, and without payment of the ten dollars gov-

ernment fee, which is recommended by this office.

2. To authorize certain settlers to make final homestead proof before clerks of county courts, a measure not approved by this office because

leading to complications and embarrassments.

3. An amendment has been suggested to the 8th section of the original act of 20th May, 1862, so as to continue the restrictive clause of the preemption act of September 4, 1841, that any person owning 320 acres in any State or Territory of the United States, or who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public lands in the same State or Territory, shall not have the benefit of the homestead act, an amendment which is recommended by the Commissioner.

^{* 1}st article treaty Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 479; 4th article treaty Aug. 6, 1846. vo. 9, p. 873.



EARLY SETTLEMENT CLAIMS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

In the fourth section of the act of Congress approved 27th September, 1850, United States Statutes, vol. 9, page 496, there is granted to certain classes of settlers residing in what was then Oregon Territory, and to those who became residents before the 1st December, 1850, and who resided upon the land and cultivated it for four years, a tract to each single man equal to a half section or 320 acres, and if married before a specified period, a whole section or 640 acres, one-half to the settler and the other to his wife, the latter to be held as her separate interest. In the fifth section of the same law a grant was made to those who should be settled in Oregon before a then prospective period, one quarter section for a single man, and double that quantity to those who married.

The act of the 14th February, 1853, U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, p. 158, declares that instead of the four years' continuous occupation after settlement settlers should be allowed after two years' occupation to get

title by paying \$1 25 per acre.

By the act of March 2, 1853, U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, p. 172, a portion of Oregon Territory was detached and erected into the Territory of Washington, and by the 6th section of the act of 17th July, 1854, U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, p. 305, the donation privilege was extended to said Territory of Washington, and the term of settlement before the title could

be acquired by payment was reduced to one year.

Under these several laws there have been received from the district land offices in Oregon and Washington 5,205 certificates of donation title, calling for tracts varying each from 160 to 640 acres, covering an aggregate area of 1,884,210 acres, of which number patents have been issued in 4,593 cases, embracing 1,681,039.50 acres. Neither the original donation law of 27th September, 1850, nor the amendatory act of 14th February, 1853, fix a limitation as to time within which all claims must be established. The result is that sometimes embarrassment arises in separating the public from private property, because cases have occurred in which the original settler after residence for the required period has disposed of his title and left the country without making final proof at the district offices. His vendee may be a non-resident and fail to produce the proofs the law requires. Thus, in some instances, donation tracts have been regarded as public land and applications made to acquire the same under the pre-emption and homestead laws, upon the supposition that the claim to the land as a donation had been abandoned, there being no proof to the contrary upon the records of the district land offices.

To correct this and to enable the land department to segregate the public from any private interests of this character, the passage of an act is recommended requiring final proofs to be made within a specified period, say two years from the date of such enactment, after which all claims not proved up shall be liable to forfeiture and treated as other public lands.

TOWN SITES ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

In order to secure uniformity in the administration of the act of Congress approved 2d March, 1867, vol. 14, p. 541, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands, and of the amendatory law of June 8, 1868, instructions have been forwarded to the district land officers to the following effect:

The act of March 2, 1867, grants to the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands the privilege of entering the premises occupied as

town sites at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the entry to be made through the corporate authorities or the judges of the county courts acting as trustees for the occupants, when such mode of obtaining title to town property is preferred to that provided in the act of July 1, 1864, and the amendatory statute of March 3, 1865, the act of 1867 not repealing these previously existing enactments. The inhabitants are, however, limited to one or the other of the modes indicated in these statutes and cannot commence proceedings under both systems. The act of June 8, 1868, amendatory of the act of March 2, 1867, provides that the inhabitants of any town located on the public lands may avail themselves, if the town authorities so elect, of the provisions of said last named act, provided the issuing of patents to persons who have made or may make entries and elect to proceed under existing laws shall not thereby be prevented. As proceedings to acquire title to town property cannot be commenced under both the systems in force since March 2, 1867, the amendatory statute must refer to cases where, previous to March 2, 1867, the inhabitants of any town or city had filed a plat of the same with the county recorder pursuant to the act of July 1, 1864, and had partly proved up and paid for the lots claimed by them, under the proviso in the 2d section of the said act, and extends the privileges of the act of March 2, 1867, if the town authorities choose to proceed under it, to such of the inhabitants as have not yet paid for their lots, without interfering with the issuing of patents to those who have made or may make entries and desire to proceed under the acts of July 1, 1864, and March 3, 1865.

Accordingly, where proceedings had been commenced by the inhabitants of any town or city before the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, and a part of them, not having entered and paid for their lots, wish to proceed under said last named act, the registers and receivers are required to permit the town authorities, if they apply for that purpose, to enter, pursuant to the provisions of said act, or file upon, such portion of the town site as has not already been entered and paid for, and is not in the possession of parties electing to complete their titles under the original proceedings; after which that part of the town site so entered or filed upon will be disposed of under the statutes of 1867 and 1868, and the remaining portion, if any, under the enactments of 1864 and 1865. amendatory act of June 8, 1868, further provides that in addition to the minimum price of the lands included in any town site entered under the acts of 1867 and 1868, there shall be paid, by the parties availing themselves of the provisions of said acts, all costs of surveying and platting. and also the expenses incident thereto incurred by the United States Hence, when it is desired to enter a town site found upon the unsurreged public lands, a written application must be made to the surveyor general of the proper district for a survey of the same under the 10th section of the act of May 30, 1862, vol. 12, p. 410, Stats, at Large, and a deposit of the amount estimated by him as sufficient to cover the costs and expenses thereof, with any assistant United States treasurer or designated depos itary, in favor of the United States Treasurer, to be passed to the credit of the fund created by "individual depositors for the survey of the public lands," taking a duplicate certificate of deposit, one to be filed with the surveyor general to be sent to the General Land Office, and the other retained by the depositor. On receiving the certificate showing that the requisite sum has been deposited in a proper manner to pay for the work, the surveyor general is required to transmit to the register and receiver of the district land office his certificate of such payment having been made, and also to contract with some competent United States deputy surveyor for the survey and return, in the same manner as other

public surveys, after which the lands embraced within the site may be entered or filed upon as in the case of town sites upon surveyed lands. When town sites are located upon surveyed lands the entries must be made in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and hence no cost for surveys can be demanded. When sites are upon the unsurveyed lands it will become necessary, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to close these lines upon the exterior limits of the town sites.

The aforesaid act of 2d March, 1867, it will be observed, stipulates that there shall be conceded, where the number of inhabitants is 100 and less than 200, not exceeding 320 acres; where the population is more than 200 and less than 1,000, not exceeding 640 acres; where the inhabitants number 1,000 and over, not exceeding 1,280 acres; and for each additional 1,000 inhabitants, not exceeding 5,000 in all, a further grant of 320 acres.

All military and other reservations of the United States, private grants, and valid mining claims, are excluded from the operation of these laws.

In any Territory in which a land office may not have been established the declaratory statements provided for in the foregoing acts may be filed with the surveyor general of the proper district.

SPECIAL AND GENERAL GRANTS FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR LAND GRANT.

By the act of March 3, 1865, granting lands to Michigan, "to aid in building a harbor and ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the waters of Portage lake," authority was vested in that State to appoint an authorized agent for the selection of the lands nearest the location of the canal. The service has been performed and the preliminary lists filed covering the grant of 200,000 acres.

In addition to the grant by said act of 1865, Congress, on the 3d of July, 1866, made an additional concession of 200,000 acres, to be selected in the upper peninsula. Under the provisions of the statute, the State has selected and filed lists of selections embracing 150,000 acres, leaving a claim of 50,000 acres yet to be satisfied. The examination of these returns has been completed, and certified transcripts furnished the

State authorities, covering 279,808 acres.

Grant in aid of the "Des Moines river improvement," selections "in place," and "indemnity," have been made in certain lateral limits, extending from the southeastern part of the State in a northwesterly direction to the northern boundary of Iowa. These selections, made pursuant to the act of 8th August, 1846, vol. 9, p. 77, the joint resolution of 2d March, 1861, vol. 12, p. 251, and the enabling act of 2d July, 1862, vol. 12, p. 543, embrace an aggregate as returned to this office of 833,079.70 acres, for which title has been fully vested in the State of Iowa, by duly certified transcripts.

The grant made to the State of Wisconsin by acts of 8th August, 1846, vol. 9, p. 83, and 3d August, 1854, vol. 10, p. 345, for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in Wisconsin, has been finally adjusted

and title duly vested in the State for 684,264 acres.

In regard to the extreme northern portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan, Congress by act of July 3, 1866, vol. 14. p. 80, made a concession, embracing 100,000 acres, in aid of the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with Lac La Belle, which has been finally adjusted and patent issued to the State.

By the act of April 10, 1866, vol. 14, p. 30, a similar grant was made

to Wisconsin, of 200,000 acres, to aid in the construction of a breakwater and ship canal at the head of Sturgeon bay to connect the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan. The grant has been finally adjusted and title vested in the State.

In the adjustment of the claim of Nebraska to 500,000 acres for internal improvements, under act of September, 1841, as extended to that State by act approved February 9, 1867, vol. 14, p. 391, admitting the State into the Union, the point was considered as to whether Nebraska should be charged with the lands granted by the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections of the enabling act of 19th April, 1864, vol. 13, p. 47. The Secretary ruled that the lands mentioned in the act of 1864 were granted for purposes totally distinct from those contemplated by the general improvement grant of 1841, and the only lands contemplated by said act of 1864 are those the right to which had passed to the Territory, and were made subject to its disposal for the purposes declared by Congress. The Secretary, therefore, decided that the lands granted by the aforesaid sections of the act of 1864 should not be deducted from the 500,000 acres granted by the general improvement law of 1841, and accordingly under that ruling the grant will be duly adjusted.

Pursuant to the grant aforesaid, the State has made and filed selections in part, embracing 260,169 acres, which are in progress of examination with a view of vesting the title to all the tracts in those selections

found free from conflict.

LAND GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATION.

The organic instinct of American society from its inception realized, as a necessity to its preservation, the establishment and maintenance of free schools, whose perpetuation, in turn, rested upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. Prior to the Revolution this appreciation of intellectual and moral discipline existed in various degrees of strength and untelligence in the different colonies, yet manifested itself in all, in the establishment of churches, colleges, and schools, on a scale extremely liberal compared with their material resources.

Our advance to the position of an independent republic gave to this sentiment a national development, which in legislation found prompt expression. The Continental Congress engrafted upon our mfant land system, by the ordinance of March 20, 1785, a land endowment of the common-school system by reserving to that end a central tract, section 16, in every township, and stipulating in the organization of each new State and Territory in the public domain for that reservation, "in place," or where covered by prior valid rights, providing indemnity of equal quantity from other public lands. In the case of Oregon the policy was inaugurated of duplicating the quantity for the support of schools, section 36 as well as 16 in each township being granted "in place," and where taken by prior adverse rights, giving selections elsewhere.

In addition to this concession to the support of schools, at least two townships, or 72 sections, have been granted in each new State for the support of universities or colleges, besides special grants to isolated enterprises. By act of July 2, 1862, with its supplements, Congress donated to every State, for each senator and representative to whom it was entitled under the apportionment of 1860, 30,000 acres for the endowment of colleges for the cultivation of agricultural and mechanical science and art. The agency of this splendid donation in developing our resources can scarcely be conceived.

The report of the eighth census shows the interest of our people in this relation. Prior to the year 1775-10 colleges and professional schools including the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

had been established, all of which were in existence in 1859. The New England school system was begun in several of the New England colonies, and in Pennsylvania, long prior to the Revolution of 1776. the colleges and professional schools numbered 21, including those already mentioned; also the medical department of Harvard University, Cambridge, and one theological institution. In 1860 the whole number of educational establishments was 113,006, having 148,742 teachers, giving instruction to 5,417,880 persons, the annual income having amounted to **\$**33,990,482.

Of the foregoing 445 were collegiate, with 54,969 students. The academies and other schools, except public schools, numbered 6,636, in which were instructed 455,559 pupils. The number of public schools was 106,915; of pupils 4,917,552. The aggregate of libraries returned in 1860 was 27,730, containing 13,316,379 volumes.

Since these statistics were returned the expansion of the educational system has been coextensive with our rapidly increasing population and the demands of a high civilization, the general course of instruction including the usual elements, advancing to algebra, geometry, trigo-nometry, land surveying, the higher departments of mathematics, and

classical studies, both ancient and modern.

It has been observed that emigration from the settled to the unsettled parts scatters "rapidly through the fertile wilderness of the west the seeds of an intense existence, full to excess of physical energy and intelligence, developing with magical swiftness into a vast population, with an enormous capacity of material progress." This is illustrated in the results in the city of Milwaukee, incorporated only 22 years ago, the commercial capital of Wisconsin, which was admitted in 1848 into the Union as a State. That city contains a population of 90,000, and by its school returns on 31st August, 1868, shows that 23,660 children were entitled to the benefits of public schools, more than two-thirds of that number being in actual attendance in public and private educational institutes in that beautiful and rapidly-growing western city.

An able English writer, in adverting to the right of suffrage in connection with our educational institutions, inquires, how then do the Americans "deal with this mighty power? Have they any check upon Do they believe the natural intelligence, the wise self-interest of their citizens a sufficient guarantee for its proper exercise? By no means. They are, on the contrary, convinced that the intelligence of every class cultivated to its highest attainable point, the information of every class extended to its utmost practical reach, the mental discipline of every class, through skilful process of intellectual instructions, secured in the highest possible degree, are indispensable to the safety and beneficent working of the universal power. Hence, the universal and immense exertions for the establishment of public schools, visible in every part of the Union."

The Congress of the United States, from our earliest history, have shown the judgment of our statesmen in this respect; the results indicating provision in the cause of education to embrace every township of six miles square and half township.

The convession will give for common schools..... 67, 983, 922 acres. And that the grants for colleges and universities are 1,082,880 acres. For agricultural and mechanical colleges..... *10, 260, 000 acres. Making a total of..... 79, 326, 802 acres. A greater area than the aggregate surface of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. The number of pupils now entitled to all the advantages of a thorough education in the United States may be set down at 10,000,000. These statistics mark educational progress sincident with our increase

These statistics mark educational progress desircident with our increase of population and development of material resources. Nothing is found in the old world comparable to this diffusion of popular intelligence. It has developed in our people those marked characteristics of self-religing energy and practical intelligence which have enabled them to direct so admirably their matchless free institutions. We may admit that in our past national infancy the older educational establishments of Europe have been enabled to beast more copious contemporary literature, and a greater number of authors in science and art, for the best mind of our people has been absorbed by the pressing practical problems of growing civilization. Yet, in coming ages we may anticipate, from the broader diffusion of educational facilities, that a greater number of minds will be quickened into activity, and that the Augustan age of America will rival in learning and mental activity the proudest eras of history.

BOUNTY LAND GRANTS.

The Congress of the United States early provided for land bounties for the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy for services in the Revolution, according to the promises of State legislation, and by act of June 1, 1796, provision was made of bounties for services in the continental line. The act of May 6, 1812, granted bounties for services in the war of 1812 with Great Britain; the act of February 11, 1847, for services in the war with Mexico; the act of September 28, 1850, for services in the Indian wars since 1790, and to volunteers and State militia in the war of 1812. The act of March 22, 1852, extended the provisions of the act of 1850, and the act of 3d March, 1855, extended and equalized grants by former acts. In pursuance of these provisions lands have been granted as bounties to the aggregate amount, including Virginia military scrip, of 71,852,595 acres.

Of the warrants issued under the acts of 1812, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, there are still outstanding 35,487, to satisfy which 4,190,860 acres of public land will be required, besides satisfying warrants which conflicted with prior rights, and are consequently to be lifted and other

lands granted in satisfaction of the same.

In the issue of land warrants to soldiers, and permitting them or their assigns to select the locations for themselves, instead of requiring the intervention of the officers of the government to make the location in specified military districts, it was supposed that more of the country's defenders would seek homes for themselves and families in the growing regions of the great west. With this view, Congress exempted the warrants from seizure and sale for debt, and the land obtained thereby from such liability, where contracted by the soldier prior to the issue of the patent; but notwithstanding these provisions, it is believed that not more than 1 in 500 of the recipients of the government bounty have located their warrants—the greater part of such warrants having been sold and assigned, the soldier having received in cash probably an average of 75 per cent. of the minimum price of the land.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, there were located with bounty land warrants 512,533.42 acres. At this rate, the outstanding warrants will soon be satisfied, yet considerable numbers are still being issued by the Pension Office, some 880 having been delivered within the

'ast fiscal year, calling for 130,800 acres.

RESERVATIONS FOR MILITARY USES—REDUCTION OF FORT RILEY MILITARY RESERVE IN KANSAS.

In the joint resolution of Congress approved March 2, 1867, "For the reduction of the military reservation of Fort Riley, and to grant land for bridge purposes to the State of Kansas," it is stipulated "that the southwestern boundary of the military reservation of Fort Riley, in the State of Kansas," shall thereafter be the channel of the Republican river, from its mouth to the point where the river intersects the present western line of the reservation, and the land released from said reservation, and lying between the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers, is granted to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a bridge over the Republican river on the public highway leading through the present reservation; yet upon the express condition that this grant should be accepted by the State of Kansas with a guarantee by an act of the legislature that the bridge shall be kept up and maintained in good condition, and be free to the use of the government of the United States for all transit purposes without tolls or charges. It is further stipulated that on such acceptance and guarantee being filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the certificate of the governor of Kansas that a good and permanent bridge has been constructed over the Republican river, a patent should issue for the land granted to the State of Kansas, or to such company as might be authorized by act of the legislature to construct the bridge.

The Secretary of the Interior having communicated to this office the data contemplated by the resolution aforesaid, a survey of the premises was ordered, and upon the receipt of the official returns of the same a patent, bearing date June 13, 1868, pursuant to said resolution, was issued for the tract therein mentioned, the same having been found to contain 3,922.06 acres, the patent containing the proper conditions, stipulating as to the right of the United States to the free use forever for all

transit purposes without tolls or charges.

In the case of Grisar rs. McDowell, 6 Wallace Reports, page 381, the Supreme Court of the United States declares the fact "that from an early period in the history of the government it has been the practice of the President to order, from time, to time, as the exigencies of the public service required, parcels of land belonging to the United States to

be reserved from sale and set apart for public uses."

The authority of the President in this respect is recognized in numerous acts of Congress. Thus, in the pre-emption act of May 29, 1830, it is provided that the right of pre-emption contemplated by the act shall not "extend to any land which is reserved from sale by act of Cougress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatever."* Again, in the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841, "Lands included in any reservation by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines or for other purposes," are exempted from entry under the act.† So, by the act of March 3, 1853, providing for the survey of the public lands in California, and extending the pre-emption system to them, it is declared "that all public land in that State shall be subject to pre-emption, and offered at public sale," with certain specific exceptions, and among others of lands appropriated "under the authority of this act, or reserved by competent authority."

"competent authority" is meant "the authority of the President, and

officers acting under his directions."

During the year ending 30th September, 1868, the President ordered that the following military reservations shall be established, and instructions have been despatched accordingly by the Commissioner to the proper district officers, viz:

In Washington Territory.—Waaddah island, and certain lands on the east and west side of Neeah harbor, straits of Juan de Fuca; also at the southern end of Vashon's island and on the north side of Gig harbor,

at the narrows of Puget sound.

In Montana.—Fort Ellis, situated between the upper waters of the

Yellowstone and Gallatin rivers.

In Dakota.—Fort Buford, at the confluence of the Yellowstone with the Missouri river. This reserve extends 15 miles within the northeastern portion of the Territory of Montana. Also, Forts Stevenson and Wadsworth, the former situated on the Missouri river below Fort Berthold, and the latter on the Couteau des Prairies, equidistant between Lake Traverse and Dakota river.

In Kansas.—Forts Larned, Zarah, and Dodge, all of them situated on the Arkansas river; also, Forts Hays and Wallace, the former about 45 miles north of Fort Zarah, and the latter on the overland route about 25 miles east of the western boundary of the State.

In California.—" The Sisters," "The Brothers," and the "Main islands,"

in the bay of San Pablo.

Under existing legislation no authority is given for the disposal of abandoned or useless military sites, except in the State of Florida, the 6th section of the act of Congress approved 12th June, 1858, Statutes at Large, vol. 11, page 336, having repealed, with the exception indicated,

all pre-existing enactments in that respect.

In the judgment of the Commissioner power should be delegated to the Executive to sell all such useless or abandoned sites to the best advantage, requiring that where improvements exist they shall be appraised and where available for urban purposes that authority be given to have the premises surveyed into lots of such proportions as will subserve the interests of the public, and be likely to be most profitable to the United States treasury.

MEASURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT ASTRONOMICALLY OF THE EAST-ERN BOUNDARY OF NEVADA, AND OF THE COMMON BOUNDARIES BE-TWEEN COLORADO, NEBRASKA, AND WYOMING.

Eastern boundary of Nevada.

In the act of July 20, 1868, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1869, and for other purposes, provision is made at the rate of not exceeding \$25 per mile for the survey of the eastern boundary of the State of Nevada, estimated to be in length 425 miles.

In virtue of the authority vested in this office by the aforesaid actinstructions have been despatched to the United States surveyor graeral of Nevada to enter into contract with a practical astronomer and surveyor to determine by astronomical observations the 37° of longitude west from Washington, between the middle of the river Colorado of the West and the 42° north latitude, that degree of longitude forming the

^{*} Wolcott vs. Des Moines Co., 5 Wallace, 688.

eastern boundary of the State of Nevada, or a common boundary to Nevada and the Territories of Arizona and Utah, as defined by the act of Congress approved May 5, 1866, United States Statutes, volume 14, page 43.

As this is an important geographical line, it is required that the contractor shall determine the same by a series of astronomical observations, to be reduced and subjected to rigorous discussion, and the final results deduced in accordance with well-established mathematical formulæ, a complete record of the astronomical, magnetic and other observations. and various reductions and final results, to be forwarded to the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada, there to be per-

manently preserved for future reference.

The initial point at the intersection of the 37° of longitude west from Washington with the middle of the river Colorado of the West is required to be established astronomically on the north bank of that river, on the line at a measured distance from the middle of the river. A shaft of stone will there be erected conforming to the cardinal points, to bear the following inscription, to wit: Upon the east face "Arizona;" on that facing south, the year of survey; on the side facing west, "Nevada;" and on that facing north, "37° L. W." The monument is required to be not less than six feet in length by twelve inches in diameter, four feet of which will project above the surface of the earth, two feet to be imbedded in the ground, and one foot at the top to be squared. Around the shaft will be constructed a circular mound five feet in diameter, composed of stone boulders, tapering up to the height of two feet, and at the distance of two feet, pits one foot in depth will be dug opposite the sides of the monument.

If there be any permanent natural objects which can be made available in perpetuating the monument, the bearings and distances of such objects from the shaft are to be carefully ascertained and described in the notes as "witnesses," whilst full and accurate description of the

monument will be made a matter of record.

After the initial point shall have been established, a course due north will be taken, establishing mile posts in mounds and properly marking them, to the intersection of the 37° north latitude with the 37° longitude west from Washington, which point of intersection will be the northwest corner of Arizona and the southwest corner of Utah; from thence to the intersection of the 42° north latitude with the degree of longitude just described at the northwest corner of Utah and northeast corner of Nevada, mile posts to be established as in the first instance. At these points of intersection triangular-shaped stone monuments will be erected, bearing suitable inscriptions, and surrounded by pits and mounds similar to those constructed at the monument erected in commemoration of the initial point.

Around each mile post on the boundary line there is required to be constructed an earthen or stone mound four feet high, of conical shape, with pit two feet square and eighteen inches deep on the north and south

sides of the mound, six feet from its base.

Prior to constructing the mound, an excavation will be made in the centre of the mound, and at the bottom there will be placed a marked stone, with quantity of charcoal, or a charred block. In the field-notes it will be stated which of these is used. Above the marked stone will be planted a post eight feet in length, six inches square, bevelled at the top, three feet planted in the ground, leaving twelve inches to project above the top of the mound, upon which will be durably inscribed, on the side facing north, "37° L. W.;" on the east side "Arizona" or "Utah," as

the case may be; on the south side the number of miles from the initial point in the middle of the river, and west side "Nevada." Every mile post on aforesaid boundary line will be witnessed by as many natural objects or trees, and the bearings and distances carefully stated in the field-notes. If no permanent objects can be found in view, that fact will be noted.

It is also directed that the contractor shall avail himself of other natural objects, such as peaks of mountains, or bold, prominent land-

marks standing on the line.

In order to make the boundary perceptible to the people of Nevada, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona, defining their respective jurisdictions, it is ordered, where monuments cannot be erected in their proper mile points, that they shall be established near travelled roads, rivers, and moun-

tain passes.

It is further required that sketches shall be made of the topography of the country immediately along the boundary line, indicating remarkable ranges of mountains and lofty peaks, by which the vicinity of the boundary and the monuments perpetuating the same can be identified. The map of the boundary will exhibit the astronomical and mile monuments erected thereupon, together with other topographical data, and when returns are made to the United States surveyor general of Nevada, the same will be accompanied by report, exhibiting the character of the observations, results, and their application to the determination and marking of the eastern boundary of Nevada.

Nebraska, Colorado, and Nebraska and Wyoming boundaries.

In the aforesaid appropriation act making provision for the establishment of the eastern boundary of Nevada, authority is given and provision made for surveying the boundary line between the State of Nevada and the Territory of Utah, and of the western boundary of the State of Nebraska, embraced between the forty-first and forty-third degrees of latitude, estimated in length 320 miles, at not exceeding \$15 per mile.

Under date 3d September last, the United States surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa was authorized to determine the aforesaid boundary lines astronomically, to survey and mark them in the field in accordance with the boundaries described in the act for the admission of Nebraska into the Union, approved April 19, 1864, United States Statutes, vol. 13, page 47. The southern boundary of Nebraska was astronomically determined in the year 1854, by Captain Thomas J. Lee, of the topographical engineers, as the base line governing the surveys of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska. The aforesaid line having been run and marked on the 40° north latitude up to the Rocky mountains, it is not deemed necessary to determine this parallel further than the point of intersection of the base line with the 25° of longitude west from Washington.

The following points of intersection of latitude and longitude, together with the 25° of longitude west from Washington, are to be astronomically

determined:

1st. The 41° north latitude with the 25° longitude west from Washington: 2d. The 41° north latitude with the 27° of longitude west from Wash-

ington; and

3d. The 43° north latitude with 27° longitude west from Washington. The United States surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa has been ordered to enter into contract with a thoroughly competent astronomer and surveyor, for the determination of these points as well as the intermediate lines, and the principles and requirements as to the survey of the eastern boundary of Nevada are made applicable to the survey of these undaries.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEBRASKA.

The United States geologist appointed to conduct the geological explorations in Nebraska, under the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, has completed his service, which was restricted to one year from the date of appointment, and the final results were submitted to this office under date of July 23, 1868.

The State of Nebraska being strictly an agricultural and grazing region, with healthful climate, and soil of remarkable fertility, is capable of supporting a dense population. It possesses a highly advantageous geographical position, traversed by national thoroughfares, uniting by rail the Atlantic and Pacific, bordered on the east by the great natural highway, the Missouri, thus possessing direct lines of communication with the various commercial ports of the world; but like the neighboring States and territories retarded in the development of its other vast resources by insufficiency of timber for fuel and other economical purposes. The attention of the geologist was directed to the practibility of restoring forests to treeless plains by culture; also to the best means of securing from the natural resources of the country a substitute for timber as an article of fuel and for building material.

The inquiries of the geologist were chiefly upon points of which the

following is an outline.

A careful and earnest search has been made to discover the existence of a workable bed of good coal within the limits of the State. At a point in the valley of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, from 75 to 100 miles east of the western limit of that State, and in some of the deep valleys further west, the lower coal measure rocks make their appearance, consisting mainly of sandstones, shales, coal, and some impure limestones, the maximum thickness of the whole estimated at from 200 to 300 feet, which it is supposed include all the workable beds of coal in Iowa, and which at these points are found in strata varying in thickness from one to seven feet.

These rocks in their westward extension have a slight but gradual inclination to the south or southwest, until after the limits of Nebraska are reached, where the inclination is changed to the north or northwest. It is thought probable that at Nebraska City, on the Missouri river, this lower coal-producing series might again be penetrated by boring from 600 to 800 feet below the bed of the river. The geologist recommends, as borings have already been made to the depth of 400 feet in that locality without penetrating substantial strata of coal, that all work on shafts be discontinued until the question has been set at rest by artesian borings. The discovery of such strata being of grave importance to the material prosperity not only of Nebraska but of the surrounding States and Territories, the geologist suggests that borings be made at or near Omaha and in the valley of the great Nemaha, and that they be carried to the depth of 1,000 or 1,500 feet, so that in case good strata should not be sooner penetrated, the vexed question would be settled in regard to the existence of a supply within accessible depth in eastern Nebraska.

The prevailing rocks of Nebraska are of the upper coal measures, and, so far as there are any means of determining, contain only thin seams of coal, varying, as shown by the natural exposures, shafts sunk, and drifts, from 1 to 22 inches in thickness; the thickest of these seams being an out-cropping near Aspinwall, in Nemaha county, in the southeastern part of the State. The number and extent of these exposures, as well as the value of the coal as fuel, were shown in the preliminary geological reports which were submitted with the previous annual report of this

office. Subsequent investigations only confirmed the opinions therein expressed by the geologist, that only thin beds would ever be found in the upper coal measures in the State of Nebraska.

These results, setting at rest as they do the prevalent idea that vast beds existed at moderate distances beneath the surface as a continuation of the Iowa coal-fields, has turned the attention of settlers with redoubled vigor to the feasible mode repeatedly recommended by this office of ob-

taining timber and fuel by forest tree culture.

The benefit to be derived from restoration of forests to the treeless plains of the west is not solely confined to the production of fuel and lumber for economical purposes, for it is well known to science that tree culture has the effect not only to change the character of the climate, rendering the winters less severe and the distribution of rain more equal throughout the year, but the soil itself, as well as the whole face of the country, may be materially improved, and that, too, in a single generation.

Peat, as an article of fuel, is regarded as ranking next in importance to coal, and as one of the most reliable sources of fuel in Nebraska.

Although the area covered by bogs in that region is by no means great, the dryness of the climate being unfavorable to the existence of vast deposits of this article of fuel, and although swamps, such as occur in many parts of Europe and on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in this country, are unknown to that region, still there is scarcely a county in the State in which peat bogs may not be found to a greater or less extent, and these will yet become the source of profit inestimable in value. There are several different varieties of peat found in the various parts of the globe, the value of which, as an article of fuel, depends upon the amount of carbon it contains.

The geological formation of the country seems to determine the character of the vegetation from which peat is formed, while the climate and atmosphere have much to do in determining the quantity found in a given locality. Peat in calcareous districts is generally composed of coarse grasses and sedges, while that in silicious districts is likely to be formed from mosses. The different varieties may, by an experienced eve. readily be detected by the color, some kinds being red, while others are gray or black; sometimes they are almost destitute of fibre or any trace of vegetation; again, they do not appear to be in a far advanced stage of decomposition. Some kinds are so pure that in burning only a small per cent. of ashes remains, others contain much soil, iron, lime, and other mineral substances. The surface rocks of Nebraska being mostly calcareous, the peat found there is chiefly composed of flags, rushes, and the common sedges and grasses, which add a vast amount of vegetable matter to the bogs, while the peat remains a part or all of the year under water. Experiments have revealed the fact that peat as an article of fuel is well adapted for all domestic purposes, and may be used in a furnace, stove, or grate, and gives a more intense heat than almost any other kind of fuel. For the purpose of generating steam its use has been successful, both on steamboats and locomotives. In the latter, one ton of peat has performed the work of two tons of coal, while in the case of steamboats the results were still more satisfactory, peat last more than double as long as the same amount of coal. can be generated in much shorter time with this material coal or wood, and as it is free from sulphur, it has refavor both in this country and in Europe in the man other metals.

In regard to building materials the results show

sive deposits of lime and sand stone of a character in many instances admirably adapted to building purposes; of materials for making brick and tiles in almost inexhaustible quantities. The existence is ascertained of potters' clay of superior quality and of sufficient quantity to be regarded as of importance; and further, the general excellence has been discovered of well water and the facility of obtaining it at reasonable depths, as well as the presence of sand of immense extent, thus presenting facilities for the manufacture of "patent concrete," which has lately grown into high favor as building material on account of its durability and cheapness.

The geologist has dwelt upon the value of walls built of stiff clay and gravel moulded and closely pressed together, the materials for which, in unlimited extent, are found in almost every section of the State. Walls constructed of these substances are highly appreciated, especially in those parts of the west where lumber and other building materials are Such walls may be rapidly constructed, and are remarbable for healthfulness, cheapness, durability, and beauty. The gravelly clays not available for brick-making are the most valuable for this kind of improvement. A considerable portion of the report of results of the exploration is devoted to the local geology of the settled portion of Nebraska south of Platte river.

The wants of settlers and the means of meeting the same in the readiest and most economical manner are fully considered. The report will furnish valuable information not only to science and the people of Nebraska, but to those of the whole country and to Europeans anxiously looking for authoritative publications in regard to the resources of the West, pre-

paratory to immigration.

After an examination of the settled portion of Nebraska, the geologist extended his explorations to the westward beyond the limits of the State, crossing the first range of mountains on the line of the Union Pacific railroad into the Laramie plains, and in the vicinity of Fort Sanders, in order to examine the quantity as well as the quality of the vast deposits of lignite in that region, returning in a southeasterly direction into Colorado, and thence north along the eastern base of the mountains to Cheyenne City, in the Territory of Wyoming. After leaving Cheyenne and proceeding westward the first exposure observed was eight miles west of Corpus creek, where it seemed to have been brought to the sur-

face by the upheaval of the mountains.

The lignite beds are reported as varying from a few inches to ten feet in thickness, and in appearance to resemble the best quality of Pennsylvania coal. In some places a seam several inches in thickness occurs similar to cannel coal, as if the vegetable matter of which it was formed was originally in a pulpy state. These lignite formations, in their westward expansion, are reported more extensive, and the number of beds exposed more numerous, and are believed to extend all the way to Great Salt lake, in Utah, and to reach over a district at least 40 miles in width and 200 in length, north and south, through which passes the Union Pacific railroad. This lignite burns readily with some draught, even when taken from an out-cropping where it had been more or less exposed and subjected to atmospheric influences. It has a bright smoking flame, producing adequate heat, and emitting odor between bituminous coal and imperfectlyburning wood. Some of the fragments emit slight sulphurous odor, occasioned by the minute scales and spangles of iron pyrites scattered through the lumps, but, as compared with most bituminous coals, this mineral fuel is remarkably free from sulphur and other foreign substances. All these beds of lignite repose on well-defined cretaceous rocks, and

some plants were obtained by the geologist in a bed under the first strata, which were apparently identical with species occurring in the valley of the Missouri river. The best evidence attainable tends to show these lignite beds to be of the lower Tertiary age, the strata appearing to have been subjected to moderate but long-continued heat, the evidence of which disappears in going westward from the main range of mountains. The value of the lignite, and especially the lower strata, is

increased by the heat to which it has been subjected.

The results of these observations tend to show this locality to be the eastern limit of a remarkable coal basin, which will yet have most important influence on the early development of all that vast range of country between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevadas. This region being so scantily supplied with timber, both for fuel and building purposes, the importance of the existence of vast deposits of mineral fuel cannot be overestimated. These facts inspire confidence in the future importance and productiveness of that immense range of country lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, leading to its early settlement through the development of resources not hitherto understood.

In the light of these facts, the desert is transformed into an inviting abode, and the vast treeless plains give place to expansive groves, prosper-

ous farms, and happy homes.

The report in extense, it is believed, will prove a valuable acquisition to science, and of material advantage to our people of the region extending from the Mississippi to the Sierras and Cascades.

CONTINUATION OF GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIL.

By the sixth section of the appropriation act of Congress approved July 20, 1868, authority is given to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the extension of geological explorations as begun in

Nebraska, and to this end the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated.

Immediately after the passage of the act, the service was placed in charge of Professor F. V. Hayden, as geologist, and on the 28th of that month instructions were communicated informing him that his explorations would commence where his Nebraska labors, under instructions of April 29, 1867, had terminated; that his geological researches would be extended westward of Cheyenne City, through Laramie plains, as far as Green river, in the direction of Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, and that his reconnoissance should be directed along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, in Colorado. He was directed to examine along that slope southward to the Arkansas river, and, if time allowed, to visit the public land parks, viz: North, Middle, and South parks of Colorado.

The collections of specimens illustrating geology, mineralogy, and paleontology, the geologist was required from time to time to forward directly to this office, so that the same, as the property of the United States, might be deposited in departmental chambers assigned for their

preservation, study, and investigation.

He was further directed to send on every few weeks preliminary reports of the progress of his explorations, in order that this office might availitself of the information in regard to the natural resources of the country designed to be reconnoitred, and consolidate and arrange the same for

submission to Congress.

In the preliminary reports despatched by the geologist from the field of his labors, the first of which was received at this office on the 14th September last, it is shown that he has not attempted to furnish a detailed account of his operations, but merely a general outline of the work dose, with some of the leading results.

The time intervening between the organization of the corps and the submission of his report was too short to permit him to accomplish any great amount of field-work, and prepare a report accompanied by the necessary maps, diagrams, and sections.

His examinations were resumed at Cheyenne City, along the line of the

Union Pacific railroad.

The geologist ascertained that the country for 150 to 200 miles west of Omaha is very fertile, and, in an agricultural point of view, can scarcely be surpassed; beyond that point, however, there is an absence of wood and water, but as a grazing country it will eventually prove very

Geologically, the underlying rocks of that section belong to the upper coal-measure formation; overlapping the upper coal-measures, sandstones of the cretaceous period are discovered at about 20 miles north and 10 miles west of Oniaha.

At the mouth of the Elkhorn river the rusty sandstone of the Dakota

group occupies the whole country.

About 200 miles west of the Missouri, along the Platteriver, the light clays and marls of the Tertiary period commence, being kept by superficial deposit of fine brown grit, probably of post-pliocene age, as it is filled with recent fresh-water and land shells, such as helix, planorbis, pupa, and phiza. These tertiary beds extend to the margin of the Laramie range.

At Sidney Station on the railroad, and at the west of it, there are some thick beds of light brown calcareous grit, adapted to building purposes.

Along the base of Laramie range, 16 miles west of Cheyenne City, there occur beds of white limestone, of the carboniferous age, which is burnt into lime of the finest quality.

The mountains contain an inexhaustible supply of building-stone. Signites predominate, of which a compact fine-grained variety is found

along the line of the railroad, near the summit of the first range.

About 30 miles north of Cheyenne City a vast deposit of magnetic iron ore, of the best quality, is found. Large erratic masses (boulders) of this ore lie scattered over the adjacent hills and valleys, and may be traced to the neighboring mountains, where the ore is interstratified with metamorphic rocks, literally forming mountains of this ore.

This locality is favored by nature for erecting iron furnaces for smelting the ore, the same lying upon the surface in large masses and quantities, and coal for fuel, limestone for flux, and building material for

erecting furnaces, are in the immediate vicinity.

The coal found in this locality being lignite or brown coal of the tertiary period, will answer well for smelting purposes and for generating steam.

The analysis made by Dr. Torry, of New York, shows it to consist of—	
Carbon	59. 20
Water	12.00
Volatile matter	
Ash	2.80
Total	100.00

In physical appearance this coal resembles anthracite; but the specific gravity is lighter, and it is liable to crumble in the atmosphere if not protected. It proves, however, to be equal to true bituminous coal.

The next point examined was the valley of Chungwater river, north of Chevenne. It is ascertained that this region has been scooped out by

erosion, during the glacial period; evidence of formative power of water is shown here in the extensive terraces leading along the base of the mountains.

Sienitic rocks, formed in nucleus of this range, appear at this place, upon the flanks of which are seen, first, the red arenaceous beds, from 1,000 to 1,500 feet thick; also from 600 to 800 feet in thickness of variegated marks, without fossils. These beds have an inclination to the southwest in angles of 19, 11, and 4 degrees.

Cretaceous beds are here well represented, containing baculities ess-

tus and a species of inoceramus.

Upon the cretaceous beds rests the White River tertiary, at a very small angle, as if they had been disturbed by the latest upward move-

ments of the mountain ranges.

The next point examined was the valley of the Laramie river, beginning at Fort Sanders, and extending to where the river issues from the foot-hills of the mountains. It is nearly a level country, underlaid by cretaceous beds, through which was noticed the occurrence of thin layers of fibrous carbonate of lime, the fibres being vertical to the plane of stratification, filled abundantly with the little oyster, Ostroa congesta; a number of vertebræ of a saurian animal were also found. One of the spurs projecting from the main range exhibited a peculiarity of character at the east base.

Above the spur facing the Laramie plains, the upper cretaceous beds lean against the side, and no rocks of older dates are visible; on the west side, however, five miles distant, there can be distinctly observed the catire series from the carboniferous to the summit of No. 3 cretaceous.

It is of the first importance to determine the exact relation of the metamorphic rocks which flank the central nucleus of sienite in all this morphic tain range, to the other unchanged beds which reach down into the val-Are they conformable or not to each other! Did the metamorphic rocks lie in a more or less inclined position prior to the deposition of the silurian or carboniferous beds upon them? Up to this time it has been found difficult to determine these questions, in consequence of the discordant relation of the two series.

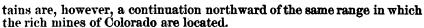
The sienite beds were pushed up in such a way that their east front is almost vertical, and the cretaceous beds at the foot, which were elevated at the same time, have fallen abruptly down, showing that they passed the vertical position 20 or 30 degrees.

On the west side of the range the slope is more gentle, and the carboniferous, triassic, jurassic, and cretaceous beds present distinctly their upturned edges to the scrutiny of the geologist.

No fossils have been found in any of the unchanged rocks below No. 3 cretaceous, and west of Fort Sanders, nor does the nature of these beds indicate that the physical conditions during their deposition were favorable to the existence of animal or vegetable life; certainly not for the preservation of organic remains.

The next point visited was the gold diggings located on the summit of the lofty mountains between 10,000 and 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, and near the line of the Union Pacific railroad. The gold is sought after in the gulches formed by the little streams flowing from the Medicine Bow mountains and emptying into the North Platte river.

The quartz seams supposed to be the source of the stray lumps of gold which had been picked up, being covered by a great thickening of superficial drift, eluded the search of the geologist. So far as he could observe the gold is confined to the lower glacial drift, and his conclusion is that gold would not be found here in paying quantities. These mount



In the more lofty ranges and in the lower mountains are large forests of pine timber, which will eventually become of great value to this country. Already large quantities of this pine in the form of railroad ties are floated down the various streams to the Union Pacific railroad, and should the future settlement of the country demand, a class of people like the lumbermen of Maine and Michigan will some day fill these mountain regions.

There are several species of pine and one of spruce or balsam fir, Abies Douglassi. It is a beautiful and symmetrical tree of 100 to 150 feet high and straight as an arrow. The ties made from this spruce are of

the best quality.

The observations of the geologist were next directed to the North Park, the geological character of which appears to be as yet undetermined; the route lay nearly southeast from Fort Sauders up the Big Laramie river towards its source in the mountains.

Comparatively few exposures of the basis rock were mot with, as they were covered by superficial drift; a few sections, however, along the river banks exhibited the same succession of strata observed in the valley of Little Laramie river.

As the foot-hills of the mountains were approached the transition beds appeared on the ridge, all rocks of more recent date having been swept

away by erosion.

Scattered over the valley appeared fragments of puddingstone and rusty-colored sandstone; beneath this was found an exposure of 400 feet of variegated arenaceous rock, probably jurassic. Higher up the sides of the mountain were revealed the red beds, about 1,500 feet in thickness, having been lifted up in a nearly horizontal position, presenting lofty escarpments of wonderfully picturesque appearance, revealing each layer in the order of succession, but cut into conical or pyramidal shapes. The harder layers, yielding less readily to atmospheric influences, project from the sides.

Approaching the higher ridges of the mountains, the sienitic nucleus was seen in place, but the unchanged rocks were not clearly made out in contact with them, so as to define their exact relation to each other. Lower down the geologist passed a series of alkaline lakes, consisting of shallow depressions, which receive the drainage of a small area without any outlet. The bottoms of these lakes in dry seasons are covered with white incrustations, rendering the water unfit for the use of cattle and destroying the life of such fish as escape into the same from the freshwater streams.

The course of the geologist along the Cherokee trail was about south-west from the Big Laramie river, over ridge after ridge for 25 miles, where the North Park was reached, passing through some highly interesting scenery. From the summits of the high ridges there was observed a series of lofty cones or pyramids, composed of metamorphic rocks of easy disintegration, giving roundness to the contour of the hills. The red sienite forms the nucleus of this conical elevation, flanked by strata of hornblende and gneiss, with intrusions of white quartz and greenstone.

The North Park is nearly quadrangular but somewhat oval in shape, extending 50 miles from east to west, and about 30 from north to south; it is surrounded by a high border, causing the included space to appear like a vast depression, which might once have formed the bed of a lake. The surface is undulating and well watered. Myriads of antelope were quietly feeding in this great pasture-ground, and although the

soil is rich, the season is too brief for successful cultivation of crops. Frost is formed nearly every night, and snow falls every month in the year.

The geology of this great basin is somewhat obscure, from the want of facts; the geologist found, however, the entire series of red and variegated beds, including a portion of the cretaceous strata, to be fully represented. They all incline from the flanks of the mountains and gradually assume the horizontal position toward the central portion of the perk.

The lower cretaceous beds to the southwest form very conspicuous ridges, and are composed of beautiful puddingstone, with small rounded pebbles connected together by silicious paste. On the north side are large areas covered with loose sand, which is blown about by the wind, resembling the sand hills on the Niobrara river. When closely examined, the sand is found to be composed for the most part of rounded particles of quartz and feldspar. Scarcity of vegetation gives a peculiarly

barren appearance to the whole tract.

In the progress of his explorations the geologist on leaving the North Park crossed the range and descended into the Laramie plains, observing the very symmetrical anticlinal of the ridge, with red sienite for its axis, and bearing on its sides unchanged beds of carboniferous, triassic, jurassic, cretaceous, and in some places the tertiary rocks. The plains of Laramie exhibit a broad, undulating and almost treeless surface of 60 miles from east to west, and 50 from north to south, underlaid by rocks of the cretaceous period, isolated patches of tertiary with small deposits of coal. A quantity of local drift was found on Cooper creek, on a hill 500 feet high, paved with boulders much worn. Still proceeding westward and reaching Rock creek, it was discovered that wherever the tertiary came to the surface it exhibited promising beds of coal, in one place showing from 10 to 12 feet thickness. The valleys of these two creeks were erosive, having on the west high walls of coarse sand-stone, in which were leaves of deciduous phanerogamous plants of supposed Tertiary age.

The next point examined by the geologist was the Elkhorn range and the valley of the Medicine Bow river, with its tributaries, the tertiary and the cretaceous being the prevailing rocks. Beds of coal were net with six feet thick, also beds of lignite. The rocks exhibited few traces of deciduous leaves and curious concretionary structure, the rounded masses becoming divided where exposed to atmospheric agencies. Large deposits of iron ore were seen near coal beds. The animals observed a this region were the sage rabbit, the little rock squirrel, and the cock of

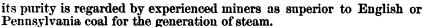
the plains.

The next station was Pass creek where large accumulations of cretaceous and tertiary rocks are exposed, the thickness of the beds reaching 5,000 feet. The broad plains lying west of the Elkhorn, with cheerles fields of artemisia and covering of boulders extend westward to Greez

river, a branch of the Colorado.

The course next taken by the geologist was northwest, to the vicinity of the Union Pacific railroad. The ridges showed rusty calcareous sand stone of upper cretaceous age, inclined at an angle of thirty to forty degrees. Few fossils could be seen, increasing, baculite, and ostrabeing most common. From this point to the Laramie river the same rocks and fossils, fields of artemisia, and alkaline lakes, prevail.

At Carbon station, 80 miles west of Laramie, numerous coal beds are worked, side tracks having been laid to facilitate the transportation we the railway. More than 1,000 tons have already been mined; it is of excellent quality and appears to be almost inexhaustible, and owing we



The beds of rock above and below the deposit contain leaves of popu-

lus, platanus, and tilia, well preserved.

At the crossing of the railroad and cut at the North Platte an examination of a ridge of upheaval was made, the exposures at the base showing fine gray sandstone, 80 feet thick, suitable for building. Next above a seam two feet thick of indurated slate clay with gypsum; also two feet of arenaceous clay; ten feet of compact gray sandstone; eight feet of arenaceous clay containing traces of vegetable fossils; then 50 feet of yellowish gray sandstone, showing similar fossils; then 150 feet of brown indurated clay, containing ferruginous concretions, and finally a layer of dark brown arenaceous mud rock.

At Rawling Springs a cutting was passed displaying the entire series of rocks from the sienite to the cretaceous. The sienite dips 70° to the southeast; the unaltered beds rest upon them nearly in horizontal position. The appearance here of the whole series suggests that Potsdam sandstone and rocks of the lower silurian period exist. The deposits are from 500 to 800 feet thick, exhibiting the usual evidences of tidal stratification. West of Rawling Springs cretaceous rocks again predominate, and at the distance of 10 miles a coal mine is in operation, having a seam 11 feet thick, and is probably a prolongation of the beds at Carbon Rock and Cooper Creek.

At the station called "Separation," the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in sinking a well, encountered at the depth of 83 feet a bed of coal which had been penetrated to the depth of three feet, leaving the impres-

sion that these coal deposits underlie the whole country.

From Overton to Bitter Creek the beds are of fresh-water origin, hori-

zontal in position.

Near Black Butte station there is a bed of yellow sandstone, in part concretionary, varying in thickness from 150 to 200 feet. In one of the layers was found an abundance of deciduous leaves and palm leaf, probably the Sabal Campbelli of the coal beds of the upper Missouri. Further on beds of marine tertiary appear, having abundant impressions of plants. On the surface very distinct ripple marks are found, with apparent tracks of animals of various species. From this point to Fort Sanders geology exhibits but few changes, and is for the most part of tertiary and cretaceous character.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL INTERESTS.

The proper development of the geological characteristics and mineral wealth of the country is a matter of the highest concern to our people.

It has been said of geology that "it excites a distinct interest in the external character of a country or district, independent of the beauties, ruggedness, sublimity of its aspect or of its geographical peculiarities;" that "it endeavors to trace a connection between its exterior features and interior structure, and in these, its simplest details, it bears upon agriculture and ultimately upon all the numerous arts in which mineral substances are concerned." Hence, that the farmer and architect should be geologists, as must be the mineralogist; that it is thronged with "records of strange and mighty changes and convulsions, or revolutions in climate and in the genera and species of the organic creation, carrying the mind back to a period infinitely remote, and showing that everything as we now find it has been gradually and successively developed, as it were, and that man himself has appeared but late upon this singular stage."

The legislative mind has shown its appreciation of the economic values of science, not only to individuals, but to local communities and to the whole country, in giving authority of law for setting on foot geological explorations elsewhere referred to in this report, with a view to the analyses of soils, the ascertainment of the peculiar adaptation of the same to the successful growth of different agricultural products, and in order that the hand of science might trace the beds and other deposits of coal, the great propulsive element by land and sea, and of ores of the useful and precious metals, extending professional researches to clays, marls, peats, and to the determination of the peculiar characteristics of rocks and limestone, and the value of the same as building materials.

In regard to mineral interests in the public domain, Congress has laid the foundation by a carefully prepared enactment of a system destined to be followed by the most important results to the miners and to the

nation.

In order to furnish some idea, although on a very limited scale, of these interests, chambers have been set apart in the General Land Office

for the formation of a national cabinet of natural history.

Accordingly, a series of alcoves, corresponding to all the States and Territories, have been prepared, and there has been placed in the same so as to be accessible to the public, a collection of geological and mineral specimens, with a view to the representation of each State and Territory by a full series, not only of the metallic minerals proper, but coals, peak, soils, building stones, marbles, porcelain clay, potter's clay, and organic or fossil remains.

The collections have been arranged on scientific and systematic bases, looking to the presentation of a synopsis of the principal geological subdivisions with the different periods and epochs upon a regular scale having at the base of each cabinet the azoic rocks, formed when animal life did not exist on our globe, the palæozoic, mesozoic and cenozoic following in natural order of succession and including all the geological subdivisions. By this arrangement there is first presented the Silving age, or age of mollusks, at the base of which in the Potsdam rocks are found the first vestiges of animal life, such as shells. Next above is the Devonian, or age of fishes, at the close of which period there seems we have been a general destruction of all its peculiar species of life.

Then we have the Carboniferous, or age of plants, when vegetation we in many places so abundant as to be deposited in vast beds, afterwark covered with sand and soft earth, thus to become by heat and pressure

changed into coal.

Next in order presented is the Reptilian age, divided into the Triassic Jurassic and Cretaceous. To this succeeds the Tertiary or Mammalian when animal life existed in many of its present forms and a new order of life was instituted, a large portion of which continues to the present time.

The utility of cabinets of this character has been acknowledged by enlightened nations, it being important to the development of the mineral resources of the country in a scientific and economical manner. The donations and additions are increasing to such an extent that the character appropriated to that purpose have been filled, and many of the most interesting specimens cannot be exhibited for want of space.

It is therefore suggested that authority of law be given for the construction of a suitable edifice, the chambers of which should severally represent the States and Territories in regard to their geological and mineral interests and other peculiarities, so that at the capital might be found in miniature, as it were, an illustration of the wealth of the difference of the support of the state of the difference of the support of the support

ent political divisions of the republic.

SURVEY OF ISLANDS IN MEANDERED LAKES AND RIVERS.

Numerous applications have been made for information in regard to the survey of islands in lakes or rivers in districts where the office of surveyor general has been discontinued. The mode of proceeding adopted in regard to this class of interests is this:

Islands over which the lines of the public surveys have not been extended may be surveyed at the expense of the party applying, under the provisions of the 10th section of the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, "to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public

lands of the United States. Statutes, vol. 12, p. 410.

Applications for the survey must be addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and be accompanied by the affidavits of at least two reliable and disinterested persons, showing 30 days' notice had been given the conterminous proprietors of the intention to apply for the survey of such islands, stating the estimated area, character, and situation of the island in the lake or river, with reference to the description of the section, township, and range on the main land, the same to be ilustrated by diagrams.

The width and depth of the channel on either side between the island and the main shore must be stated, and whether the configuration of either shore has materially changed since the original survey of the water front on the main land. The applicant is further required to designate some competent and reliable surveyor, and send to this office a statement of the amount for which the service will be performed.

If, upon examination of the data presented in support of the application, it should appear that the premises ought to be surveyed as an island not connected with the main land, the applicant will be advised of the amount necessary to be deposited with a public depositary to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of the proper appropriation to defray the expense not only of the field-work of the survey, but of the sum required to pay for clerk-hire in the examination of the returns and the necessary protraction of plats. Upon the requisite deposit being made the depositary is required to issue certificates of the fact in triplicate, one to be transmitted to the General Land Office, upon the receipt of which, all the other requirements having been complied with, the Commissioner will issue the requisite instructions to the surveyor to enable him to execute the field-work of the survey in accordance with the public land system. The fact of having borne the expense of survey, however, will give no priority of claim to purchase under existing laws, or affect the vested interest of any party should such exist, and in the absence of any such interest the premises will be liable to sale for cash to the highest bidder upon proper notice being given by the register and receiver, under special direction of the Commissioner, as contemplated by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved August 3, 1846, respecting fragmentary surveys of public lands and the disposal thereof.

THE PRINCIPLES AFFECTING THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY ON MEANDERED LAKES AND RIVERS, AND TO THE BEDS OF THE SAME, WHERE THE WATER HAS DISAPPEARED BY NATURAL OR OTHER CAUSES.

Questions relating to the title and ownership of islands in our large navigable rivers, of the river beds themselves, and of the beds of the shallow lakes found in many of the western States, are frequently brought before this office by contending parties; the premises claimed, on one side, as property belonging to the United States, subject to entry

or pre-emption under laws regulating the disposal of the public domain, and on the other as private property belonging to the owners of the opposite banks, upon the principle of the English common law, that the proprietor of the bank of a river not navigable holds to the central thread of the same. A river, at common law, is navigable where the tide flows and reflows, and not navigable beyond such point. As far as the influence of the tide extends, the rivers of England come within the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts, and their beds are public property; beyond the flow of the tide they are held to be not navigable in law, whether really so or not, the admiralty courts having no jurisdiction over them, and their beds are private property.

It may be observed here that even with the aid of steam, the navigability of English rivers above tide-water is comparatively inconsiderable in point of distance, not exceeding in any one instance, with the most elaborate improvements in the removal of obstructions and the

erection of locks and dams, over 250 miles.

Such cases coming before the officers of the Land department are usually contested with great perseverance and ability, arising probably from the fact that the decisions of the highest courts in the several

States upon the points involved have been conflicting.

The question as to how far the rule of the common law in this respect is applicable to our large streams appears never to have been satisfactorily decided by State or national tribunals. Some courts have applied the principle of ad medium filum aquæ to our largest rivers above tide-water, notwithstanding this maxim had its origin long anterior to the use of steam as a propelling power in England, where the rivers are comparatively small, and then only navigable where the tide ebbs and flows, and under a system of land administration entirely different from that prevailing in the United States; while other tribunals have regarded the principle as altogether inapplicable when applied to streams navigable by steamboats for thousands of miles, floating an inland commerce many times more extensive than our foreign trade, although not subject to tidal action, and where the method of alienation is restricted to lands previously surveyed, with the boundaries and areas carefully determined and carried into patent as the description of the premises sold, with express reference to the plat for greater certainty in identifying the tract conveyed; the sales being executed by public agents exercising special and limited powers according to statutory provisions. These conflicting judicial rulings furnish contesting parties in such cases with numerous arguments and authorities.

The principal rivers of England and Wales are the Severn, Mersey. Thames, Humber, Ouse, and Trent, having a united length of about 800 miles, but a navigable distance, even by steam, through means of extensive improvements, amounting in the aggregate only to a little more than 400 miles. The flux and reflux of the tide is observed in the Severn at the distance of 120 miles from its mouth, in the Thames at the distance of 72 miles, and in the Ouse and Trent at some distance above their junction; the united distance of tide-water in all the

above-named streams being about 300 miles.

At the period when the common law was crystallizing into a compact body of jurisprudence, steam vessels were unknown, and sailing vessels not being adapted to make headway against the descending current of a river, it is not probable that navigation in the rivers of England extended beyond the flowing and reflowing of the tide. Hence designating a river beyond the flow of the tide as not navigable was at that age strictly accurate in the country where common law had its origin. and the common law definition of a "navigable river" was reasonable and just.

Since navigable streams were useful to the public as great commercial highways, the policy of the law prohibited their beds from becoming private property, and consequently the beds of all rivers as far as the tide flowed and reflowed belonged to the Crown for the common benefit of all; and as they were not navigable in fact beyond the flow of the tide, they were of no more importance, commercially speaking, than the numerous smaller rivers over which the lines of our public surveys are uniformly extended, and the title to which passes to the patentees with the tracts of land through which they flow, and the beds of rivers not navigable, or in which the tide did not flow and reflow, were private property. The colonial settlers introduced the principles of the common law so far as applicable to the changed circumstances surrounding them, and finding the rivers of the Atlantic slope generally short, with rapid currents, similar to the rivers of England, being practically unnavigable for sailing vessels beyond the flow of the tide, they applied its definitions and its rules to the rivers of the New World. Consequently an American river not affected by the flux and reflux of the tide was regarded as not navigable. Since admiralty jurisdiction in England was confined to public navigable waters, embracing rivers as far as the tide ebbs and flows, the same limit was assigned to it by our earliest decisions. The courts of the United States, in construing the judiciary act of 1789, granting to the district courts admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under the laws of impost, navigation, or trade, of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which "are narigable from the sea by vessels of 10 or more tons burthen, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas." (Statutes at Large, vol. 1, page 76, sec. 9.) Here, although the act extends the jurisdiction in express terms to waters navigable from the sea, the Supreme Court of the United States restricted admiralty jurisdiction to tidewater in repeated decisions by adopting the common-law definition of navigability, and holding a river in which the tide did not ebb and flow as unnavigable in law, whether navigable in fact or not. Hence the Mississippi at the distance of several hundred miles from its mouth, and from that point upwards, and all its navigable tributaries, furnishing navigation for nearly 17,000 miles, were defined as streams not navigable; and to this construction of the act of 1739 the Supreme Court adhered for more than half a century in following a definition the offspring of a different age, and having reference to a class of rivers with none of the commercial characteristics of the magnificent arteries of trade which traverse the valley of the Mississippi.

In the early history of the government and in the old thirteen States this construction was not far from correct in point of fact, because at at that period the head of navigation on the rivers emptying into the Atlantic was generally the head of tide-water. It was only after the valley of the Mississippi had been settled, and particularly after steamboats came into general use on the western rivers, that the inconveniences of the common-law definition of a navigable river began to be seriously felt. After deciding several cases arising on the Mississippi and encountering embarrassments in determining how far up that stream the tide really extended, the court finally, in 1851, in the case of the propeller Genesee Chief et al. vs. Fitzhugh et al., 12 Howard, 443, abandoning the common-law definition of navigable water, and adopting that of the civil law, which recognizes all rivers as navigable which are really so, held that the admiralty jurisdiction granted to the district

courts in the United States under the Constitution extends t gable rivers and lakes of the United States, without regard and flow of the tides. The Chief Justice, in delivering the opin court and referring to the definition that limits navigability water, said: "If such be the construction, then a line drawn river Mississippi would limit the jurisdiction of the courts of although there were ports of entry above it, and the water as navigable and the commerce as rich and exposed to the same and incidents as the commerce below. The distinction would artificial and arbitrary, as well as unjust, and would make the tion of the United States subject one part of a public river to diction of a court of the United States, and deny it to ano

equally public and but a few yards distant.

"It is evident that a definition that would at this day lim rivers in this country to tide-water rivers is utterly inadmissil have thousands of miles of public navigable waters, including l rivers, in which there is no tide. And certainly there can be I for admiralty power over a public tide-water which does not as equal force to any other public water used for commercial purp foreign trade." (See Supreme Court decisions on this point: The the Thomas Jefferson, 10 Wheaton, 428; Peroux vs. Howard, 7 Pe Steamboat Orleans vs. Phoebus, 11 Peters, 175; Waring et al. 15 Howard, 441; New Jersey Steam Navigation Company vs. M. Bank, 6 Howard, 344; and the case above quoted, subsequently and affirmed in the case of the Hine vs. Trevor, 4 Wallace, 51 the question presents itself, regarding it as purely artificial, and unjust, to suffer a line across the Mississippi at the heat difficult and perhaps impossible accurately to locate, to limit diction of the admiralty, for the reason that there are ports above such line, the water as deep and the commerce as rich: whether the same reasons do not prove the absurdity of retain common-law distinction as to the bed of the river, holding the of it below such line as public property, on account of its char navigability, and that above the line as private property, possessed of the same commercial importance and similar respect to that below the line, except in the ebbing and flow scarcely distinguishable tide. Such application of common! ciples is believed to be at variance with its spirit, and would probably be sanctioned in an English court.

Chief Justice Tilghman, in deciding the case of Carson et I Binn., 477, in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, speaking of

quehanna, says:

If such a river had existed in England, no such law (declaring its bed to be prerty belonging to the owners of its banks) would ever have been applied waterams in which the tide does not ebb and flow are small.

Chancellor Walworth, of New York, in The Canal Commission The People, 5 Wend., 423, holds the following language:

It is, therefore, preposterous to contend that the limited doctrines of the commapplicable to the Mississippi, Ohio, Susquehanna, Niagara, and St. Lawrence. ble, Grand Island, in the Niagara, with 15,000 acres, would belong to the own shore

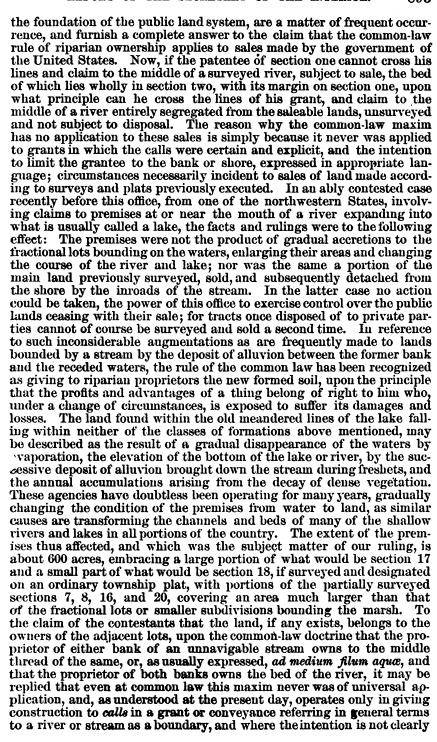
And in a quite recent case in New York the common-law rule: phatically rejected in one of the ablest decisions ever rendered on the tion. See The People vs. Canal Appraisers, 33 New York, (6 Times

The large rivers of the United States above tide water come therefore, to the navigable tide-water rivers of England, in every

only the immaterial incident of not being influenced by the tide, er from those not navigable in all other particulars. As to havs of entry, and being carrying places of foreign and domestic ithin the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts, they are like the er rivers of England, and there would seem to be the same or holding their beds to be public property, and certainly more why that question should be determined by the commercial charthe streams than by the wholly unimportant circumstance of ore or less remote from the sea. It would appear unreasonable the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, above tide, having an aggrerigable distance of more than 6,000 miles, upon the same footing clusive ownership as the upper portions of the Thames and the naturally not navigable at all at such points. Equally inapproprito subject conveyances by patent of lands bordering on these er large streams, the beds of which are meandered and unsuro the same rules of construction as to boundary that apply to ounding on the unnavigable rivers of England, and hold that a nce of a quarter section of land on the upper Mississippi carries intee to the centre of the river in the same manner as a grant on ks of the Thames, above tide-water, would carry the grantee to dle of that stream. Here all analogy seems wanting, and a commaxim, excellent and valuable in its place, is violently forced vice, never sanctioned by an English authority that has come ur notice. In the public land system of the United States many of land are sold traversed by a river over which the lines of lic surveys have been extended, the bed of which constitutes a the section conveyed, is paid for by the purchaser and covered In such a case the patentee is the exclusive owner of the he stream within the boundaries of his purchase, and according e authorities, American and English, he may sell the bed to one d the banks to another; he may sell the banks, reserving the pose of the banks to several purchasers, with one-half the bed or he may sell the whole of the river bed to the purchaser of ne banks. Being the exclusive proprietor, his right to deal with erty in such manner as he deems best is undoubted, and if he e precaution to express his intention in clear and explicit lauhere is nothing left for a court of justice to do but to enforce his ccording to such intentions. But suppose that in conveying the banks to several purchasers, bounding each by the river, withexpress reservation of the bed, he uses language somewhat as to his intention to carry each grantee to the middle of the or limit him to the banks. Here is a case for the exercise of the functions in giving a construction to the doubtful calls in the ion, and the maxim usque ad filum aquæ is adopted for the purfurnishing legal certainty in a case where actual certainty is . In this case the grantor would be presumed to have intended the middle of the stream the boundary, for the reason that e owner of the stream he had the power to convey it, and not used language clearly indicating a different intention, as it was rest and duty to do if he wished to reserve the bed, the grant be construed strictly as to him and liberally in favor of the 3; and this is precisely the position of every grantor in England e conveyances the rule of ad medium filum aquæ is applied. In ase it is a rule of construction and gives effect to what is preo have been the intention of the grantor in cases where he had er to convey according to that rule and failed to use language.

clearly showing a different intention. Conveyances made in this comtry by patentees and their grantees, of lands on the margins of rivers whose beds have been surveyed and patented, present the same opportunities for the application of the maxim as conveyances in England or in the older States of the Union. But such conveyances are altogether different in several essential particulars from that of United States patents for land bordering on meandered and unsurveyed streams. In such cases it cannot be presumed that it was the intention to convey to the middle of the river, for the sale was regulated by law, which provides only for disposal of lands previously surveyed and platted, no authority existing to embrace unsurveyed land in the patent. There are no doubtful calls requiring the intervention of a court to construe them; all is clear and explicit, evidenced by the field-notes, by the plat, by the act of Congress providing for the sale, and by the terms used in the description in the patent. All these are open to the inspection and examination of the patentee, and being presumed to know what the law provides, he is charged with a knowledge of the fact that the bed of the river, being unsurveyed, was inalienable when the patent was issued. Such a sale is therefore wanting in all those characteristics which, at common law, are necessary to call into force the maxim quoted. It never could be applied where the premises conveyed were clearly and explicitly, by express language, limited to the banks, or where the grantor had no power to go beyond. The bed of the river never passed as an incident or appurtenance to a conveyance of the bank, but as a part of the subject-matter of the grant, as a part of the premises actually described, upon the presumption that the call was intended to follow the central thread of the stream. It is more than preposterous to hold that a government patent, like the deed of an individual, is to be construed strictly against the government and in favor of the grantee.

The disposal of the United States lands is regulated by statutes with which every patentee is presumed to be acquainted; they are carried into effect by ministerial officers whose duties are also prescribed by law. and the question in all such cases is, what does the law provide? Within its provisions the acts of the officers are valid; if they exceed these, they are void. See 9 Cranch, 87, Polk's Lessee vs. Wendell; also, 5 Wheaton, 301. An individual acting in his own behalf is presumed capable of protecting his interests, and as to his own acts such a rule of construction is The people, acting through public agents, have no protection except upon the principle that the laws they have enacted contain the full measure of their agents' authority. The inapplicability of the maxim usque ad filum aquæ to sales of land made according to a previous survey and plat may be further illustrated as follows: Sections one and two of a certain township are exposed to sale according to law; the line between the two sections runs up a river surveyed, platted, and sold, in such manner as to leave one fourth the bed on section one, and three-fourths on section two. The patents describe the land according to the lines of survey, and the sections are held by different grantees, section one being sold first. Will it be contended now that the patentee of section one can cross the lines of his section, and claim half the bed of the river! It is very clear that he cannot, for in that case he would appropriate part of section two, which he never purchased, and which was patented to another grantee. If the line between the two sections were to run u on the margin of the river, leaving the whole of the bed on section two the grantee of section one would still be limited by his section lines, and the whole of the bed would belong to the grantee of section two. These positions cannot be controverted. They have been acted upon ever since



apparent to stop short of the middle of the stream. In all such cases the riparian proprietor is presumed to own to that line, or, if his grant embraces both banks, to own the alveus or bed of the river itself. But, as indicated in the foregoing, it has never been doubted that the owner may convey the bed of the river to one person, and the adjoining banks to others. Lord Chief Justice Hale, in his treatise De Jure Maris, admits "that one man may have the river and others the soil adjacent," and that "the prima facie presumption of ownership of the bed of the stream by the riparian proprietor may be rebutted by evidence that the contrary is the fact."

Chancellor Kent states the rule as follows:

A grantee bounded on a river goes ad medium filum aqua, unless there be a decided language showing a manifest intent to stop short at the water's edge."

This of course is to be understood of a grantee whose grantor had the power to transfer to such a line, because, if he had previously conveyed the bed of the stream to another, the grantee of the bank would stop at the water's edge, no matter what the language of the conveyance might be. Deeds of land on the north bank of the Ohio river carry the grantees only to low-water mark, the Supreme Court of the United States having decided that in ceding the northwestern territory, Virginia retained the bed of the river, and a grantee of lands in Alabama, bounding on the Chattahoochee river, would own only to the bank of the stream, no matter what might be the language of his deed, as it has been decided that the boundary of the State extends to the west bank of the river, Georgia, in ceding the western lands of that State to the United States, retaining the bed of the stream to high-water mark on the west side. Handy's Lessee vs. Anthony et al., 5 Wheaton, 374; John H. Howard, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen M. Ingersoll; John H. Howard, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen M. Ingersoll, 13 Howard, Sup. Ct. Rep., 381.

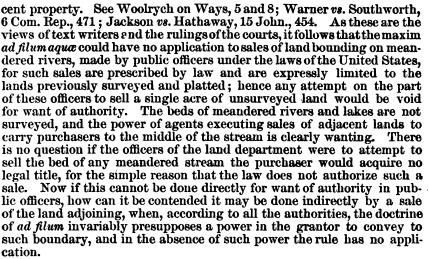
Chief Justice Parker, in Hatch vs. Dwight, 17 Mass., 289, says:

The owner may sell the land without the privilege of the stream, as he will do if he bounds his grant by the bank. The proprieter of adjoining lands, who is also the proprieter of the bed of a river, may grant and convey the bed of a river separate from the land which bounds it.

See Angell on Water Courses, 4 and 5; Den vs. Wright, Peters, C.C. Rep., 64; Knight vs. Wilder, 2 Cush., 199; Child vs. Starr, 4 Hill, 369. There are at least two classes of cases, therefore, where the doctrine of ad filum aquae cannot prevail. First, where by the terms of the grant it is evident that another boundary was intended; second, where the grantor had no power to make a conveyance to the middle of the stream. The rule of the common law may, therefore, be expressed in the language of Chief Justice Wilson in his separate opinion dissenting from some of the conclusions of the majority of the court in the case of Middle ton vs. Pritchard, 3 Scammon, 522:

A grant of land upon a river extends the title of the grantee to the middle of the same, if the grantor has authority to extend it so far, unless limited to another boundary by express terms.

The right of a riparian owner to claim to the middle of the stream is therefore merely prima facie, and may be rebutted by showing that the calls in his conveyance limit him to the bank or shore, or that his grantor had no power to carry him further. The same principle applies to the construction of grants bounded upon highways, party walls, and ditches, constituting natural boundaries between the lands granted and the adja-



Certainly such a theory would ignore the salutary principles pertaining to the conduct of public agents charged with the execution of a special trust for the purpose of giving effect to another legal principle confessedly inapplicable to a large class of riparian grants. It has been assumed that when the law has once fixed the proprietorship of the shore or bank of a river, the soil of the bed follows as an incident, or rather as a part of the subject-matter, usque ad filum aquæ. But if any such principle exists it must also apply to lands on the north bank of the Ohio and the west bank of the Chattahoochee, localities in which it has been already shown, according to decisions of the Supreme Court, proprietors own only to low-water mark in the first case, and to the west bank of the river in the other, and no phraseology in the deeds or grants under which they claim can carry them beyond these boundaries. This principle, if it has any foundation in fact, would also necessarily apply to a conveyance of the bank of a river by a grantor who had previously conveyed the bed to another grantee. But such doctrine would directly contravene an unbroken line of decisions extending back to the time of Chief Justice Hale. See Jackson vs. Hathaway, 15 John., 447; Tyler vs. Hammond, 11 Pick., 193, 214; Harris et al. vs. Elliott, 10 Peters, 53; Leonard vs. White, 7 Mass., 6; United States vs. Harris, 1 Sumner's Reps.; Cafel vs. Busyard, 6 Bing., 150; Archbishop of Canterbury vs. Tappen, 8 B. & C., 150; Coke Lit., 121 b; Child vs. Starr, 4 Hill, 482. In the last case it was said :

The bed of a river is a substantive matter of grant and can only pass as such. It can never pass as incident or appurtenant to a grant. It is land, and land cannot be incident or appurtenant to land. A conveyance of one acre of land can never be made by any legal construction to carry another acre by way of incident or appurtenance to the first. That land and that only which is expressly embraced in and forms the subject-matter of a grant, passes under it.

Apply these principles to conveyances made by government officers charged with specific trust, limited to the disposal of surveyed lands, described in the patents according to specific limits between township, range, and subdivisional lines, actually run by surveyors and represented on the official maps, and the idea of the title of the grantee extending to the middle of a meandered and unsurveyed stream would seem to be as effectually excluded as by any verbal reservation that might be introduced into the instrument of conveyance. Lands bordering on mean-

dered rivers are frequently entered by actual settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws, in which the maximum quantity taken by any one person is limited to 160 acres. Will it be contended that such claimants, after having each selected and entered on the river bank the full quantity allowed by law, and applied for and obtained a patent for the same, are entitled by some undefined process to, perhaps, an additional 160 acres of unsurveyed land in the bed of the river, in defiance of statatory limitation? Such construction would give the rule a more latitudinous application than it has ever yet received.

Chancellor Kent, who was a great admirer of the common law, and favored its application to riparian rights, even in the case of our large navigable rivers, in the 3d volume of his Commentaries, p. 537, varying the language already quoted from his works, expresses the rule thus:

Grants of land, bounded on rivers above tide-water, carry the exclusive right and title of the grantee to the centre of the stream, unless the terms of the grant clearly denote the intention to stop at the edge or margin of the river.

Now, when lands bordering on a meandered and unsurveyed river are described in a United States patent as the southeast quarter of section eight, in a township and range of a given meridian, it may certainly be claimed that "the terms of the grant clearly denote the intention to stop at the edge or margin of the river," for the reason that beyond the margin there are neither sections, quarter sections, nor fractional lots. These terms, being exclusively applicable to the subdivisions of the surveyed lands on either side of the stream, can have no proper and legitimate application to sales made by United States officers of lands bordering a meandered and unsurveyed river, because all the authorities admit that no such result follows where the terms of the grant clearly denote the intention to stop at the edge or margin, or where the grantor has no power to go beyond, these circumstances uniting in all conveyances made by the United States.

No language could more emphatically denote the intention to stop at the margin or meandered line than what is used in government patents, for all the terms employed in the description have reference only to premises actually surveyed, platted, and areas computed, and could not by any rational construction be applied to the unsurveyed bed of a river or lake. Nor could there well be a clearer case of want of power to carry the grantee beyond the margin of such a stream or body of water. So well established is the rule that the United States officers can make no sale or conveyance of land except in pursuance of statutory provisions, that the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that patents issued without such prerequisite authority are entirely void. See Polk's Lessee rs. Wendell, 9 Cranch, 99; Stoddard et al. vs. Chambers, 2 Howard, 234; Wills vs. Stoddard et al., 8 Howard, 345; United States rs. Stone, 2 Wallace, 525.

As no law exists providing for the sale of unsurveyed land, the authority to transfer the title to the bed of a meandered river is altogether wanting; and as such bed cannot pass by a direct transfer, nor as incident or appurtenant to a grant of lands on the margin, it is not understood by what principle the grantee of the bank could hold to the middle of the stream. The body of water, in a case recently decided by this office, is more correctly called a port or harbor of Lake Michigan, and appears to be entitled to be considered such, from the fact that it has an actual head where the current of the river is lost in the still waters of the lake, from its depth and from participating in the changes occurring in the waters of Lake Michigan, and in that case grants of land on its borders extend only to the water's edge. If, therefore, the

premises in controversy at the time of the survey of the adjacent lands actually constituted the head of a lake, the maxim of ad medium filum aquæ has no application to grants of land on its banks. This is a point too well settled to render it necessary to enlarge upon it by discussion. See Angell on Water Courses, § 40; Waterman vs. Johnson, 13 Pick., 201; Canal Commissioner vs. People, 5 Wend., 423; Kent's Com., vol. 3, p. 536. The cases of Middleton vs. Pritchard, 3 Scammon's Illinois Rep., 519, and Morgan and Harrison vs. Reading, 3 S. M. & M., Miss. Rep., 366, in which it was decided that riparian proprietors on the Mississippi own to the middle of that stream, are not in harmony with the established practice of the government, for ever since the organization of the public land system the Executive has claimed and exercised the right of surveying and disposing of islands in the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, and all other navigable waters in the public land States and Territories of sufficient size to justify the expense. See Chief Justice Wilson's separate opinion hereinbefore mentioned. Sometimes these islands have been disposed of with lands on the margin; but more frequently they have been surveyed and sold long afterwards. The lands bordering the Kalamazoo river, Michigan, in a certain township, were surveyed in 1831 and sold subsequently, leaving a large island within the banks which was not dealt with until 1850, when the lines of the public survey were extended over the same and the land disposed of to the highest bidder. So of shallow lakes in the public domain. They have been frequently meandered when the bordering lands were surveyed, and subsequently on being reported as dry have been surveyed and brought into market. In all these instances the United States have but exercised the ordinary rights of proprietorship. Being the owners of the banks and the bed of the stream they have undoubted right to dispose of them to the same or to different individuals, at the same or at different times, as fully and completely at least as could be done by a private citizen under similar circumstances; the only substantial difference being that the government, acting through the instrumentality of public agents, could execute grants only according to regulations prescribed by law, and in the absence of legislative authority had no power to alienate any portion of the public lands.

The doctrine that the beds of the navigable rivers of the United States above tide-water belong to the riparian proprietors has been denied by the courts of New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Alabama, and Iowa. In the New England States, and some of the southern and western States, the common-law theory has been recognized; while in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Michigan, the decisions have been con-

flicting.

The tendency of the latter decisions, however, appears to be that the common-law rule is inapplicable to such large navigable rivers as the Mississippi and many of its tributaries, and the rulings of the courts are beginning to coincide more nearly with the practice and decisions of the

department.

As to the integrity of the public surveys, it may be observed that the United States dispose of lands bounding on rivers upon the same terms as other lands are sold. The purchaser is protected as to the lines enclosing his purchase, and the government guarantees the title of the premises actually described and conveyed. As to these he cannot afterwards be disturbed; but no obligations are assumed in reference to lands lying outside his lines. The government, as a vendor, of course, neither guarantees that an adjacent lake will not eventually become dry land, nor that a bounding river will not change its course. As it is not proposed

to change the lines of the survey actually made on the borders of a march or in any way interfere with the lands of the riparian proprietors, it was held that the claims of parties to the unsurveyed lands within the march stood without the pale of legislation respecting the disposal of the public lands. (Laws of March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1849, respecting swamp and overflowing tracts.)

In the report of last year allusion at some length was made to the sub-

ject of swamp concessions.

The service required by the legislative grants has been industriously prosecuted, yet great care and precaution are required in view of the many interferences from adverse individual claims, or franchises for special purposes, besides misapprehensions which existed as to the construction of the statutes here enumerated.

As will be seen by tabular statements elsewhere given, there have been within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, embraced by this report approved and certified to the States 145,628.89 acres. This act of approval, however, carries with it no fee to the lands, except in the case of selected lands under the act of 1849, applicable to Louisiana alone, being in all other cases merely an intermediate action enjoined by the law as preliminary to the final act of patenting.

Of approved lands there have been within the last fiscal year carried

into final patent 1,074,263.87 acres.

The State of California is the only one from which selections have been received since last report. These are in most instances in such shape as not to show the exact area; yet the estimated amount selected from that State is 47,174.04 acres. The aggregate quantity of swamp lands in all the States benefited by the various swamp grants is as follows:

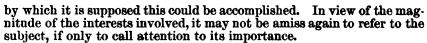
Selected	60, 293, 388.67
Approved	47, 426, 851.44
Patented	44, 374, 463.86

Under the provisions of the indemnity acts of 2d March, 1855, and 3d March, 1857, there have been awarded during the past year in money \$13,217 84, and as indemnity 113,568.96 acres of other lands, making an aggregate cash indemnity since the passage of the acts last referred to of \$709,562 40, and 628,035.82 acres.

On reviewing the immense area of the swamp concessions, as shown in the foregoing statements, it is to be regretted that no data sufficiently reliable can be given exhibiting the extent to which the expressed objects of the grant may have been carried out by the several beneficiaries.

The additions to the productive surface of the earth, and the improvements in the sanitary condition of regions notoriously malarial, are matters of more than local interest; and an exhibit of the extent to which these may have been prosecuted would form an interesting feature in the history of our public domain. Were there assurances that these results had been to a considerable degree brought about by the munificence of this immense franchise, the country at large could feel that the republic was measurably compensated for the liberal donation. It is not improbable that in isolated cases of individual tracts the reclamation has been thoroughly made, but in the region of all others demanding urgent attention in this respect, the fact is apparent that the grant, extensive as it is has failed to bring the results that were most ardently hoped for at the time of its passage, reference being here made to the region of the lower Mississippi.

In the previous annual report the extent and importance of the needed reclamation were adhered to, and reference made to some of the methods



The imperfect works constructed prior to the year 1860, for the purpose of restricting the waters of the Mississippi to their proper channels, were, during the years of the recent war, neglected to an extent which greatly impaired them, and which now threatens the utter desolation of extensive agricultural regions along its borders, unless timely and efficient preventive efforts are employed. The reports received from that locality, at every recurrence of the season of annual floods, show that unless efforts of this nature be vigorously and speedily resumed, an immense destruction of property by inundations, and the early transition of extensive areas of land, otherwise unsurpassed in productiveness, into worthless and miasmatic marshes, will be the inevitable result.

The subject is not a new one, having commanded the thoughtful attention of practical and scientific men from a period ante-dating our acqui-

sition of the territory mainly subject to these inundations.

The efforts put forth from time to time by private enterprise, and even when re-enforced by legislative franchises in a limited degree, have failed to render permanently secure the regions they designed to protect. It is a work that would seem to demand, on account of its magnitude and importance, the helping hand of the country in its national capacity; a work to be speedily and effectually done; to endure for all time, and not to be constructed at long intervals of time and short intervals of distance, to be, perhaps, demolished in detail by successive floods.

In this reference is made to the levee system alone, but I am not unmindful of the fact that able and reflective men have advocated other methods for remedying the evil. In fact the hydraulics and physics of the lower Mississippi have been among the most fruitful of scientific

studies afforded by our physically varied country.

It may not be inappropriate to briefly glance at the various methods proposed, by which it is sought to restrain the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries in time of flood, and to consider the benefit to be derived from any successful accomplishment of that object. In this I am largely indebted to the able and exhaustive report made by the present efficient chief of the engineer corps, for most of the facts, statistics, and conclusions.

In addition to the levee system, hereafter to be more fully noticed, there have been proposed the following projects for preventing the inun-

dations of the Mississippi:

1. By artificial lakes or reservoirs constructed at convenient and feasible points upon the upper tributaries by means of drains.

2. By directing the course of some of these tributaries to the extent of giving them new outlets.

3. By outlets from the main river.

The first named of these methods has commanded the attention of scientific men in both hemispheres, and in Europe, in some few instances, has been successfully carried into execution. This system of reservoirs has for its objects not only the withholding of surplus waters to prevent inundation, but also the use of waters thus withheld for the purpose of improving navigation in periods of extreme low water. In application to the region of the lower Mississippi it has, however, been found impracticable to employ them; first, for the reason that the natural topography of the country where the floods generally rise is in no manner adapted to the construction of such works; and second, even if the case were otherwise, the immense cost of reservoirs adequate to the object sought

would be an insuperable objection to their construction. It is estimated that to have fully protected the alluvial region of the Mississippi valley from the ravages of the great flood of 1858, by this system of reservoirs, would have involved an expenditure of \$215,000,000. The whole project can therefore be considered as chimerical.

The diversion of some of the principal tributaries by means of new channels of outlet is next to be considered. There have been many plans suggested by which it was thought the maximum discharge of flood water into the Mississippi could be lessened, and, perhaps, new chan-

nels for commerce created.

First of these in the extreme north is the project for uniting the upper Missouri river with the Red River of the North. The distance between the Missouri and Mouse rivers, the latter being a tributary of the Red River of the North, is 40 miles at the nearest point. This dividing space in its physical aspect is a high plateau, composed of substrata of clayer loam mingled with stone and boulders, which fact, together with the remote district in which it is situated, would render the work an expensive one, even if it promised success in diverting the waters. But as the inundations of the Mississippi are caused invariably by the sudden rise of waters in the lower tributaries, this remote northern experiment could in no event remedy the evil.

Public attention has also been called to a place for diverting the waters of the Arkansas river, but this also would of necessity be of enormous expense, and its greatest success would simply relieve one region of the country, to the detriment of another, for the waters thus drawn off from the Arkansas would again find their way to the Mississippi by the Red river, while the bayous through which the proposed channel would lead would themselves require the restraining influence of levees to prevent the same disasters along the new channel that it aimed to remedy in the old. The same can be said of any plan intended to change the course of the Red river. It would be merely shifting the difficulty from one region to another, and the change would bring a demand for additional efforts for protection against inundations.

An article in a recent number of De Bow's Review proposes a project, of grand proportions at least, by which it is claimed that not only could the maximum of water in the Mississippi be reduced, but at the same time a new, convenient, and important channel of commercial intercourse be established through a portion of the country where such advantages are much needed. It is briefly this: To construct a canal by tapping the Missourist Kansas City, conveying the waters by canal to a branch of the Osage. connecting by canal with the Neosho river near the falls; thence down that river 250 miles to Fort Gibson; thence down the Arkansas to Fort Smith; thence passing around the base of San Bois mountain, through a branch of the Arkansas and into Red river by a canal; thence down Red river to a branch and connecting by canal with the Sabine river. and thence to Sabine bay. The intelligent writer of the article referred to claims for this project perfect feasibility, but in the absence of any scientific survey it is only referred to as one of the many projected plans arising out of the discussion of this important subject. It can hardly be supposed, however, that any canal serving the purposes of ordinary navigation could at the same time deplete the excess of waters in river of such magnitude as the Mississippi and many of its affluents.

We next consider the feasibility of outlets as applied to the main

river.

This system receives the endorsement of many of our ablest engineers

and there is no doubt as to its efficacy so far as simply depleting the waters of the river is concerned. This is fully demonstrated by the monster crevasses which at different periods of time have broken through the banks and discharged immense quantities of water into the adjacent swamps and bayous. But they are also exposed to imminent dangers that would arise therefrom, by showing that when the swamps or bayous have received to their full capacity the waters of these waste-rivers, an inundation of the surrounding plantations is cer-There is also the additional danger that these artificial tain to follow. outlets would in time, by the continuous washing of their beds, become to all intents main channels, and by that means reduce the mean depth of the water in the Mississippi at the delta, and seriously impair the navigation of that stream. The conclusion reached is, that while these waste waters would reduce the maximum rise in the immediate localities where they might be constructed, they would afford no protection, for the simple reason that they in time would be as unmanageable as the river itself.

What remains then to be done, or what can be done within the reasonable limits of human capacity? It is evident from the foregoing that the most certain, economical, and permanent method of restraining and controlling the ravages of the annual flood, and affording protection to the fertile regions which are so often devastated by them, is the

LEVEE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi assumes its turbid character from the junction of the Missouri, and its depredations in flood time continue from that point to the Gulf of Mexico—a distance of 1,300 miles. Like all works of nature, this mighty and seemingly uncontrollable water-course is, even in its periods of maddest fury, governed by certain laws and subject to certain natural rules. This once ascertained, the work of providing remedies for the fearful destructiveness of the floods can be best obtained by conforming restrictive efforts to these laws of nature.

The alluvial region proper of the Mississippi begins at the mouth of

the Ohio, continuing thence to the mouth of the river, with occasional

interruptions of elevated or ridge lands.

The bluffs near Helena, Arkansas, mark the last point on the right bank not subject to overflow, while on the left bank bluffs or high lands occasionally appear until reaching Baton Rouge, from which point to the delta the banks on that side are also below the high-water level of the river.

In the overflowed regions the banks are highest near the river, as the coarsest washings of the overflow there find resting place. From these banks the surface gradually slopes for a distance of two or three miles to the swamps and marshes. For this reason it has been a matter of necessity as well as economy to construct levees as nearly as can safely be done to the margin of the river. In the present imperfect system of levees these swamps serve in time of high floods as reservoirs, and to a certain extent relieve the river of its excess of water at local points, but critical investigation has shown that they fail to reduce the aggregate volume of water, for the amount drawn off at one point is returned to another.

Efforts for the protection of this alluvial region by means of levees are coexistent with civilization in Louisiana, and as early as 1727 a levee was completed at New Orleans 5,400 feet in length and 18 feet wide at its summit. As the lands above and below that point were occupied by the colonists additional levees were constructed, each planter building to the extent of his water front. In 1763—the date of the cession by France to Spain of the territory—these settlements and their accompanying levees extended 30 miles above and 20 miles below New Orleans.

Under Spanish rule but little was accomplished in the extension of these works of protection, and even at the date of the cession to the United States—1803—the inhabited region of the territory was con-

fined to the country below Baton Rouge.

The construction of levees kept pace with the advance of the settlements, and in 1828 they were continuous, excepting where nature had provided her own protection, from New Orleans to Red river; in 1844 they had reached Napoleon, Arkansas, and from the impetus given by the swamp grants of 1849-'50, they were, from Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, to Point La Hache, below New Orleans, at the breaking out of the late rebellion, rapidly approaching completion.

The present system of levees is, however, inadequate to the permenent protection of the alluvial region, even if it were entirely completed on the scale projected. In fact, the system has been, to a great extent, insufficient, owing to the want of uniformity in the laws regulating them of the different States bordering on the river. Neglect on the part of one State works to the detriment of the labor of another, and until a sufficient and uniform plan of construction is determined upon, absolute security cannot be looked for.

In constructing levees with a view to retain within their banks the entire quantity of water that at any time may find its way into the channel of the Mississippi river, a careful observation of the laws of hydraulics is a matter of imperative necessity. The act of thus confining the entire aggregate of water tends of itself to elevate the surface of the river, and requires close mathematical calculation to arrive at the additional strength and height necessary to meet this.

The additional elevation of the river surface, caused by the present imperfect system of levees, varies at different points from one to nine feet in times of great floods. But this increase in the height of floods, produced by levees, returns a compensation in lessening their duration, owing to the increased velocity of the current. The conclusion reached by the able report of General Humphreys, the present engineer-in-chief, is, that, to fully provide for the security of the inundated regions, it would be necessary to commence the construction of levees near the mouth of the Ohio, with a height of three feet above the level of high water.

This height should be increased to seven feet at Osceola, Arkansas and still increasing at certain intervals as the work progressed down the river, until Lake Providence is reached. From that point the height can be gradually reduced as far as Baton Rouge, where they can be constructed at the original elevation with which they were begun until the Gulf is reached. An outlet near Lake Providence might be constructed to afford local relief at that point, and thereby render the great

height of less necessity.

It would also be essential to the success of this system that the "swamp rivers"—tributaries to the Mississippi—should, to a certain extent, be guarded by levees near their mouths, lateral to the main river.

To perfect the present system of levees, by giving them a crosssection corresponding to their elevation, as originally projected, would require the expenditure of \$2,000,000. But, as before stated, the present system is inadequate, even if completed, and whenever the floods rise to a height of three feet above the natural bank of the river, crevasses are almost certain to occur. To construct these barriers on the scale herein indicated, and in such a manner as to render them merely permanent, would require an expenditure of \$17,000,000, as shown by a careful calculation on the basis of prices as they existed in 1860. The length of levees, on both sides of the river, necessary to be constructed, is in round numbers 1,800 miles. The area of the region subject to annual inundation is 19,450 square miles. If the one-half of this region could by these protective means be rendered cultivable, the value of the lands thus reclaimed would, at a moderate estimate, be \$160,000,000. The estimated value of lands below the mouth of Red river now under cultivation is \$100,000,000, and thus the perfection of this system of levees, by an expenditure of \$17,000,000, would afford absolute and permanent security to lands valued at \$260,000,000.

The aggregate amount of acres that would be protected is not far from 7,000,000, and the estimated value of the annual products of the same would reach \$315,000,000 when successfully and safely cultivated.

A single flood has destroyed by its ravages property estimated at more than one-fourth the entire sum required for the completion of these levees.

In view of the magnitude of these interests, and the immense value of the lands and products of this fertile district, as shown by figures in the foregoing, it may well be asked, should not this great internal improve-

ment be made a subject of direct national legislation?

The wondrous valley of the Mississippi, in its entire extent, must for all time be the great corn-producing region of the country. In addition to this, the staples cotton, sugar, and rice, on the lower rivers and tributaries, render it of still weightier importance. Once restrained to its proper natural limits, this great artery, which traverses the entire length of our republic, would present the grandest feature of national wealth and commercial convenience possessed by any country on either hemisphere.

BARRENS, OR "PLAIN" LANDS.

In character directly opposite to the class of lands just referred to, are the inarable lands west of the valley of the Mississippi, commonly

designated as "the plains."

Extending in an almost unbroken belt from the southern boundary of the republic to the British possessions, these inarable lands must at no distant day be the subject of important consideration, and their reclamation become a matter of necessity. In the abundance of unoccupied fertile acres to be found in the productive Mississippi valley, the wants of emigrants and pioneer settlers have been supplied without encroaching upon these wide-spreading and uninviting regions, but as these more favorable districts of our domain must in the course of time be entirely occupied by the rapidly increasing population, attention will be directed to the feasibility of transforming the inarable portion of the plains into resources of wealth and prosperity.

The growing population of the mining districts of the Rocky mountains already demands something of the kind, separated as they are from the mainly settled portion of the country by this belt of, at present,

unproductive territory.

The construction of railroads across this region would also seem to require for the better care and economy of the roads the peopling of the wide extent of country which they traverse.

It is true the sterility of these districts, in an early period of our written geography, was to a great extent magnified, and represented in a character which a more definite knowledge shows to have been embedous; and it is within the remembrance of the present generation that the maps of that meagerly explored country displayed a "great American desert," which was thought to be not only inarable but impassable, except at certain places where streams relieved the desert of its most dangerous features. It is safe, however, to state that each succeeding year brings with it information which lessens the prevailing unfavorable opinion respecting this region.

Although the barrier is not an insurmountable one, the fact nevertheless remains, that this belt of country is an obstacle to the progress of the nation's growth—an impediment to the prosperity of the new communities west of it, in not yielding that sustenance required for

increasing populations.

The day is not remote when the question will be earnestly asked, what can be done to remove this impediment—to relieve this belt from

natural iflarability, and make it fit for the habitation of man?

Anticipating this inquiry, and in view of the importance that even to-day attaches to the subject, this office within the present year addressed a circular to the several surveyors general, requesting information respecting the extent and character of lands of this class within their respective districts, together with the methods adopted for their reclamation, if any such have been tried; extending the inquiry to all districts where lands of this kind are to be found.

From the replies to this circular there is but one system indicated by which any considerable portion of this territory can be made productive,

and that is the obvious one of

IRRIGATION.

The science of supplying water for agricultural purposes to regions where nature has denied that indispensable element, and of rendering productive by artificial means lands otherwise unproductive, antedates history, and long before man commenced to write his own annals works of this nature were in operation.

So far as we may judge, from the remains of this character, irrigation

would seem to have been resorted to even before drainage.

In the older nations of the globe, and particularly in Asia, the cradle of the human race, traces of these improvements are still to be found to an extent showing that in their earliest days the system of irrigation formed an integral part of the agricultural engineering of the nations then in existence. This, too, is discernible in districts whose people we are apt to designate as barbarous, but who have nevertheless left remains of such works as fully attest the great proficiency of their builders. In the heated plains and arid deserts of Assyria, Mesopotamis, and Asia Minor, as well as in Egypt, India, and China, these works are of frequent occurrence, and, as will be seen, are in some of these States still successfully and beneficially used.

It is a strange feature in history, however, that in some of the countries of Asia, the abandonment and consequent destruction of the system invented and employed by the rude natives to irrigate lands and fertilize the earth, can be attributed to "civilizing" innovations of the more accomplished Macedonian who overran and conquered the nations where they

existed.

It is equally strange that this science, thus lost for the time to the

by the ravages of the enlightened nations, again found its revival the ingenuity of such so-called barbarous people as the Gothic of Italy and the Saracenic invaders of Syria and Spain; and to the time one of the oldest of the irrigating canals of the Pyrenees are the name of Alaric.

antiquity of this science is seen in the traces of canals and ements, evidently intended for purposes of irrigation, still to be found emia, the construction of which must have taken place at a period the earliest historical epoch. Similar remains are found in all ghlands where the sources of the Euphrates rise, and also in

India, and China.

alestine a population far more dense and prosperous than is now and there was once maintained chiefly through the benefits derom a well-regulated system of irrigation; and as early as the f King Solomon we find reference made to works of this kind. astes, ii, 6.) In the hill-tops of that country the large reservoirs, out of the solid limestone, for receiving the waters in times of be used when drought and aridity prevailed, still remain to be eye of the inquiring traveller. So long as these frugal prowere perpetuated and cared for, Palestine was unsurpassed in 7; but when from internecine wars or foreign aggression these were neglected or abandoned, her bounteous plains and valleys d almost into a desert.

ore modern times the progress of this science has assumed pros that at once place it among the foremost in respect to changes

he physics of the earth.

mthern Europe and in the Turkish empire, a very large proporthe entire surface is thoroughly moistened by the waters imbibed earth through the means of these irrigating canals. In the kingdom of Sardinia it was estimated in 1856 that nearly 600,000 vere made cultivable by irrigation; in France perhaps 250,000 and in Lombardy more than 1,100,000 acres. In addition to these for States of southern Europe, if we consider the great extent ch irrigation is employed in Egypt, we find that the area of able surface created by means of these extensive works in the of the Mediterranean bears a very large proportion to the area by covered by that sea.

cultivable area of Egypt—the true home of this science—is more 500 square miles, between desert and desert. Much of this territwever, lies too high to be irrigated with economy, and the area 7 cultivated is between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles, the whole h is watered by a complicated system of irrigation when not

ed by the Nile.

nore than probable that under the reign of the Pharaohs and ies large districts, now relapsed into deserts, were, by the industry reming population of those days, under a high state of cultivad that the ancient arable area of Egypt was not less than 11,000 miles. It is predicted that the lateral canals in process of conn to connect with the Suez canal will, among other beneficial aid in restoring much of this abandoned region east of the Nile, I to the productive area of this historical country hundreds of miles for the second time wrested from the desert.

he greater portion of Egypt, irrigation is a matter of stubborn by. The lordly Nile flows through its entire length without receivsingle tributary, and there is not so much as one living spring the limits of that region. Wherever water is found it invariably proves to be the infiltration from the Nile. Were irrigation abandoned. and Egypt left to the physical resources that nature alone supplies, the climatic changes that would ensue, the augmented heat, the reduction of evaporation, the increased aridity, would in a twelve-month transform the most fertile of regions into the most barren of deserts, and render uninhabitable a territory now densely peopled.

The experience of centuries, it will be seen from the foregoing state.

ments, is assured to us in any practical attempts that may be made toward

irrigation in America. This experience teaches:

1st. That the lands most benefited by irrigation are those which are most easily warmed and most permeable. Compact clay prevents the ready absorption of water, and denies it free access to the roots of grasses. From the cold nature of clayey lands it fails to transmit the heat which gives to water its greatest effect, and from the increased evaporation has a tendency rather to cool the ground.

2d. The chemical nature of the water employed is an essential thing to consider. The object to be gained is to assist or to enable plants to assimilate their food. In this the water employed may be too cold if taken directly from living springs, and the mineral elements of some

waters are an evident detriment to the vitality of vegetation.

The waters best calculated for the purpose have been found to be the which have been longest exposed to air, and which may have thereby received chemical ingredients favorable to the growth of plants. The fertilizing matter held in solution or in suspension by moving waters operates beneficially, and hence the waters flowing from large towns or cities are, for these reasons, considered as of superior excellence.

A sufficient test is afforded in the character of the vegetation which attaches to the natural banks of the stream whence the supply is taken If the waters abound in fish or mollusca, and the margins bear a vigorous vegetation, it is inevitable that the same growth can be secured wher-

ever the waters are conveyed.

In connection with this, an eminent writer has suggested the theory. that where irrigation is for a continued series of years resorted to, plants are liable to change in their nature somewhat to conform to the system by which they are nourished.

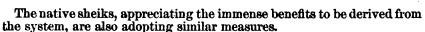
3d. The season of the year and the proper period of the day when water should be applied, and the quantity to be economically used, are all ques tions dependent upon the latitude and climate, and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere should always be taken into consideration in

determining these questions.

4th. Essential to the complete success of agriculture by irrigation is the equable distribution of water with equable velocity, and a final removal of all water not imbibed by the soil. A failure to provide for the final removal of surplus water, experience has shown to be attended with results highly deleterious. To this cause more than all others, perhaps can be attributed the notorious insalubrity connected with the cultivation of rice in our southern States.

In portions of France and in the Milanese territory a supply of water for irrigating purposes has been obtained to a limited extent by means of artesian wells, and although this method is yet in its infancy, it is commanding the hopeful attention of philosophic men in both hemispheres. The water thus obtained from its higher temperature is even considered better for agricultural purposes than that obtained from streams.

The French government have experimented successfully with these wells in the heretofore uncultivable Algerine desert, where water can be found at a depth of from 100 to 200 feet.



Every well sunk in the desert becomes the nucleus of a settlement, and it is related that many of the nomadic tribes of that region, attracted by the benefits surrounding or following these enterprises, have abandoned their wanderings and established themselves in the vicinity of the wells, extensively planting the thrifty palm-tree, and successfully propagating other perennial vegetables.

Says an accomplished American writer in reference to this subject:

The most sanguine believer in indefinite human progress hardly expects that man's cunning will accomplish the universal fulfilment of the prophecy, "the desert shall blossom as the rose," in its literal sense; but sober geographers have thought the future conversion of the sand plains of northern Africa into fruitful gardens by means of artesian wells, not an improbable expectation. They have gone further, and argued that if the soil were covered with fields and forests, vegetation would call down moisture from the Libyan sky, and that the showers which are now wasted on the sea, or so often deluge southern Europe with destructive inundation, would in part be condensed over the arid wastes of Africa, and thus, without further aid from man, bestow abundance on regions which nature seems to have condensed to perpetual desolation.*

In all countries requiring irrigation to any considerable extent it is made the subject of direct legislation, the government retaining the right to all running water, constructing or aiding in the construction of canals and embankments, and supplying by regulated systems the needed amount of water to the agriculturists requiring the same. It has proved a fruitful source of revenue, besides adding to the general prosperity of individuals and communities.

Under the auspices of the British East India Company an elaborate report was made by a competent engineer of the extent and results of irrigation in three agricultural districts of the Madras presidency, as projected and constructed under the fostering care of that company.

By this report it is shown that an area of 20,000 square miles, or 12½ millions of acres, are or will be affected by these works of art when fully completed. One half of this region is cultivable if not already under cultivation, and is inhabited by a population of 4,000,000 souls.

There was at the date of this report, 1856, not less than 2,000,000 acres supplied with water by this system, bringing to the state an annual revenue of nearly £2,000,000, and which, it is predicted, will speedily increase.

As affecting the prosperity of communities, this system has produced results of even greater importance, but which may not be given in figures. The report states that "the whole social fabric sympathizes with the ebb and flow of agricultural progress; the capital circulated in the district to promote the latter gave a new impetus to the general power of production; all trades felt it." The return on invested capital from these improvements is estimated at from 50 to 63 per cent.

Prior to the construction of these more elaborate works, projected by the East India Company, the native population, as in China and elsewhere, had made extensive progress in these useful improvements.

There are to be found in the Madras country 53,000 tanks or reservoirs—43,000 of which are still in successful use—constructed by the natives at an epoch so remote as to be beyond the rauge of their history. An inscription upon one of them shows it to have been in use more than 400 years, but no record is found to indicate the date of its construction.

These tanks are simply artificial lakes, or reservoirs, in which water may be securely stored, to be used when required for purposes of irriga-

^{*} Man and Nature, by George P. Marsh: 1864. † Irrigation in the Madras Provinces, by R. Baird Smith, F. G. S., Lieutenant Colonel Bengal Engineers: London, 1856.

tion. They are supplied sometimes by precipitation, and at others by feeders from convenient rivers. Their magnitude can be seen in the statement that one of them, bearing the formidable name of Chum-brumban-kum, covers an area of 9½ square miles, and maintains a sheet of rice cultivation of nearly 10,000 acres in extent.

Not only to valley or bottom lands, where the natural declivity admits of the regular flow of water, is this system applied, but in the higher plateaus above the rise of the water employed it has been found practicable in densely populated countries to elevate the water for irrigation by means of machinery—oftentimes rude—and in some instances the

work is performed by the hand alone.

Having thus given a cursory glance at the extent and results of this important contrivance of man in his struggles with the soil, as shown to us in the older nations of the earth, we come to consider its application to the unwatered districts of the United States. It is to be regretted that the meagre facilities for obtaining accurate information, in many of the districts where irrigation could profitably be employed, prevent a statement of the actual extent to which the system might be economically carried.

Generally the pioneer seeks for lands over which nature has provided her own irrigation, unless the attraction of precious metals may lure him

to places of another character.

It is in these latter regions that the incipient efforts toward irrigation have been commenced in the United States, although the native population of New Mexico and the citizens of Utah have to a greater or less extent constructed works of this kind.

From the reports received from the surveyor general it is found that in New Mexico by far the greater portion of the lands under cultivation are moistened by these artificial means. The lands in that Territoryardivided into three clases: First, the valleys, which can be easily impated by the streams running through them; second, the mesas or table

lands; and third, the mountains.

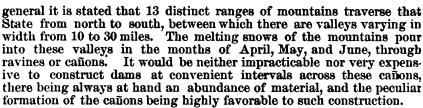
The valleys have been, to a certain extent, the subject of a systematic irrigation for 200 years. It is found to be more reliable than any other method; serving as it does to remedy the evils whether of continued drought or excessive rains. It serves also as a fertilizer, by depositing the sedimentary matter of waters over the lands under cultivation to an extent sufficient to render the efforts of man in that respect unnecessary.

The quantity of land in these valleys that can be economically imgated is estimated at 1,000,000 acres, and, in fact, the question depends upon the quantity of water that can be obtained for the purpose, rather than the area of land susceptible of irrigation. The rains of that locality generally fall in July or August, too late in the season to save the crops from destruction unless aided through the preceding months by

irrigation.

The second class—the mesas or table lands—includes two-thirds, and possibly three-fourths, of the entire surface of New Mexico. The greater part of these lands produce excellent grass for pasturage, and if supplied with sufficient moisture would equal the valleys in productiveness. They are, however, too elevated to admit of the construction of canals by which the waters of the rivers could be conveyed to them, and the only apparent method by which the needed element can be supplied is through the means of artesian wells, the feasibility of which remains as yet, untested.

In the State of Nevada the natural formation of the country affords very favorable facilities for irrigation. In the report of the surveyor



The valleys between the mountains comprise three distinct characters of land: First, the level and productive part, embracing one-half of the whole valley area; second, the table lands of poorer soil and higher elevation; and third, the alkali lands, comprising about the one-twentieth

part of the whole area of the valleys.

The first class is of undoubted productiveness when supplied with an adequate quantity of water, which, owing to the unfrequent rains, can

only be done successfully by irrigation.

The table lands afford excellent winter pasture in the white sage which they produce, but are of doubtful capacity for the raising of cereals, even if irrigated.

The alkali lands are beyond the power of reclamation by any means

now known to man.

The methods indicated above for the construction of reservoirs in the ravines and cañons at the foot of the mountains have been satisfactorily tried in California, in obtaining water for use in the placer mines. When the working of these mines became unprofitable, the water of the reservoirs was appropriated to the service of agricultural irrigation with remarkable success.

In the vicinity of the Humboldt and Carson mines, above where the waters sink or cease to run, there are large districts of excellent land.

with inexhaustible supplies of water for irrigation.

So far as investigations have been extended in Kansas, it would appear that but a comparatively small proportion of that State is absolutely unproductive where the proper moisture is supplied.

lutely unproductive where the proper moisture is supplied.

In the interesting report of the surveyor general, the statement is made that the insufficiency of rain is induced by the general absence of

forests.

It is in Kansas already a matter of general remark that the eastern portion of the State is visited by more frequent and seasonable rains than formerly. This is attributed to the growth of young forests which impede the strong winds of the plains, aid in condensing the vapors, and prevent evaporation. The improvements erected by every thrifty farmer assist in accomplishing these results; and even the orchards, shade trees, and buildings, aid in producing climatic changes.

The conservative influence of forests in this respect has long been the study of philosophers; and whilst theories have varied in some respects, the one conclusion is reached by all, that in the husbandry of trees man receives one of his greatest assistants. They absorb the moisture, not of the earth simply but of the atmosphere, retaining it when the atmosphere is charged with humidity, and restoring it in seasons of excessive

dryness, thus serving to mitigate extremes.

The very mosses and decomposed leaves in their spongy nature absorb the water of precipitation, and prevent its speedy escape over the surface, dispensing it to the thirsty earth at times when most required.

To change the climate of an extensive district by means tardy as the growth of artificial forests must necessarily be, would seem to be impracticable, if not chimerical; but it is something that has already commanded

the legislative attention of many of the older states of Europe, and it is to this method, connected with such efforts at irrigation as may be economically employed, that the occupancy of the rainless regions of the west for ordinary purposes of agriculture must depend. From the observations of men who have carefully studied the influence of trees upon the temperature of the earth, we have abundant evidence of the correctness of this theory.

It is also shown in the State of Kansas that the annual fall of rain at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, is six inches less than at Fort Scott, remote from large streams, but situated near the forests of the

Ozark mountains.

That the fostering care of all pioneer settlers, if not of the government, should be directed towards the propagation of new forests and the culture of trees for purposes other than fruit-bearing, is fast impressing itself on the public mind.

The cases are rare, indeed, where the absolute impracticability to cul-

tivate trees exists.

Says a writer, whom we have before quoted:

The special conditions required for the spontaneous propagation of trees may all be negtively expressed and reduced to these three exemptions: from defect or excess of moisture, from perpetual frost, and from the depredations of man or browsing quadrupeds. Where these requisites are secured, the hardest rock is as certain to be overgrown with wood as the most fertile plain, though, for obvious reasons, the process is slower in the former than in the latter case.

In the wide-spreading and treeless plains of the west, it is possible that, in the economy of nature, forests may in time be supplied without the intervention of man; but by timely efforts and the proper exercise of foresight and care, man may hasten to a remarkable extent the time when an equable temperature will prevail in these steppes of America, and when "the early and the latter rain" will visit those districts as seasonably and regularly as in the regions on the hither side of the Mississippi. Some further considerations in regard to forest culture are presented in a separate paper accompanying this report.

In view of the important interests connected with the districts embracing the precious metals, and the frequent inquiries made in reference to the construction of the mining act of July 26, 1866, the following "rulings" on prominent points of said statute, made by the

Commissioner of the General Land Office, are presented:

LIMITATIONS IN THE PROVISOS OF THE FOURTH SECTION OF THE ACT CONSTRUED. ,

The attention of this office has been called to controversies existing in some of the mining districts, arising from differences of opinion in relation to the proper construction of the mining act of July 26, 1866, some persons contending, it appears, that since its passage a company formed merely for mining purposes and locating claims can take 3,000 feet on the vein, although such company or association may be composed of less than 14 individuals. It is held by this office that the manner of making locations, and the number of feet that can be taken on the same vein or lode by an individual or an association, depend upon the rules and cutoms of miners of the respective districts, the act of July 26, 1866, in no respect superseding or modifying these customs, except where they authorize the location of more than 200 feet on the same lode by any one person, or more than 3,000 feet by any association of persons. In such cases the statute restricts and reduces locations made since July 26, 1866, to the above-named quantities, respectively, as the maximum

in each case; and this is the only difference existing between the local mining regulations and the controlling act of Congress.

An individual cannot, since the date of the act, locate more than 200 feet on the same lode, nor an association more than 3,000 feet, no matter how many persons may be associated together, or what the local customs may prescribe. Whether a company or association can take as much as 3,000 feet, depends upon the mining regulations of the particular district, and the number of persons associated in such company.

Individuals cannot, by forming themselves into companies, locate a greater number of feet to each person than can be done by each acting

separately.

They may locate as a company or an association at the rate of 200 feet to each individual embraced in it, with an additional 200 feet to the discoverer, if the local customs permit that much to be taken until 3,000 feet are located, after which no additional quantity can be claimed on the same lode by the same company, whatever may be the number of its members.

In districts where the mining regulations limit locations to less than 200 feet to each individual, or less than 3,000 feet to any association of persons, claimants will be restricted accordingly, such regulations remain-

ing in full force, being unaffected by the act of Congress.

These remarks apply wholly to original locations, made in pursuance of the rules and regulations of miners in the several mining districts. They have no application to claims in the hands of purchasers, and it is not to be understood from what has been above stated that a mining claim of 3,000 feet may not be owned and controlled by an association of less than 14 persons, where possession is obtained by bona fide purchases for valuable consideration, or partly by purchase and partly by location, there being nothing in the act of July 26, 1866, to prevent an association composed of any number of individuals from holding such claim, and upon proper application and proof obtaining a patent for the same.

When the mining act was first passed it was thought that among the great variety of local rules and customs, existing in a thousand remote mining districts, and known to us only as they come here in actual cases, there were probably some, authorizing the location of large claims, amounting to 3,000 feet or more, by companies or associations, in consideration of the construction of improvements enhancing the value of large numbers of claims, as the building of a tunnel to drain the mines of a certain lode, or system of lodes, or the erection of any other improvements securing a common object and promoting a common interest. As such companies would not have been formed for the purpose of locating claims, and the privilege of doing so, if conferred upon them at all, would have been in the nature of a reward for having promoted the general welfare of a certain district, by the expenditure of capital and labor in works of improvement beneficial to all, the right of making such location to the extent of 3,000 feet in pursuance of such supposed mining regulations was believed to be independent of the question of the size of the company, and that having rendered the service it was entitled to make the location, whether it was composed of a greater or less number of members. If the regulations of any district embraced provisions of this nature, conferring upon any company, large or small, for reasons such as have been suggested, the right of locating 3,000 feet on a lode, or on each one of a number of lodes, benefited by such improvements, it is not perceived that there would be any incompatibility between them and the act of July 26, 1866, nor would the policy of the act in limiting locations appear

to be more impaired by such regulations than by the unlimited right d

purchase generally recognized by these local customs.

It may be that no such regulations exist, but as the customs of miners scattered through the numerous mining camps of the western States and Territories are not to be found in any compilation, many of them never having been reduced to print, it is not surprising that misapprehension may have occurred in that respect.

As to associations or companies formed for the purpose of locating claims, however, it is very evident that they are subject to the limitations found in the provisos in the 4th section of the act, and that the restriction of 200 feet to each locator cannot be evaded by forming an

association.

RULING IN RELATION TO THE APPLICABILITY OF THE MINING ACT TO "BLUE GRAVEL LEAD" CLAIMS.

The question having been presented whether the provisions of the act could be made applicable to the "blue gravel leads" found in different parts of the mineral domain, so as to entitle the holders of these claims to apply for patents, the Commissioner held as follows: The mining act provides for patenting veins or lodes of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, but furnishes no definition of the terms "vein" or "lode." In geology and among miners they imply generally an aggregation of metallic matter found in the fissures of the rocks which enclose it, but are of great variety; veins differing very much in their formation and appearance. Lode is a term in general use among the tin miners of Cornwall, England, having been introduced on the Pacific coast by emigrants from the Cornish mines, and signifies a fissur filled either by metallic or earthy matter. Lead is generally used in the same sense as lode.

In Nevada the term ledge is usually employed in regulations concerning mines, and in Montana the terms lead, lode, or ledge, are similarly used. Ledge would seem to convey the idea of a layer or stratum of metal interposed between a course or ridge of rocks.

Veins may be either sedimentary, plutonic, or segregated, or of infiltration, or attrition, depending upon their peculiar formation or the mode

of occurrence of the metallic deposit.

In California the ancient river channels, or what are supposed to have been such, found in various mining districts, filled with a compact blue gravel rich in gold, are called the "blue leads," and in common parlace the "blue veins." Even the shallow diggings or placers are sometimes found to occur in such regular layers or courses as to receive from the miners working them the name of veins or leads. There is also another form of deposit of all or some of the four metals named in the mining act different from either of those mentioned above, called contact deposit. European miners mention still others, called in England floors, in Germany stockwerke, and a form of deposit known as fahlbands. These latter are, more properly speaking, ore-bearing belts, irregular in their dimensions, but presenting a degree of parallelism with each other.

Neither is the mode of occurrence designated as "contact deposit" considered as a true vein or lode. In fact, if the question were raised neither of the forms known as contact deposit, fahlbands, or segregated veins, could be accepted as true metalliferous veins, nor could it frequently be made to appear without expensive excavations, whether the metal in the mine, for which a patent is applied for, occurs in the form of a true vein or not. Hence, we discover that a very strict construction

placed upon the terms used in the mining act would exclude from its benefits a large class of claims, even of the branch of rock mining, from the impracticability of proving the metallic deposit to occur in the form of a true vein. But there is no reason for supposing that these terms were employed according to their strict geological signification. plain object of the law is, to dispose for money value of the mineral lands of the United States, and if the claimant is willing to pay the price named in the act, it is clearly a matter of indifference to the government whether the metal occurs in the form of a true or false vein, or whether in the form of a vein at all. There is certainly no public policy to be . subserved by favoring one class of miners and excluding others, nor has the Commissioner ever heard any reason assigned why vein mines should be patented, and other deposits excluded from patent, nor any intimation expressed that such was the intention of the act. An idea may have prevailed at the time of the passage of the law, that the placers were becoming exhausted, and that their claimants did not care about buying the land or obtaining patents; or it may be that the act was drafted mainly in view of localities where placer mining constituted a very inconsiderable branch of the business, compared to rock mining, and hence, the language of the act seems to have more direct reference to vein mining than any other branch. But whatever may be the cause of the phraseology adopted, it is very evident to the Commissioner that no purpose or design existed in the minds either of the framers of the bill, or of the Congress that passed it, to exclude any class of miners that chose to avail themselves of its provisions; consequently, the law should receive the most liberal construction that the language will admit of, and every class of claim that, either according to scientific accuracy or popular usage, can be classed and applied for as veins or lodes, may be patented under the law. It may be observed as an important point, that no proof is required to establish the vein formation of the deposit, the law evidently contemplating none. It requires the surveyor general to certify to the character of the vein exposed, but that is understood to mean that the certificate should show whether the exposed vein contains gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, as it would frequently be impossible for the surveyor general, even if his knowledge of mineral veins were sufficient to render him otherwise competent, to determine whether the deposit conformed to one class of veins or the other, or whether it was a true vein at all, without extensive excavations; a requirement certainly not contemplated by the mining act.

The applicant claims a certain number of feet along the vein or lode, and as much surface ground on either or both sides of the same as is necessary for the convenient working of the mine. He may claim as many feet as the local law or mining regulations permit him to hold, not inconsistent with the act of Congress, and as much surface ground as he may need, taking care not to conflict with any other claimant. The case being presented in this form, no proof is necessary to show that the deposit appears in the form of a vein, the phraseology of the act appearing to render it evident that the claimant was not to be put to the necessity of producing such proof, the evidence called for being confined to the posting and publishing the necessary notices and diagrams, to proving the local mining customs, the location of the claim, possessory rights of the applicant, and the amount expended in actual labor and improvements; which being satisfactory, and the surveyor general having made proper survey and plat of the claim, with the required endorsements and certificates, a patent must issue to the applicant.

No reason is perceived why a blue gravel lead might not be presented

in this form, both in the application and on the diagram and plat: and being presented, if the applicant is the bona fide holder of the claim, and it is clear of conflict, it will be patented to him without any proof being required as to the mode in which the deposit occurs.

 ${f T}_0$ conform to the language of the act, however, the claim must call for so many feet along the lead, and a given quantity of surface ground on one or both sides of the same.

INSTRUCTIONS UNDER THE TENTH AND ELEVETH SECTIONS OF SAID MINING ACT.

The 10th section of the mining act provides for homesteads made prior to the passage of the law by citizens of the United States, or persons who had declared their intention to become citizens, upon lands previously reserved as mineral, and, as such, excluded from survey and sale, but which are properly agricultural, no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having been discovered thereon, and which have been improved and used by settlers for agricultural purposes.

These settlers have a right of pre-emption to such lands not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and may purchase the same at the minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or enter them under the homestead laws after they become surveyed, upon the usual proceedings in such cases. If the deputy surveyor returns them as agricultural, there being no data to the contrary, and no one files an affidavit of the land being more valuable for mineral than agricultural uses, the settler is allowed to enter under the provisions of said section. If an affidavit is filed alleging it to be mineral, an investigation is required, before the local land officers, to determine the class to which the land properly belongs. In such cases, a day is fixed for the hearing, and sufficient notice given to the claimant and the party filing the affidavit to enable them to be present with witnesses; and, when the tract has been occupied for agricultural purposes, and improved as such, before the 26th of July, 1866, the burden of proof will be upon the party seeking to establish its mineral character, and the testimony is required to be of a nature clearly proving it to be such before a decision is rendered against the right of the settler to enter the land.

Should the deputy surveyor return a tract as mineral, the settler will be required to furnish satisfactory proof of the error of such return prior to making entry on the premises claimed under said 10th section

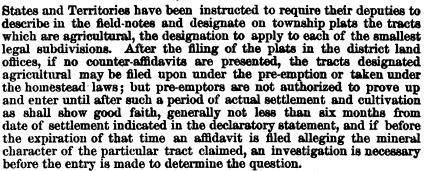
The return of a deputy surveyor, although entitled to respect as coming from a sworn officer, is not taken as conclusive in such cases when disputed, but the matter is investigated by the proper local land officers by the examination of witnesses, capable, from experience, observation. and previous examination, to testify understandingly as to the existence or non-existence of minerals upon any particular tract, and as to whether the deposit is of sufficient extent to render it more valuable for mining than for agriculture.

The testimony adduced and all the papers are required to be transmitted to this office, with the joint opinion of the register and received.

for review and final determination.

The 11th section of the mining act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, after the survey of the lands previously reserved as mineral to designate and set apart such portions of them as are clearly agricultural, and tracts of the latter character are made subject to pre-emption and disposal as other public lands.

To give effect to this section, the surveyors general in the mining



It cannot be doubted that in almost every township there are tracts of land more valuable for farms and gardens than for mining, and the object of the law evidently is to segregate these from the mineral, and dispose of them as agricultural. It is a matter of no legal consequence whether the precious metals are found in quartz ledges, placers, or hydraulic mines. If the particular subdivisions containing them are more valuable for mining than for agriculture, they cannot be entered as arable lands under the pre-emption or homestead statutes; yet placers once valuable, but which have become exhausted, and are no longer

valuable as mines, may be entered as arable.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SURVEYORS GENERAL IN BELATION TO DUTIES REQUIRED BY THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH SECTIONS OF THE AFORESAID MINING LAW.

Under the provisions of the 10th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1866, the public lands on which no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, have been discovered, and which had been occupied and improved by bona fide homestead or pre-emption settlers, are permitted to be taken up by said settlers in quantities according to legal subdivisions

not exceeding 160 acres, at the rate of \$1 25 per acre.

In order that the lands of that character may be known to the government and its local land officers, and that the same may be set apart as "agricultural," circular instructions have been issued to the registers and receivers of the United States land offices how to proceed in the ascertainment of that class of lands and their segregation from mineral lands, copies of which have been sent for the information and government of surveyors general. It will be perceived that the instructions allude to directions having been given to surveyors general, requiring them to cause their deputy surveyors to describe in their field-notes, and designate on township plats, "agricultural lands," as contemplated in mining circular dated January 14, 1867. In amplification of these instructions, it is found of importance to the public service that deputy surveyors should avail themselves, while executing their surveys in the field, of all trustworthy information in regard to the mineral localities falling within the sphere of their contracts, in addition to their personal and diligent observations, and to record in their field-notes sufficient descriptions of different mineral characteristics to afford draughtsmen adequate data for indicating the same on township plats, in yellow dotted shade, in respect to the out-boundaries of lands containing gold; in blue, those embracing silver; in red, such as contain cinnabar; and in

green, those lands which are more valuable for copper mining than for agricultural purposes. It has accordingly become necessary that such tracts shall be designated on the township plats in a conspicuous masner as "mineral," within the out-boundaries of the respective shades as aforesaid, so that the government officers may possess the necessary information for correctly carrying out the object of the laws in the adjdication of any conflicts that may arise in the disposal of the public lands. Such designations of "agricultural lands" and "mineral" on township plats the surveyors general have been required to have of cially represented on the approved plats of townships, sections, quartersections, and smaller legal subdivisions, in conformity with the data on file in their respective offices.

Timber lands on rocky hills and mountains, not known to contain any of the aforesaid minerals, will be designated as "agricultural," and, if the contrary, as "mineral."

Although gulch and creek mines are not specially named in the act of July 26, 1866, yet if the lands containing them are more valuable for mining than for agriculture, they will be reported as mineral.

Placers, once valuable, but which have become exhausted, so as no longer to be valuable as mines, will be returned as agricultural.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO AFFIDAVITS FILED UNDER THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH SECTIONS OF THE MINING LAW.

The act of 21st March, 1864, amendatory of the homestead law, and for other purposes, (United States Statutes, vol. 13, page 35,) allows registers and receivers 22½ cents per hundred words for the testimony reduced to writing in pre-emption and homestead cases; but no authority is granted for charging a fee for simply filing an affidavit. The affidavits authorized by instructions from this office under the 10th and 11th sections of the mining act are not in the nature of declaratory statements or homestead applications. They are an expedient adopted. and the only one practicable under the circumstances, to obtain more special information than can be furnished by deputy surveyors touching the character of the various subdivisions of the public lands in what is known as the mineral domain, so that lands more valuable for mining than for agriculture may not be disposed of as belonging to the latter class; and lands really arable in character may not be withheld from settlement under the apprehension of being mineral. These two classes of land are so intermingled as to render it frequently a matter of the greatest difficulty to determine whether a particular subdivision belongs to one or the other, and the most feasible mode of coming to a reason able conclusion appears to be by an investigation based upon the testimony of persons acquainted with the particular tracts involved.

The affidavits are further useful in enabling the registers and receivers to revise the lists of lands selected by agents of railroad companies before certifying to the correctness of the same, the plats and field-note not in all cases furnishing a reliable guide, from the fact that surveyors generally are supposed to pass only along the exterior lines of the van ous subdivisions, and hence not always able to report accurately as to the character of the interior portions. There is consequently no fee chargeable to individuals for filing these documents, unless a trial is had

in which event the rule as to fees in other cases will be applied.

RESPECTING CITIZENSHIP OF INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS

In reference to the question of citizenship under the mining act of July 26, 1866, when application is made by corporations organized under State or territorial laws, the Commissioner has ruled to the following effect:

It is an invariable principle in the pre-emption and homestead acts of the United States to limit the privileges conferred by these laws to citizens or persons having declared their intention to become such, and the same policy is indicated by the 1st section of the mining act. itation to citizenship is not repeated in the 2d section, but is necessarily implied, for the first section legalizes only the occupancy of citizens and those who have declared their intention to become such; and as occupancy must precede an application under the 2d section, it would seem to follow that if the occupancy of the applicant is not such as has been legalized by the statute, it could have no standing in any proceeding under it. A proper rule of interpretation requires us to consider the several sections together and the whole as declaratory of one uniform and consistent policy; and the principle of considering together all statutes in pari materia warrants an examination of other enactments for the disposal of the public domain and the rule therein established, with a view of ascertaining the intention of the law-making power when in any particular statute it may not be clearly expressed. It would, therefore, be entirely too narrow a construction to hold that, because the restriction was not repeated in the 2d section, the uniform policy of the government, for many years, was intended to be set aside in the cases provided for in that section.

These remarks apply to applicants appearing in the character of individuals, in whose cases the general principle must be adhered to and proof of citizenship furnished. This class of applicants is the only one that can take advantage of the pre-emption and homestead laws, corporations, as such, not being provided for in these acts. Yet, as corporations, at the date of the mining act and for a long time previous, had occupied and improved mining claims according to the local customs and rules of miners, and as the right to apply for a patent is, by the terms of the act, extended to any person or association of persons, it would be unreasonable to suppose that it was designed to exclude them from the benefits of this law. Such an interpretation would deny its privileges to valuable and extensive mining claims, and entirely disappoint the expectations of the friends of the act. Corporations must, therefore, be permitted to share in its benefits. But "a corporation is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law. Being the mere creature of law, it possesses only those properties which the charter of its creation confers upon it, either expressly or as incidental to its very existence." It can neither exercise the duties of citizenship, become naturalized, nor file a declaration of intention to become a citizen. Hence, the relations of citizenship or alienage cannot, properly speaking, be said to belong to it at all. To look beyond the mere artificial entity to the stockholders composing it, and require the citizenship of each one of a large number scattered frequently through several States and Territories to be established by proof in applications under the mining act, would involve such an amount of inconvenience and delay as practically to debar corporations from the privilege of ever making application.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in giving effect to the constitutional provision allowing citizens of the State where the suit is

brought to be sued in the circuit courts of the United States by citizens of another State, after a variety of decisions, has at last, in the case of the Louisville Railroad Company vs. Letson, (2 Howard, 553) decided that a corporation created by the laws of a State, performing its functions under the authority of the same, and only suable there, though it may have members in other States, is a person, though an artificial one, inhabiting and belonging to that State, and entitled. for the purpose of suing and being sued, to be deemed a citizen of said State. and it is believed that an equally liberal construction should be adopted in reference to applications for mining patents by corporations. It is true that the questions in these cases before the Supreme Court per tained to State citizenship, and that the question of alienage was not involved; but when the court ceased to look beyond the mere artificial being to the natural persons composing the same, it is doubtful whether the existence of aliens among the stockholders would produce any change in the rule ultimately adopted. At all events, the necessities of the mining law would seem to require that the rule should be carried to that extent in proceedings under it. Hence, every corporation created by State or territorial laws should be treated as a citizen in all applications for mining patents, if legally competent to transact business and to acquire and hold real estate in such State or Territory.

In view of this construction, public officers of the Land department have been directed to require evidence of incorporation, the usual proof of which is a certified copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation, with the signature and seal of the proper officer, and when this is presented, proof of citizenship of stockholders is dispensed with.

ON THE COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES.

The third section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, (United States Statutes, vol. 13, p. 351,) provides that in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color, nor. in civil actions, because he is party to or interested in the issue tried. As the interest of a witness in the issue tried is no longer an objection to his competency in the courts of the United States, the registers and receivers of the local land offices will be governed by the same rule in all proceedings before them under the pre-emption, homestead, or mining acts, and in ex parte affidavits filed. The weight of the evidence is how ever, a matter for the consideration of the executive officers, as in all other cases where a witness may have a stronger motive to favor one side than the other. Ex parte affidavits may be received in applications for patents under the mining act, in proof of posting notices on claimed presises and as to other facts; reasonable care being taken by the register and receiver to avoid imposition by pretended affidavits or reckless of dishonest witnesses. The officers before whom such affidavits are taken should be able to certify to the credibility of the witnesses; but what this cannot be done on account of the witnesses being strangers, the character for truth must be established to the satisfaction of the less officers by other means before giving weight to such testimony.

MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS-RAILBOAD SELECT

In every case reported from the district land officers of a under the acts of 1862 and 1864, for the Pacific railrow company in the first instance is required to state in be selections are not interdicted, mineral, nor reserved:

er contemplated by the grant. Upon the filing of lists with such ts attached, it is made the duty of registers and receivers to certify correctness of the selections in the particulars mentioned, and in espects. They subsequently undergo scrutiny in this office, are by our plats, and by all the data on our files, sufficient time elapsir the selections are made for the presentation of any objections department before final action is taken; and to more effectually he matter, there is inserted in all patents issued to said railroad y a clause to the following effect: "Yet excluding and excepting ne transfer by these presents all mineral lands, should any such id to exist in the tracts described in this patent, this exception, ired by statute, 'not extending to coal and iron land.'" said to have been made by the supreme court of California, it is claimed, decides that an occupant of a mining claim havtitle from the United States has no such standing in court as him to enforce the exception as to mineral lands, in patents to railroad companies, and may, therefore, be lawfully ejected ands included within the general description of the tracts pato such companies, notwithstanding the particular tract may be l in character, and fall within the exception. Not having seen cision, we are ignorant as to the exact character of the ruling, but understood how a person in the occupancy of mineral lands under d customs and rules of miners, protected by the license granted irst section of the act of July 26, 1866, could be ejected by a railmpany having no title to the land at all. The government license, sonable to suppose, would constitute a sufficient defence against not able to show a better title. The grantee of such license is no ser upon the public lands, and although the license is revocable United States, it cannot be considered as revoked by a patent to ad company when such instrument expressly excepts and excludes e grant all interdicted mineral land. Claimants authorized to or and to obtain patents under the mining act havean efficient in its provisions, and by taking the proper steps may obtain pattheir claims, even should they happen to be embraced within atented to railroad companies, as the exceptions in such patents he United States to segregate the mineral lands included by disd separate conveyance to mining claimants. Placers more valumining than for agriculture cannot be entered as pre-emption estead lands, nor can they be selected by railroad companies. ray be difficulties, and sometimes even hardships, connected with tem of filing affidavits to prove the mineral character of lands by a railroad company, or an agricultural settler, and taking es before the local land officers; but these are, in a great measure, able from the subject matter; pre-emptors and homestead settlers as same difficulties to contend with, more onerous in the new States ritories than in the older States, from the sparseness of the populot justifying additional land offices. It has been suggested to ce that the government should appoint a commission to segregate ieral from the residue of the public lands; but let any one cone vast amount of money expended by practical miners in excava-) test the value of mines, subsequently abandoned as worthless, we idea may be formed of the time and expense such an undertakald require, and how little confidence it would be likely to inspire. miner has taken possession of mineral lands under the license overnment, and has developed their character for mining purposes, d seem that the task of protecting his rights could not be more onerous than that which every settler is liable to encounter in defending himself against adverse claimants. The regulation of filing affidavits simply a means of ascertaining the class to which a particular tract of land may belong, and although it may not be the best that could be devised, it is the only practical mode that has suggested itself to meet the difficulty of disposing of different classes of land mingled together in such a way as to render it frequently impossible to tell, without great labor and expense, whether a particular subdivision belongs to one or the other class.

IN REFERENCE TO THE STAY OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF ADVERSE CLAIMS UNDER THE SIXTH SECTION OF THE MINING LAW.

The sixth section of the mining act requires all proceedings to be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication in the courts, whenever an adverse claimant appears before the approval of the survey as provided in the third section.

The third paragraph of the instructions of June 25, 1867, requires such opposing claimant to show, by proof, the claim or interest he may have in the mine, and directs the register and receiver, should the same be satisfactory to them, to stay all further proceedings. It is not to be understood by this that the sufficiency of the adverse claim is to be investigated before the land officers. That is a matter that is expressy referred to the local courts by the statute. But the land officers are to be satisfied that the opposing claim is such as is contemplated by the sixth section of the mining act. They are not to suffer the forms of law to be fraudulently used by pretended claimants, having in fact no rights worthy of investigation before the courts. For instance, should it appear that the adverse claim relied upon relates to a settlement claimed under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, it would at once be decided not to be such a claim as is to be referred to the indicial tribunals for determination, and upon the filing of which, the proceedings are stayed and the case suspended to await a trial in the courts; these tribunals having no jurisdiction of claims arising under the preemption and homestead laws. The adverse claim must be one arising under the local customs and rules of miners; such claimant is required to file an affidavit stating fully the nature of his claim, and if the facts disclosed present opposing interests under these regulations, or the local laws of the State or Territory, the proceedings must be stayed; after which it becomes the duty of the party out of possession to carry the case into the courts, not only for the reason that claimants ought not to be called upon to assume the offensive in relation to claims of which they already have possession, but because the act extends the right to apply for patents only to claimants having previously occupied and improved their claims according to the local customs or rules of miners; and although there may be eases where claimants have been fraudulently ousted of a rightful possession, and are legally entitled to patents, still, as that question is to be settled in the courts, and not in the land offices, the party out of possession is not in a condition to receive a patent until his right to possession is judicially determined.
The language of the second section, "having previously occupied and

The language of the second section, "having previously occupied and improved the same," &c., does not refer to an occupancy at some remote period. It means an occupancy continuing up to the date of the application for a patent; otherwise the mine for which a patent is asked could not be said to be one "in regard to whose possession there is no control."

versy or opposing claim," "as the statute requires it to be, in order to entitle the claimant to a patent." The very fact, therefore, of the applicant for a patent being out of possession, and an adverse party in possession, shows the claim to be one for adjudication in the courts before it can be disposed of in the land office. Hence it is the duty of all applicants under the mining act to state in their applications whether they are occupying the premises for which a patent is asked; and if not, whether an adverse party is in possession. If the latter is the case, the party is notified that an application for a patent has been made, in order that he may file an affidavit of his claim, and the case is then suspended for action in the courts.

RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER UNDER THE NINTH SECTION OF THE ACT.

The ninth section of the mining act maintains and protects the owners of water rights wherever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts.

To make such a claim good, under the act, the right to the use of water

must have accrued-

First, by priority of possession; second, it must be recognized by the local customs; third, by the laws of the State or Territory and the decisions of the courts.

Whenever a claim to the use of water is thus recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of the courts of any State or Territory, the owner cannot be disturbed in his possession, no atter whether the land has been returned as mineral or agricultural; nor an his improvements be appropriated by other claimants under the preemption or homestead laws. As the right vested in the owner is an extraordinary one, differing essentially from the systems of water rights existing either under the common or civil laws, being, in fact, an anomalous system based upon the peculiar wants and conditions of things found in some of the mining States and Territories, it will be necessary for the claimant to show that it has been fully adopted in the State or Territory in which the claim is situated, as the law upon the subject of water rights by enactments of the legislature or the decisions of the highest courts, and it will not be sufficient to show that such a claim has the sanction of the local customs. This office would not, by issuing patents under said ninth section, contribute to fasten upon one of the new States or Territories a system so materially affecting its local proprietary regulations without the same having been first adopted and engrafted upon the laws of such State or Territory by the proper departments of the same; and any claimant applying under said section must produce satisfactory proof of such adoption and acknowledgment. When such proof can be satisfactorily furnished, claims of this nature might be included in patents for mines, as the reasonable quantity of surface ground for the convenient working of the same, allowed by the act of July 26, 1866, where the water is used for mining purposes, according to the local customs and rules of miners, and the fact of not being adjacent to the vein or lode would not, it is believed, contravene either the letter or spirit of the act. Where these claims are embraced within lands returned as agricultural, and the water is or may be advantageously used for irrigation, they may be included in patents for agricultural lands under the pre-emption or homestead laws, as a part of the realty conveyed, being adjacent to the

same, and constituting a part of the legal subdivisions embraced in such

patents.

The doctrine of exclusive ownership of water, by virtue of prior occapancy, appears to have been fully adopted in California by numerous decisions of the supreme court of that State. Whether a similar rule has been adopted in any other State or Territory by the legislature or the courts, is not known here. At all events, any owner of a water claim, in a condition to ask for a patent granting such exclusive right, is in a condition to maintain himself, for the present, without a patent, against all adverse claimants, by virtue of the protection extended to him by the act itself.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS-HOW CONDUCTED.

1. All applications for patents under the mining act should be in writing in which should be stated the name of the applicants, and whether the claim is made by individuals, or a partnership or corporation; it should designate the mining district, county, and State, in which the claim is located; describe the character of the mine, as to whether it bears gold silver, cinnabar, or copper; state the number of feet claimed along the lode and laterally; the date of the original location of the claim under the mining customs; when and where it was recorded; the names of the locators; whether the applicant claims as a locator or as a purchaser—if the latter, whether by deed or verbal contract of parties in or out of possession; the nature and value of the improvements made or laber performed; whether the applicant is occupying the claim or is out of possession; and finally, whether the claim is one in regard to the possession of which there is any controversy or opposing claim within the knowledge of the applicant. The application should further state that claimant has posted a diagram in a conspicuous place on the claim together with a notice of his intention to apply for a patent, with the date of posting such notice and diagram; and it should distinctly appear

to whom the patent is to issue.

2. With the application there must be filed, first, a diagram of the claim, similar to that posted in a conspicuous place thereon, representing its boundaries and location, its length along the lode, with the surface ground necessary to the convenient working of the mine; second. a copy of the notice posted on the claim with the diagram; third, a certified copy of the mining customs of the district; fourth, a certified copy of the record of the location from the recorder's office; fifth, if the applicant is a corporation, a certified copy of the charter or certificate of incoporation; sixth, if the application is made by an individual or a unincorporated company, an affidavit or affidavits of citizenship, or d having filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, the applicants own affidavit will be sufficient; facts must be stated, such as place of nativity, in what court declaration of intention was filed, and the dar of such declaration, with a certified copy of the same; if applicant claim to be a citizen, he must state in his affidavit the place of his birth, his residence for the past five years, and whether he has exercised the elective franchise, and where; seventh, the affidavit of claimant that he s in the occupancy of the claim, stating the length of time he has occupied the same, the amount of money and labor expended thereon, and that ke knows of no adverse claim to the possession; and eighth, if claimant is in possession under purchase, a certified copy of the deed, or if the deeds are numerous, a brief abstract of title, certified by the recorder, or even s certificate from that officer that a regular chain of title, ending in the applicant, appears on his records, will answer the purpose.

3. Upon filing these papers, the register of the land office will make the publication required in the third section of the act in a newspaper published nearest the claim, carefully stating in the notice the name of the claimant, of the mine, district, and county; also the names of the adjoining claimants, and if the claim is a relocation, the names of former claimants and claim, designating the lode, and, as near as practicable, the locality of the claim upon the lode.

The names of the adjoining claims and claimants ought never to be omitted, as that will generally be found one of the readiest means of fixing the locality of the claim. The register will also post a copy of the notice in his office for the period of ninety days, and on the publisher's presenting his account, the register will transmit the same to the surveyor general, unless the applicant has made provision for its immediate payment, in which case a duplicate receipt will be taken from the publisher, one of which to be transmitted to the General Land Office.

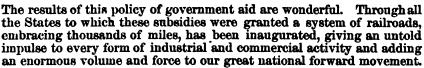
- 4. On the expiration of ninety days after posting diagram and notice, the claimant or his agent must file his own affidavit, with that of some other person cognizant of the fact, with the register and receiver, that said diagram and notice were posted in a conspicuous place on the claim at least ninety days, or prove the same by verbal testimony to the satisfaction of these officers. If all the proof furnished is satisfactory to the register and receiver, and no adverse claim has been filed, the applicant for a patent will apply to the surveyor general for an estimate of the expenses of surveying or platting the claim and of making publication, if the latter has not been paid by the applicant; and on depositing the amount with any assistant United States treasurer, or designated depositary, in favor of the United States treasury, to be passed to the credit of the fund created by "individual depositors for surveys of the public land," and filing with the surveyor general one of the duplicate certificates of deposit taken by the claimant, that officer will order the claim to be surveyed, and transmit the certificate of deposit to the General Land Office. If an adverse claimant appears before application is made to the surveyor general for a survey, no action will be taken by that officer until the question as to possession is settled in the courts.
- 5. The survey when made must be approved by the surveyor general, who will also make a plat of the claim, accurately representing its boundaries, its area, and its relative position in respect to the subdivisions of the public surveys, the township and range lines being extended for this purpose according to instructions on page seven, circular of January 14, 1867, if the claim is upon unsurveyed land. In the margin of the plat the surveyor general will endorse his approval of the survey as in other government plats; also his certificate of the value of the labor and improvements, and of the character of the vein exposed, and will transmit papers to the local officers and to the General Land Office, as heretofore instructed.
- 6. The register and receiver will carefully examine all testimony presented, whether in the form of affidavits or parol proof, exercising the precautions heretofore recommended in reference to the former. They will also examine the returns of survey approved by the surveyor general, and transmit the application with all the testimony, if the same is satisfactory to them, endorsed with their approval to the General Land Office, if no opposing claimant appears before the approval of the survey, so that a patent may at once be issued.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The railway system was inaugurated in this country some forty year ago. The Baltimore and Ohio, the first passenger railroad constructed. was commenced at its eastern terminus in Baltimore July 4, 1828. The extension of these artificial communications by private capital and enterprise alone over the States east of the Mississippi, during the following twenty years, constitutes a chapter of absorbing interest in our social progress. During this period were established those main lines of east and west travel and transport, which effectually neutralized the isolating influence of the Alleghanies. The main lines of natural communication tion in the Mississippi valley by the river courses led towards the Gul of Mexico, and New Orleans had a fair prospect of becoming the great depot of the teeming productions of the mighty west. What the desting of the country would have been but for the interweaving of these natural longitudinal lines of commercial movement by the cross lines of railway communication, it is impossible now to estimate. These two agencies the warp and woof of a consolidated Union, have placed the industrial and commercial interests of American civilization upon an impregnable basis and have secured its hopeful development. It may be safely estmated that in the absence of this splendid railway movement our national development would have been retarded at least half a century, and that the desolation of the wilderness would be now unbroken over a vast territory at present teeming with the arts and institutions of civilisation.

In 1850 the advance of our material interests had created a demand for railway communication between different sections of the country. which private enterprise unassisted by government could not meet. The endowment of the Illinois Central railroad in 1850, by the donation of the odd-numbered sections of public land lying within five miles of its line, was merely an exercise of the power of disposing of the public domain in a new and more advantageous manner, in which the liberality of the government was fully reimbursed by doubling the price of the reserved lands. The 2,595,000 acres of public land thus granted st the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre represented a nominal value of \$3,243,750. But it was well known that these lands, lying near no great natural means of communication, would be a drug in the market for many years, while the tide of population would be deflected to more The establishment of the railway, howeligible portions of the country. ever, would bring them at once in demand, and secure their disposal at double the minimum rates. The national landed interest intrusted to the general government would, by this disposition, be very greatly advanced. and an incidental public benefit derived from the speedy settlement of these lands would be secured.

The principle established in the case of the Illinois Central was destined to a speedy and enormous application in other public land States where railway enterprises were struggling against the general embarrassment of want of capital, and where eligible railway movementa yet to be inaugurated, were soon to advance very powerful claims to the same assistance. Land concessions in aid of railroads have been granted by Congress to fourteen States, viz.: Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansaa Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida Louisiana, California, and Oregon; the aggregate amount of land so conceded being 58,108,581.40 acres. Land concessions amounting to 3,782,213.27 acres have also been granted to these States, viz.: Michigan Wisconsin, and Oregon, for the construction of military wagon roads.



The third grand stage of American railroad enterprise is the present, in which it launches out into the wilderness in advance of civilization, laying its iron track through primeval forests and boundless prairies and over rugged mountain ranges in order to unite the outlying members of the Union upon the Pacific coast with the great mass of home civiliza-These communities, numbering a million of inhabitants, and rapidly advancing in all the elements of social prosperity, were isolated by thousands of miles of desert occupied by wild beasts or still more formidable savage men. Their pathways across this intervening wilderness were devious, uncertain, toilsome, and perilous. The necessities of commerce could brook neither the delay nor the cost of transportation. Immigration was restricted by the difficulties and dangers of these routes to a limited number, travelling in expensively equipped companies. route partly by sea and partly by land across the territory of a foreign power, and a still longer sea route round the stormy cape, were the only alternatives to this overland travel.

In spite of these difficulties, American society had established itself upon the Pacific coast in astonishing vigor, and was rapidly working eastward to meet the main tide of settlement, advancing towards the The increasing volume and Rocky mountains from the Mississippi. variety of agricultural and mineral production on the Pacific called loudly for a speedy and safe communication with the older States, attracting the best minds in the nation to the practical solution of the problem. The sudden and powerful quickening of the sentiment of nationality at the opening of the late civil war demanded speedy action upon a project deemed essential to the territorial unity of the republic. In spite of the heavy financial burdens of the war, Congress responded to the patriotic instinct of the nation, by passing various acts from 1862 to the present time, endowing several railroad corporations with magnificent areas of land, and loaning to two of them the government credit to the amount of \$50,000,000 in order to enable them to complete a line of road from Omaha and Kansas City to San Francisco in the shortest possible space of time.

In the previous landed endowments of railroad enterprises, the States within whose limits the roads were to be constructed were made the trustees of the national subsidies. But in the novel aspects of this new movement, and in default of State authority to exercise such trust, Congress was obliged to create corporate agencies to carry out this project. By the acts of July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, May 21, 1866, and July 26, 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, were designated for the work of constructing a line of railway from Omaha to San Francisco, with a branch from Kansas City, passing through Denver, an extension having been proposed in a southwesterly direction to reach the Pacific. To aid in the construction of these stupendous works, the odd-numbered sections lying within 10 miles of each line of route were granted, with a loan of government credit varying from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, in proportion to the local difficulties of each route.

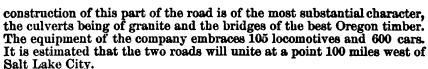
The operations of the aforesaid companies have exhibited a degree of energy and of financial and engineering skill unparalleled in history. The Union Pacific Company commenced building its eastern connection

from Omaha, and completed 50 miles during the year 1865. During 1865 255 miles were built, 235 miles during 1867, and 335 in 1868, up to the present time, making 875 miles of the eastern end of the route now in running order; the process of construction is being rapidly pushed, the latest telegraphic reports recording an instance of seven and a half miles being laid in a single day. The Central Pacific road had 31 miles constructed by July 1, 1864, and by November, 1866, had opened 94 miles further, reaching a point 11 miles from the summit of the Sierra Nevada This formidable point has since been passed and the line has been inished 300 miles east of Sacramento, with a fair prospect of reaching Humboldt Wells, 200 miles further east, by December, 1868. Nearly 1,200 miles of the main line have thus been completed in four years. Meanwhile, of the branch line known as the Union Pacific Railway, East ern Division, 385 miles have been completed from Kansas City to Fort Wallace, making an aggregate of nearly 1,600 miles of road complete and in running order between the Missouri river and the Pacific. By the latest, the next anniversary of national independence will witness complete line of railway across our continent, while intelligent men, well informed as to the progress of the work, predict an earlier consumms

The splendid qualities exhibited in this enterprise, both by the nation that conceived it in a sublime faith in its own indomitable energy, and by the individual spirits who have worked out the practical problem so far within the time allotted, have already illustrated the American name with a glory not eclipsed by any other achievement. When the enormous extent of the work is considered, with its towering obstacles in certain localities, we may well be astonished at the results obtained even in this age of engineering wonders. The systematic prosecution of the work under some very remarkable difficulties, growing out of the want of local supplies of materials, developed a superior administrative and executive ability. Everything essential to the wants of the workmen and the construction of the road must be procured a thousand miles of gathered in large magazines at some point, and sent along the line at a heavy cost of transportation. The materials used were of the best quality, regardless of price, and the work finished in a style equal we that of any road east of the Alleghenies.

The equipment of this road is of the first character, embracing 100 locomotives from the best manufactories in the country. The rolling stock of the company is constructed at their own shops in Omaha, in the best style. In the erection of these establishments and of the buildings along the route, the wants of the future have been kept in view, and preparations made for an immense amount of travel and transport which may be expected on the completion of the line to the Pacific.

The portion of the route confided to the Central Pacific Company presents much more formidable obstacles, especially in crossing the Siema Nevada. The grades in this part range from 75 to 116 feet per mikaveraging 95 feet. Tunnels were cut through solid rock for very considerable distances, the length of the longest being 1,658 feet. Along miles of the route heavy sheds of timber have been erected to protect the track against the avalanches of mountain snow. While yet the work of passing the summit was in progress, the grading on the eastern skep was commenced, and the necessary iron and rolling stock for 78 miles of track were dragged over the mountain by ox-teams. The main difficulties of this end of the route having been overcome, the work is now advancing at a rate approaching that of the Union Pacific, little or we heavy grading being required west of the Salt Lake mountains. The



This great steam highway traverses three States and three Territories, with other States and Territories lying within its sphere of developing influence. Of these, California has a population of 600,000, Nevada 60,000 Nebraska 100,000, Óregon 100,000, Útah 120,000, Montana 40,000, Idaho 40,000, Colorado 60,000, Wyoming 40,000, and Dakota 10,000, making a sum total of 1,170,000. These populations are increasing by heavy annual ratios, which, on the completion of this route, will be yet further enhanced. When the fertile lands and productive mineral resources of this magnificent area shall be rendered easy of access by the completion of this and other lines of railway already projected, the tide of immigration will be expanded, and the beneficent provisions of our pre-emption and homestead laws will be laid under contribution by millions of settlers. agricultural and mineral productions of these regions, finding this outlet, will be enormously increased in volume and value. The triumphs of scientific culture may be expected within the limits of fabled great American deserts. Splendid forests will grow from seed upon bleak ridges and plains, arresting excessive evaporation and ameliorating climates. gation will redeem millions of acres from sterility and add magnificent tracts to the productive areas of the country. The vine, the olive, and other generous fruits of all kinds, will grow in those climates with a luxuriance that will astonish the fruit culturists of the older States. Heavy crops of cereals will enhance the stock of breadstuffs of the nation, while immense numbers of live stock nourished in those rich pasture lands will add to the physical comforts of the people. The enhanced yield of the precious metals will swell the volume of solid circulating medium to such an extent that our national debt will be unimportant. The useful minerals will then be subjected to an investigation and exploitation which will develop an amount of industrial wealth beyond all present conception.

This mass of production, in seeking a market, will give rise to a domestic commerce of transcendent value. The domestic trade of this country far overshadows our foreign commerce, indicating a healthy preponderance of the home activities of American life. But there will be added a vast foreign traffic that will flow across the American continent upon the completion of this continental railway, leaving great accumulations of wealth at all the commercial centres along its entire line. The streams of oriental commerce, so long monopolized by European nations and carried around the Cape of Good Hope, across the Isthmus of Suez, or by long and expensive overland caravan routes across the eastern continent, have already been tapped by the pioneer line of American steamers from San Francisco to Yokohama and Shanghai, and the tide of travel and transport has already been deflected to the Panama route. that tendency be enlarged upon the completion of this grand interoceanic highway! The tonnage of San Francisco increased from 765,900 tons in 1866 to 901,400 in 1867. The number of passengers arriving during 1867— 38,800—was nearly equalled by the aggregate of the first half of 1868— 32,000.

The immense mass of export destined to pass from that commercial centre on the Pacific will find a ready transit by way of the route now opening. Wagon freights to the Pacific are even now estimated at 230,000 tons per annum, costing \$13,000,000. It is supposed that 154,000

ľ

7



across the Pacific—about three weeks. The trade of neighboring islands, amounting to \$300,000,000 per annulas hitherto practically monopolized, will pass quietly and our commercial cities will become the centres of cial operations.

The volume of transportation and travel that will per tinent will soon outstrip the capacities of any single rought tion of this result, other trans-continental lines areals. The Kansas branch of the Union Pacific, known as the of the Union Pacific Railway, has proposed, as herein an extension to the Pacific by alternative routes along parallels, traversing some of the most unique and valuate the country. New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and so present an area of productive soil and genial climate the stimulus of railway communication, to attract an industrial population. Both the agricultural and the of these regions are on a magnificent scale, indicating the success of the last-named enterprise, a large increase.

and an advance in civilization. For the construction Congress has been asked for a landed endowment and similar to those accorded to the Union Pacific Compar Another candidate for the same congressional patro ern Pacific Railway. By act of July 2, 1864, this com rated for the purpose of building a line of railway an Lake Superior to Puget sound, in a line north of the 4 a branch down the Columbia river to a point at or n grant of land including 20 odd-numbered sections per of said line of road was the extent of government subs is claimed by the projectors of this route that it posse ant advantages over routes further south; that it is most central line, crossing the continent at a point wh the great lakes approach nearest the Pacific; that it ticable route, the mountain ranges being here most furthermore stated that there are no deserts along this erses everywhere tracts of great agricultural and mine climate of this region is of a mildness for beyond what n

these advantages, the statement of which does not seem to be controverted, it has been found hitherto impracticable to enlist the capital essential to its prosecution. In this exigency, Congress has been asked for a loan of its credit on terms similar to those accorded to the Union Pacific Company. The success of this policy in the case in which it has already been tried is pointed to as sufficient security for its safety in the present instance. We may reasonably expect that the rapid development of the industrial and commercial value of the routes contemplated by the Northern Pacific Railway and the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, will cause their construction in any event.

In the course of the regular and normal development of our western territory, railroad enterprises connecting with these trunk lines will be inaugurated and successfully carried into execution. The ideas of civilization have in the last decade become startlingly progressive. Man, impatient of the slow labors of the past, is hardly willing to accord even the briefest space of time necessary to the accomplishment of results. There is a feverish anxiety to secure ends in view by constantly improving mechanical processes. The labor of years has already been compressed within days and even hours. The transmission of intelligence by the instantaneous flash of electricity has spread a network of iron nerves, both sensitive and volitional, over every civilized country, while the rapid enlargement of the railway system has supplied a power analogous to the muscular force of the human body, in handling the masses of matter and in dominating the motive powers of nature. The earth under the hand of this intelligent discipline promises soon to become a highly organized mechanism, meeting the wants of its human occupants with a delicate appreciation and an abundance of provision that will realize the dreams of optimist philosophy. We stand, doubtless, at the threshold of grander developments of social life than has ever yet been witnessed in any age.

AREA OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN—EXPANSION OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

By the treaty of 1783, at the close of our Revolution, the limits of the republic of 1776, as acknowledged by Great Britain, extended from the great lakes on the north to the 31° of latitude, and from the Atlantic to the middle channel of the Mississippi, that channel having been recognized as the western boundary of the Anglo-American colonies in the 7th article of the treaty concluded on the 10th of February, 1763, at Paris, between the Kings of Great Britain, France, and Spain, the three great powers then colonizing on this continent. If from the surface of the United States of 1776—1783 we deduct the aggregate area of the original 13 States, also the area of Vermont, admitted into the Union in 1791, but whose territory was claimed by New York and New Hampshire; the surface of Kentucky, once a part of Virginia, but admitted in 1792; of Tennessee, once a portion of North Carolina, but admitted in 1796; and of Maine, its territory having been once claimed by Massachusetts, but admitted as a State in 1820; there will remain unclaimed by any other State a quantity of public land equal to 354,000 square miles, or 226,560,000 acres, that being the aggregate area of this national interest prior to and at the opening of the year 1800. Since then, the limits of, the Union have been enlarged and fixed by the treaty of cession in 1803, with Napoleon as First Consul of the French republic; of 1819 with Spain; by the admission in 1846 of Texas, retaining her proprietorship in the lands of the State; by the treaty of limits in that year with Great

Britain, fixing the dividing line between the then Territory of Oregon and the British possessions; by the treaties of 1848 and 1853 with Mexico; and the treaty of 1867 with Alexander II, the Emperor of all the Russias.

In virtue of the treaties of cession here referred to, the area of the public domain has been increased eight times its original extent, and now embraces 1,834,998,400 acres, or 2,867,185 square miles. This immense increase of national territory embraced numerous individual foreign titles founded on written grants, in form extending even to nascent claims resting upon actual settlement before change of government. The whole scope of congressional legislation, from an early date to a recent period, shows how scrupulously this government has made provision for fulfilling treaty stipulations and the requirements of public law, so as to secure to individuals their rights which originated under former governments. No nation has shown a higher sense of justice in this respect or a more liberal spirit. We have acknowledged and carried out the principle, that although sovereignty changes, private property is unaffected by the change, and that all claims in this relation are to be maintained sacred, including those in contract, those executory, as well as those executed. Such are the rulings of boards of commissioners for the examination of foreign titles and the decisions of the district courts, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. The enlightened decrees of the highest judicial tribunal of the Union show how jealously private rights have been vindicated and confirmed, while the records of our government bear evidence of the fact that multitudes of titles, derived under the former sovereignties of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Mexico. have been secured to the lawful owners.

Of the whole surface, as hereinbefore given, 2,867,185 square miles or 1,834,998,400 acres, acquired at different times and known as the public domain, there have been surveyed from the foundation of our system to June 30, 1868 an aggregate surface of 496,884,754.00 acres. Leaving

To this unsurveyed surface add such portion of the surveyed territory as has not been disposed of, viz.....

67, 253, 032, 93

And we have yet to be disposed of an aggre-

This surface exceeds the united areas of European Russia, Prussia Austria, Norway, and Sweden, and is greater by 1,200,000 square miles than all of Europe outside of Russia. The South American states of Venezuela, Ecuador, Guiana, Bolivia, Peru, and Chili, falling short of this area 300,000 square miles, while it transcends in extent the gresi empires of antiquity, and is exceeded only by a few in modern time whose enormous surfaces are pieced out by inhospitable regions.

The present territorial limits of the republic embracing this domain cover nearly 4,000,000 of square miles, extending through 58 degrees of longitude, from ocean to ocean, and through 25 degrees of latitude, from the chain of the great northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; our comtry occupying the main strategical points on the North American show line of both oceans. Our Atlantic coast with the Gulf line stretchin: from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, our Pacific scaboard extending with the exception of a few hundred miles of British territory, from the 32d parallel to the Arctic ocean. The northern land frontier passes from the Pacific ocean through Puget sound eastward along the 49th parallel, intersecting the basin of the lakes near the head of Lake Superior, following their course for more than 1,200 miles, deflecting eastward along the 45th parallel, with a northward curve, to include the State of Maine. Our southern land frontier, ascending the Rio Grande to El Paso, strikes westerly to the confluence of the Colorado and the Gila,

oscillating above and below the 32d parallel.

Our geographical position places us in the chief highway of the world's commerce, enabling us ere long to control its movements and absorb a large share of its profits. The development of the American industrial and commercial system upon the Pacific slope has already deranged the old commercial relations of Europe with eastern Asia, promising to reverse the course of trade, causing it to pass over this continent to Europe. Our centres of production are shifting towards the Pacific. Commerce follows industry, and the great centres of commercial Europe are soon to be disturbed by mighty influences. The eastern question of to-day will be superseded by more potent and fundamental interests rap-

idly reconstructing the social system of the world.

The Union Pacific railroad, the completion of which is now but a question of months, will yet constitute the main channel of communication between eastern Asia and western Europe. In the last annual report of this office it is shown by undeniable facts and figures that for travel and for the carriage of light and high-priced articles, the transportation whereof constitutes but a small proportion of the cost of bringing them into market, such as the teas and silks of China and Japan, the Pacific railway, notwithstanding the double transshipment, first at San Francisco and then at New York, will be a formidable rival to the European steamship lines, even with the advantage of the Suez maritime canal. The extent of this carrying trade is partly indicated by the importations of tea into the United Kingdom from China and Japan for three years, as stated in vol. 26 of the British Parliamentary Papers of 1866, to wit: for 1863, 136,803,218 pounds; for 1864, 124,359,243 pounds; for 1865, 121,156,712 pounds; total, 382,319,173 pounds. Of this enormous aggregate, over 97 per cent. entered the port of London. A correspondent of the London Times of the 16th October, 1868, says: "China sends us every year more than 100,000,000 pounds of tea, and takes from us in the same period more than 100,000,000 yards of Manchester and Yorkshire fabrics. English steamers reach the very heart of China by ascending the great rivers Yang-tze-kiang and Peiho." It is in place here to state that in the second article of the treaty of 1844 at Wang-Hiya between the United States and the Chinese empire, it is stipulated that "if additional advantages or privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal, and impartial participation in the same." (Statutes at Large, vol. 8, page 592.)

The rapidity of transit, which is constantly stimulated by commercial

rivalry and the advantage of speedy marketing, will send a large pro-

portion of this carrying trade across our continent.

But we will soon develop a basis of oriental commerce from the mutual necessities and capacities of the United States and Asia grander than the accumulated masses of commercial power and thrift in the capitals of western Europe. The importation of teas and other Asiatic products must continue to increase at a rate proportioned to our increase in population and to the settlement of our public domain. In return for this immense mass of imports, the Pacific slope alone will export a surplus production of breadstuffs, also fruits of most exquisite quality, to meet the increasing demand of Asia. Our unrivalled fisheries on the Pacific

from the Gulf of California to the Arctic will afford to 400,000,000 Chinese, 50,000,000 Japanese, and many odd millions of East India islanders, an immense volume of cheap animal nutriment, superseding

to a considerable extent even their favorite rice.

By our late treaty with China, concluded at Washington during the current year, provision is made for the construction of internal improvements in the Celestial Empire by American capital and enterprise. Already a company of American capitalists have been authorized by the Emperor of China to construct a line of submerged cable connecting the leading maritime cities. This will doubtless be followed by the introduction of railroads on an extended scale. The iron and machinery necessary for their construction and equipment will be supplied by American industry, and largely from the yet undeveloped enterprise of the Pacific slope. The transportation of this heavy material will give scope to an immense extension of our carrying trade, which an increasing demand in eastern Asia for our manufactures will still further enlarge.

The Pacific ocean is the sphere of the peculiar triumph of steam navigation, and the age of American enterprise in this direction is now opening. We are daily diminishing the disadvantages in our commercial rivalry with Great Britain, growing out of want of capital, and may now hope that upon the expanse of the Pacific our flag will soon be found covering a larger commerce than has ever yet been known on the

Atlantic.

The pioneer enterprise of Pacific steam navigation is an American line known as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally organized to ply between New York and San Francisco, connecting with the Panama railway. In 1861 this company had 11 steamships on the Pacific, of comparatively moderate capacities, and assets amounting to \$4,201,283 17. During that year the transportation both ways amounted to 22,806 passengers, 10,444½ tons of merchandise, and \$41,202,985 45 in treasure. In 1868 the company employed 22 steamers of increased capacity, with four new ones building, showing assets above liabilities amounting to \$25,000,000. The business of the previous year includes 31,897 passengers, 60,134 tons of merchandise, and \$40,754,175 in treasure.

This company has lately established a branch line from San Francise to Yokohama, in Japan, and to Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yang-tz-kiang, the Mississippi of China. The business of this branch is rapidly increasing, paying handsome dividends, the first five voyages each netting an average profit of \$30,000. It imports large quantities of clothing to the 75,000 Chinese settled on the Pacific slope, and immense supplies of tea from China and Japan. This carrying trade, rapidly increasing is destined to an indefinite expansion on the completion of the Pacific railroad, from local demand along its line, to say nothing of through freight to the eastern States and to Europe.

The experience of this company in Pacific navigation inclines them a prefer large side wheel steamers to propellers, carrying 2,000 tons a merchandise, and 1,500 passengers, besides 1,700 tons of dead freighthese, with the expenditure of 40 tons of coal, average over where sea knots per day, making the 5,000 sea knots of the longer winter passage in three weeks, with proportionate reduction in the summeroute, some 250 miles shorter. The late discovery of islands in the

These islands were first discovered in 1859 by Captain Brooks, of the Hawaiian bet Gambia, in latitude 28° 12′ north, and longitude 177° 12′ west from Greenwich, not have previously appeared on any chart. They stretch from the Hawaiian group in a general west.

Pacific, near the track of these steamers, by their coaling facilities, will render available for merchandise hundreds of tons on each voyage now absorbed by dead freight.

The earlier trips on this line from Yokohama to San Francisco were made within three weeks. It is but reasonable to expect that increasing experience and constant improvements in construction will reduce these voyages to the present average trips from New York to Liverpool, say 10 or 12 days, while the latter will be compressed within a week. Railroad men are already broaching the idea that the railroad transit from New York to San Francisco will shortly be made within 72 hours. This would require an average speed of 44 miles per hour, not including any time for stoppage. To accomplish this result, of course immense improvements must be made in railroad construction and equipment. But such improvements are not to be compared with the revolution wrought in the world's locomotive power by the substitution of railways for stage coaches, or to the improvements effected in railroads. We may therefore reasonably expect the transit from Yokohama to London, via San Francisco and New York, to be made within the time now required for Pacific voyages, say three weeks; at the opening of the Pacific railroad it will require about 40 days, some 15 or 20 less than are required by the most speedy European line. An opposition American line has already been established from New York to San Francisco, which is called the North American Steamship Company, and has four steamers in commission.

We are now rapidly recovering from the temporary depression of our shipping interests, owing to the depredations upon our commerce during the late civil war, and there is every prospect of a permanent and speedy

advance in this, as in all industries affected by the same cause.

The special advantage, however, in controlling the trade of Asia lies in our mineral wealth. In 20 years we have probably added to the metallic circulating medium of the world about \$1,250,000,000, 10 per cent. of which is silver. Of the world's annual product, about \$200,000,000, we are producing more than one-half. It is true the decline of placer mining has been more rapid than the expansion of vein mining, and that consequently our aggregate annual production has diminished, yet this is no ground of apprehension to minds conversant with the subject. We are now recovering from the lethargy that followed the reckless speculations in the mining regions. Costly experience has been fruitful in lessons of practical wisdom, and in specific facts in regard to our mining resources. Schools of mining are being established, combining the accumulated science and skill of Europe with the ready tact and restlessness of American mind, and promising a greatly enhanced metallic production in the coming age of mining enterprise.

The practical results of the important facts suggested are beginning to be developed in a remarkable degree, and can only be fully appreciated in connection with some peculiar characteristics of Oriental society which have perplexed political economists from the days of Pliny to the present.

The industrial organization of eastern nations has secured, from time immemorial, heavy balances of trade in their favor, resulting from the inexpensive habits of their laboring population. The average wages of labor in Bengal do not exceed from three to three and a half pence per day, the average in southern and eastern Asiatic countries being about

._. : ..

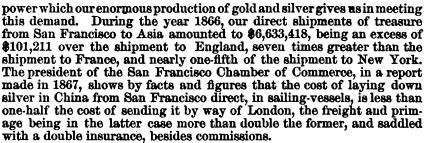
northwesterly direction, are important as a "coaling station" for American China steamships, also for United States vessels cruising in these waters, and were formerly taken possession of for the United States by an American man-of-war on 28th of August, 1867, receiving the name of Midway islands. (Vide Ex. Doc. No. 79, 2d session 40th Congress, July, 1868.)

When rice does not cost more than a half penny per pound. this sum represents the full share of animal comfort that is requisite to meet the limited aspirations of these down-trodden masses, and to maintain their effective laboring strength. Such labor is found inefficient when compared with the muscular force of civilized men; yet, after meeting all home demands, it secures a very large annual surplus for export-This export is not balanced by any commensurate import to meet the most lavish expenses of the small ruling class, to whose wants the demand for foreign productions is limited, the mere physical necessities of the masses being satisfied with the fruits of the soil. On the other hand, the staple exports of such countries—tea, silk, coffee, cotton, and spices—have. through the settled habits of civilized life, become articles of imperious necessity. Reciprocity of supply and demand, then, having but a limited application to the trade with Oriental nations, these balances must be paid in the precious metals, mostly silver. From this has resulted be paid in the precious metals, mostly silver. From this has resulted that puzzling financial problem, "the drain of specie to the east." From the time Pliny estimated the annual export of precious metals to the east at a sum equal to \$4,000,000 for luxuries and female ornaments, this drain has continued, with occasional fluctuations, yet with general expansion, to the present time. If it had not enlarged beyond the estimate of Pliny, it would by this time have accumulated not less than \$8,000,000,000 in Asiatic countries—a sum equal to double the national debt of England, and exceeding many times the entire stock of precions metals, both in Europe and America. But the gradual enlargement of this export for hundreds of years, and especially its enormous expansion since 1853, renders the conditions of the problem unmanageable. and its results indeterminate.

In volume 39 of the British Parliamentary Papers for 1866 is found a report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, urging the adoption of gold currency, as the annual absorption of silver by India is greater than the world's entire production. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, estimating the world's annual silver product at £10,000,000, stated that for the previous six years India had absorbed an average of £11,500,000, and during the year immediately previous £14,500,000, or from 15 to nearly 50 per cent. in excess of the annual product of the globe. Individual estimates are also given, slightly varying from the above which are endorsed by the governor of Bombay. Dr. Nassau Lees in his "Drain of Specie to the East." estimates that this drain will, from the necessities of local traffic alone, engulf some four or five hundred millions more of the world's silver, while other authorities estimate India's absorbent power as practically unlimited.

From these and other facts, it will be seen that the increase of trade with Asia involves an increased draught upon the world's stock of silver. What is especially remarkable, is the fact that Asiatic countries have so little to show by way of accumulation. In 1857, India had a circulative of \$400,000,000 among a population of 180,000,000, or about \$2.22 per capita; China and Japan having about \$3 per capita; whilst France, with a population of 38,000,000, has a metallic circulation of \$910,000,000 or \$24 per capita. Yet western nations are still pouring their uncounted millions into this apparently fathomless abyss.

During 1866, European exports of specie to Asia amounted to \$58,000,000 of which \$56,250,000 were silver. The exports of the previous fourter years amounted to \$911,000,000, of which \$787,000,000 were silver. Without attempting to account for this phenomenon upon any of the theories propounded by different writers, attention is invited to the elements of



The establishment of the China branch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has since enlarged the facilities of a prompt and safe transmission of treasure. It is not easy to estimate the full force of our advantage thus accruing in controlling the commerce of eastern Asia. The ultimate result cannot fail, as heretofore suggested, to be the establishment at San Francisco and New York of clearing-houses for the com-

merce of the globe.

The rapid and radical changes lately wrought in the relations of the different Asiatic powers present favorable opportunities for the extension of the commercial influence of the Union. The maps of that continent promise speedy reconstruction. The Eastern question of the last and present century has broadened its issues, and is involving world-wide interests in its solution. The Czar is becoming essentially an Asiatic potentate, and the drift of Russian civilization is eastward, to meet and join hands with our own across the Pacific. The laborious efforts of the Russian government to elevate its masses will be far more effective when once it shifts its capital towards the Pacific, which is soon to be the grand arena of commerce and industry.

England has also become an Asiatic power; leaving the Gallic and Germanic fragments of the Carlovingian Empire to struggle for the mastery of continental Europe, she stakes her power, perhaps her national existence, upon the stability of her Indian empire. Russia, having swept across the Kirguis steppe and conquered three-fourths of Turkestan, now holds a commanding position towards the Anglo-Indian frontier, which has been pushed across the Indus, absorbing Scinde and Punjaub, and now rests upon the summit of the Hindoo Koosh. Its right flank is further protected by a diplomatic ascendency over Thibet and Cashmere, which, by degrees, may pass into territorial sovereignty. Both parties are now struggling for the diplomatic control of the whole Iranian plateau.

Looking to eventualities, England has an army in India of 150,000 troops, of whom 70,000 are English; yet her main hope is in the reconstruction of Indian civilization, and in the consolidation of her empire by the construction of a magnificent system of railroads, involving an expenditure of \$440,000,000. These are arranged with rare strategic skill, quadrupling the efficiency of her military force by multiplied facilities for concentration. Civilization is radiated downward, through strata of ignorance and superstition, the whole forming a unique political and social organism, the greatest colonial empire of history. It is scarcely concealed by British publicists that the main object of British rule is to transform Hindostan into a market for her manufactures, thereby drawing new aliment to her home industry. France has again entered the field of Asiatic colonial enterprise, and is already pressing the soil of Farther India, evidently with the good will of her English neighbors.

The Russians, in addition to their conquests in Turkestan, I advanced their Siberian frontier southward, at the expense of Ci First the entire left bank of the Amoor was secured during the Tag rebellion. Subsequently, Russia pushed her line southward, the Mantchooria, to the borders of Corea, within 800 miles of Pekin.

Amidst the complications of internal discord and external hostills. China, the military prestige of this republic loomed across the Padeveloping a new and commanding interest in Asiatic affairs. A line of policy has been adopted by the statesmen of the Celestial Embeing nothing less than an abandonment of the isolation of forty turies, the empire taking its place in the family of nations, and among the obligations and sharing the benefits of international comity.

The United States have ever recognized the sentiment of the broken hood of mankind as the basis not only of our domestic institutions be our foreign policy, not looking beyond our immediate continental relationance and having no motive for aggression. This general idea of our national character has been confirmed by our intercourse with the Chinese ernment, and our commercial transactions with their people. Under auspices of America, China now seeks to secure position among nations of the earth, and to escape the fate of other oriental at This involves the reconstruction of her civilization, and the intertion of those improvements of science and art which have enabled I pean nations to dominate the immensely more populous regions of I She desires now to introduce the latest processes of art without impair the industry of her people; to increase facilities for manufacturing, cultural, and mining enterprise, as the basis of a more extended mutually profitable foreign and domestic commerce.

To enable the Chinese to realize such results, by assisting the avoiding the complications of European diplomacy, in affording adequated moral support against ambitious schemes of foreign conquest, but a all in striking the key note of nobler social organization and individual manhood, this country will render a service that will add to the American against a clipsed by past achievements in civilization. claims to the regard of that people will of course unlock to us the of a more intimate commercial intercourse than has yet been accordingly nation, an advantage not lessened by recollections of any injuring

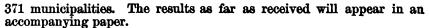
or aggression.

uit

it:. 🛣

Through an established trading intercourse with China, exerti powerful influence on her internal as well as her external trade, the mercial interests of America will gain permanent footing. The rail which will soon intersect the Celestial Empire will act as feeders to American Pacific steam fleet. These railways will reach the tribes of interior, and develop commercial relations with people yet but part known. Our steamers upon the Yang-tze-kiang, the Hoang-ho, and Hoang-kiang, will bring down the products of Chinese industry, as return carry to the furthest point of navigation cargoes of American agricultural, and mining products, thus diffusing the brings of a varied industry and an enriching commerce, not controlle military conquest and colonial empire, but by the regular normal i ences of fair dealing and intelligent enterprise.

In order to furnish some idea in concentrated form of the exist interests to be affected by the trans-Pacific commerce in connection the progressive and active settlement of the public lands, inquivithin the last few months were addressed by the Commissioner to governors of the several States and Territories, and the authorities.



From these, with other sources, it is estimated that there are now completed 40,000 miles of railroad, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000,000; that 20,000 miles additional are projected and in process of construction; that the earnings of the American people may be set down at \$7,500,000,000 annually, and that the domestic trade is now nearly \$6,000,000,000 a

year.

Among the agencies which have secured the expansion of American power over this continent, the public land system, in effecting progressive and rapid settlement, stands pre-eminent. The ruling principle in its legal constitution and uniform administration has been the diffusion of democratic civilization, affording choice places for homes to multitudes of actual settlers in different latitudes, yet with climatic variations fading

into each other with remarkable serial regularity.

The agricultural and mineral resources of the Union are supplemented by manufacturing facilities and diversified industries, in a vast territory not isolated in its parts, like those of Asia, by almost impassable mountains and irreclaimable deserts, but dominated by a matchless river navigation and extended artificial facilities of intercommunication. What will be the aggregate of domestic trade and the effect upon our foreign commerce when American resources have been developed! What system of statistics can embody the commercial and industrial movements of the rich and powerful States which our people, aided by immigration, will

ere long plant in unbroken column across this continent!

There are submitted the following statements showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the land States and Territories up to June 30, 1868; the quantity remaining unsurveyed; also the area of public lands disposed of under the various laws, as illustrated under 22 different heads, since the commencement of the land system; estimates of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870; those for the surveying department for the same period. There are also herewith annual reports of the surveyors general of the 12 surveying departments. with accompanying documents; historical and statistical table of the United States of North America; also 29 separate maps of all the public land States and Territories, showing the extension of the lines of public surveys. Also herewith will be found a connected map of the United States from ocean to ocean, exhibiting the public surveys, land districts, sites of surveyors general and district land offices, prominent railroads and mineral deposits. Map of the world on Mercator's projection, indicating routes of trade from an early date, anterior to the Christian era, to the present time. Preliminary reports are also sent by the geologist engaged in extending explorations pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 20, 1868.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior.

List of papers accompanying Commissioner's annual report.

No. 1. Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public land surveyed in the land States and Territories up to June 30, 1867, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1868; also the total area of the public domain remaining up

surveyed within the same.

No. 2. Statement of public lands sold; of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor; number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862; of commissions received under the sixth section of said act; also land located with scrip under the agricultural college and me chanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof; and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1867, and ending June 30, 1868.

No. 3. Statement showing like particulars for the second half of the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

No. 4. Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty-land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, and March 21, 1864, with aggregate of \$10 homestead payments, homestead commissions; also locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip, under act of July 2, 1862.

No. 5. Statement showing the quantity of swamp lands selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending Septem-

ber 30, 1868.

No. 6. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1868.

No. 7. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 23. 1850, and March 12, 1860; and also the quantity certified to the State of

Louisiana under the act approved March 2, 1849.

No. 8. Statement showing the State selections under the "internal improvementⁿ grant of 4th of September, 1841, on the 30th June, 1868.

No. 9. Exhibit of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855, showing the issue and locations from the commencement of the operations under said acts to June 30, 1868.

No. 10. Statement showing the selections made by certain States of lands within their own limits under agricultural and mechanic act of Jay 2, 1862, and its supplemental acts of April 14, 1864, and June 21, 1866; also the locations made with scrip under said acts.

No. 11. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes

from the year 1850 to June 30, 1868.

No. 12. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress w

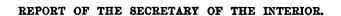
States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1868.

No. 13. Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June M 1870.

No. 14. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 15. Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the patic lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.



No. 16. Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department to supply deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No. 17. Reports of surveyors general, A to L inclusive.

No. 18. Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land

claims in New Mexico.

No. 19. General tabular statement exhibiting the following: No. 1, States and Territories containing public land; No. 2, square miles and areas of States and Territories containing public land; No. 3, quantity sold; No. 4, entered under the homestead law; No. 5, granted for military services; No. 6, granted for agricultural colleges; No. 7, approved under grants in aid of railroads; No. 8, approved swamp selections; No. 9, quantity granted for internal improvements; No. 10, donations and grants for schools and universities; No. 11, locations with Indian scrip; No. 12, located with float scrip; No. 13, estimated quantity granted to wagon roads; No. 14, quantity granted to ship canals; No. 15, salines; No. 16, seats of government and public buildings; No. 17, granted to individuals and companies; No. 18, granted for deaf and dumb asylums; No. 19, reserved for benefit of Indians; No. 20, reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations; No. 21, confirmed private land claims; No. 22, quantity remaining unsold and unappropriated June 30, 1868.

No. 20. Historical and statistical table of the United States of North

No. 21. Set of twenty-nine maps of all the public land States and Territories, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.

Each map shows the extent of the public surveys where such have been extended; also the names of counties and resources, so far as fur-

nished by the data on hand.

No. 22. Connected map of the United States from ocean to ocean, exhibiting the extent of the public surveys, localities, land districts, seats of surveyors general's offices and district offices; also localities of railroads of general interest and mineral deposits.

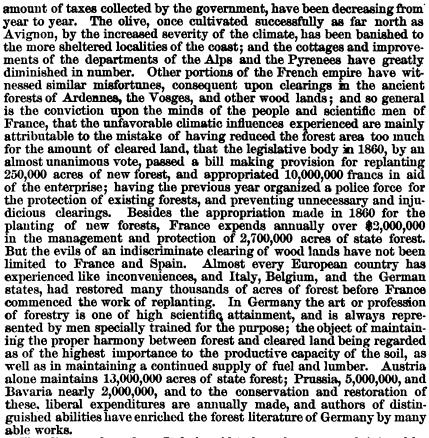
No. 23. Map of the world on Mercator's projection.

OBSERVATIONS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT OF 1868 OF THE COM-MISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE ON FOREST CULTURE.

The extension of settlements west of the Missouri river, across the treeless prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, has recently attracted much attention to the value and importance of forests, not only as means of supplying fuel and lumber, but from the influence they are supposed to exercise upon the character of the climate and general well being of Observation and experience appear to establish the fact that as settlements have advanced over the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, as well as certain portions of Ohio, the protection afforded to the prairies in preventing fires has resulted in increased growth of timber, independent of the planting of orchard and shade trees, and a greater regularity and more equable distribution in the fall of rain. The destructive inundations, excessive droughts, and sudden changes of temperature, so well remembered by the early settlers of Iowa, and prevailing a quarter of a century ago, are diminishing every year in that prosperous State. Similar changes are noticed in the eastern portion of Kansas and Nebraska, in the vicinity of Denver, and in the valley of Salt lake in fact, in every locality where the improvements of settlers, even for a short a period as ten years, have resulted in adding considerably to the number of trees; attesting not only the extraordinary importance of the forest in rural economy, but the readiness of nature to second the operations of man in respect to climate, and other agencies affecting the productiveness of the soil. It were well if the lessons thus silently taugh by these climatic changes, annually developing in our western State and Territories, were seriously heeded in every section of our common country, as there might even yet be time to avoid entailing upon succeeding generations the evils which the imprudent destruction of the forest in many portions of Europe has bequeathed to the people of the present day.

The extraordinary fertility of Spain in the time of the Romans, and during the Moorish domination, is a matter of history. In those early times extensive forests covered not only the numerous sierras, traversing the country from the shores of the Atlantic to the Mediterranean on the east, but many of the valleys and table lands; the attachment of the Moors to trees and groves having, in a great measure, preserved them from unnecessary removal. The tastes and theories of the Spaniards were so entirely different, that in the course of a century after the expulsion of their Moslem invaders, many districts of the peninsula were almost entirely destitute of trees; and so ruthless has been the havor of the woodman's axe in that once favored land, that at the present time Spain is suffering more from the want of timber and woods than any other European country. Although there are doubtless other cause contributing to the decline of Spanish industry, the improvident destruction of trees and forests is generally regarded as one of the most prominent causes of the deterioration of the soil and the arid character of the climate. Sir John F. W. Herschel, in a recent work on physical geography, designating the absence of trees as one of the influences unfavorable to rain, says, "this is no doubt one of the reasons of the extreme aridity of the interior of Spain. The hatred of a Spaniard toward a tree is proverbial."

At the commencement of the French revolution, in 1789, the southern and southeastern parts of France, the slopes of the Alps and Pyrenecs and the valleys bordering on the sources of the Rhone and the Girond. were celebrated for their prosperity, the salubrity of their climate, and Arthur Young speaks in glowing terms of the great fertility of soil. number of cattle and sheep grazing in the mountain pastures, and of the extreme beauty and productiveness of the vine-clad valleys. time of his visit the forest of Cévennes, skirting the valley of the Rhore on the west, had not been completely destroyed, and the mountain declivities still contained extensive belts of timber, all, or nearly all, of which have since disappeared, under the mistaken notion that the land might be more profitably occupied as vineyards and gardens; the increasing demand for lumber also contributing additional incentive w enlarging the area of cleared land. The change that has taken place in the climate, and the increasing frequency of inundations, appear to have disappointed all these expectations. The removal of the woods has exposed the country to storms, cold, and drouths. Destructive torrents have excavated frightful ravines through many once flourishing vine yards, and carried enormous masses of rock, sand, and gravel into the lovely valleys, which, less than a century ago, challenged the admirated of the tourist. So desolating has been the influences of the change brought about that the population of some of the departments, and the



The climate of northern Italy is said to have been so much injured by the destruction of timber that maize would no longer ripen in certain parts of the valley of the Po; and the cultivation of this crop ceased to be profitable until the restoration of the forest again diminished the occurrence of early frosts, of droughts, and hailstorms, and restored

atmospheric conditions favoring its maturity.

Extensive clearings upon the crest and sides of the Apennines have been found to expose the country to the enervating winds from the African desert, not only seriously affecting the sanitary condition of the exposed localities, but greatly injuring the harvests and vineyards of Parma and Lombardy. In some of the provinces these winds have become so destructive as to sweep off whole crops of grapes and grain, and even to blow the tiles from the houses; disasters never witnessed,

it is said, until after the removal of the Apennine forests.

"There are parts of Asia Minor, of northern Africa, of Greece, and even of Alpine Europe," says the Hon. G. P. Marsh, "where the operation of causes set in action by man has brought the face of the earth to a desolation almost as complete as that of the moon; and though, within that brief space of time men call the 'historical period,' they are known to have been covered with luxuriant woods, verdant pastures, and fertile meadows, they are now too far deteriorated to be reclaimable by man; nor can they become again fitted for human use except through great

geological changes or other mysterious influences or agencies of which we have no present knowledge, and over which we have no prospective control."

From the 27th of September to the 4th of October of the present year (1868,) the sources of the Rhine, Rhone, Reus, and Tessin, became a swollen by continued rain and the melting of the mountain snow by the constant blowing of the warm south wind, as to convert all those stream into roaring torrents, sweeping away mills, manutacturing establish ments, villages, farm-houses, railroad tracks and bridges, vineyards, and live-stock, detaching from the mountain sides vast masses of rock, sand, and gravel, and filling densely populated valleys with the accumulated debris, destroying human life, and inflicting devastation upon many hitherto prosperous communities of Switzerland, amounting in estimated damages of from fifteen to fifty millions of dollars. This terrible inm dation is said to be without precedent in the region of the Alps, in the extent of the injury done, and the breadth of surface over which its ravages prevailed. Well-informed persons in Switzerland explain the calamity as being due to the same causes which have produced similar but less destructive disasters in Spain, in Italy, and in southern France; and aver that evils such as are now experienced by the present inhabitants of the mountain districts of southern Europe were unknown to their ancestors, before the Alps and Pyrenees were so extensively denuded of their forests.

Mr. Marsh has collected nearly all the historical facts bearing upon the question, in his excellent work published in 1864, entitled "Man and Nature," and from the great variety of the illustrations presented there appears to be but little room to doubt the general accuracy of the position assumed, that the climate of a country is influenced in a most important respect by the extent and distribution of its forests. Not only are floods and torrents of more frequent occurrence after the removal of the woods, but the regularity of the rain-fall being destroyed, inundations are succeeded by droughts, and streams and springs become alike irregular in the quantities of water discharged.

The author of the "Economie Rurale" furnishes an account of the subsidence and subsequent increase of the waters of Lake Valencia in the valley of Aragua. Prior to the visit of Humboldt in 1800, the volume of water had been diminishing for half a century, exposing from time to time the surface of numerous islands, entirely covered by water at an earlier period. The distinguished traveller made the phenomenous subject of careful examination; proved the unsoundness of the usually received hypothesis of a subterraneous outlet, and did not hesitate to explain the gradual depression of the level of the lake as the result of the numerous clearings made in the valley during the latter half of the

preceding century.

In 1822, Boussingault visited the locality and found that instead of retiring, the waters of the lake had been sensibly rising for several years. A number of sugar and cotton plantations, on land formerly constituting a part of its bed, had become submerged, and the islands above the surface at the time of Humboldt's visit had disappeared. No apparate reason existed for this, as no particular change in the seasons had been noticed. Boussingault proceeds to state that during the war for independence by the South American colonies, the fertile valley of Aragua became the theatre of bloody struggles, desolating its fields and exterminating its population. The large plantations, which during the preceding fifty years had been wrested from the domain of the forests, were abandoned, and in the tropical climate of Venezuela, the ten or a deep

years that had elapsed had sufficed to cover them a second time with trees and shade; the rise of the water of the lake keeping pace with the encroachment of the forest. Other instances are mentioned by the same writer, of large clearings in Venezuela and New Granada being accompanied by a similar disappearance of the waters of adjacent lakes, while in districts always bare of trees, or where the forest had never been disturbed, no such changes had occurred. This eminent scholar maintained that the lakes of Switzerland have sustained a like depression of level since the too prevalent destruction of woods, and arrives at the general conclusion that "in countries where great clearings have been made there has most probably been a diminution of the living waters which flow upon the surface of the ground, and that very restricted local clearings may diminish and even suppress springs and brooks, without any reduction in the total quantity of rain."

Marschand relates the circumstances of the Sorne and the Doubs, streams in Switzerland from time immemorial furnishing an abundant water-power for the manufacturing establishments on their banks, becoming so deficient in the supply of water, after cutting the woods near their sources, as no longer to furnish the required power, so that in one case steam had to be introduced, and, in the other, the factory was stopped entirely. Instances are related of celebrated springs disappearing with the cutting of woods in their vicinity, and commencing to flow again on

replanting the forest.

Hummel mentions a striking instance of the influence of forests on the flow of springs, as witnessed at Heilbronn. The woods on the hills surrounding the town are treated, it appears, as a copse, being used only for supplying fuel; they are cut at intervals of 20 or 30 years, and planted or allowed to shoot up again from the roots. Regularly after each cutting the springs of Heilbronn fail; but as the young shoots increase in size, the water flows more freely, and at length bubbles up again in all

its original abundance until the next cutting takes place.

Writers who have investigated the subject do not entirely agree upon the point whether the removal of woods diminishes the annual fall of rain, or merely destroys its equability; some authors maintaining that a country deprived of forests suffers a consequent decrease in the annual precipitation of rain and dew, while others incline to the belief that the changes produced in the climate consist wholly in its greater irregularity both as to moisture and temperature; that the annual rain-fall, although the same in quantity, is precipitated in floods, frequently doing great damage, the beneficial effects to vegetation soon disappearing, to be followed by spells of drought equally as destructive as the preceding freshet. These results, to a greater or less extent, are believed to follow in all latitudes, in mountainous countries or in level valleys, modified, nevertheless, by the peculiarities of climate and topography; a moist climate, like that of England, being less affected by a scarcity of trees than a dry one, like that of Spain, and a comparatively level country less injured than one that is hilly or mountainous, on account of the latter offering greater facilities to the action of torrents. For this latter reason, Scotland has suffered much more from the destruction of her ancient forests than either England or Ireland, and the southern and eastern departments of France more than the interior.

But the conservative influence of trees is not confined to mountainous and warm countries. The climate of the Schelde valley and the plains of Bavaria and of Austria, was so much injured by immoderate clearings, in the judgment of those having the best opportunities of deciding correctly, that extensive areas have been replanted, with the favorable effects,

it is said, anticipated by the projectors of the enterprise.

It is a common remark on the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in localities where encouragement has been given to the growth of young timber, that the winds are less annoying of recent years than at the first settlement of these States; and the observation explains an important office of the forest, in exercising a modifying influence on the climate. Acting as a barrier against the force of the wind, it diminishes its desiccating effects in summer, and moderates its depressing and chilling influence during winter. The climate of a country destitute of trees must necessarily be more variable than would be the case with large belts of woodland distributed over it; for the winds having unobstructed sway upon its surface from all points of the compass, may send down the thermometer in the morning by setting from the north or northwest, to rise in a few hours after, in consequence of a southern breeze, to a temperature corresponding to a warmer latitude. Hence extensive clearings render the climate of a country more changeable, more subject to alternate freezing and thawing, and the winds having a freer sweep, the winters will be subject to severer frosts, and the summers to a higher temperature; to increased evaporation and more frequent drought. These results will be experienced more or less in all sections of a country in which large clearings have been made, some particular districts, however, being less affected than others, from the contiguity of large bodies of water, or from other topographical peculiarities; the effects of felling the forest being most decidedly felt in the interior expanse of a country which, from a variety of causes, presents a surface specially liable to the action of the wind When it is remembered that the warm waters of the torrid zone are car. ried from the Gulf of Mexico, from the Indian ocean, and the Philippine islands, by regular currents across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, retaining a temperature sufficiently high to soften the climates of the western coasts of Europe and America, even to the latitude of the Arctic sea, the extraordinary effects of atmospheric currents moving over extensive plains or prairies, unobstructed by forests, will be easily realized.

The influence of large masses of trees on the temperature of a place is probably not limited to their action in resisting the force of the wind. The roots of the trees absorb water from the earth, frequently from the depth of many feet, which is exhaled again in a rarefied form through the leaves, the change from a denser to a rarer medium requiring an increased amount of caloric, which, becoming latent, leaves the surrounding atmosphere cooler to the extent of the caloric absorbed. The action of the roots and leaves being dormant during the winter season, the refrigerant effects produced by the transpiration of the leaves is mostly confined to the warm weather of summer. On the other hand, the conversion of the carbon and other elements, obtained from the atmosphere by inhalation through the leaves, and from water absorbed by the roots into the various secretions of the plant and ultimately formed into wook is attended with the evolution of heat by liberating the latent caloric con-

tained in the carbonic acid gas.

Respectable authorities differ as to the action of trees on temperature in mid-winter, when the vegetable functions are dormant; some contending that at such times no heat is developed and that the interior of a tree differs from its exterior only in being further protected from the external air, while others ascribe to living trees a specific heat of these own by which they maintain a temperature higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere during the cold weather of winter, and a lower temperature during the hot weather of summer, the internal warmth of the tree being nearly, although of course not quite, uniform. According to the first theory, the greater moderation of the temperature of a

forest in extremely cold weather is due merely to the mechanical resistance offered to the motion of the air, and not to any action of the trees as living organisms.

Further investigation is necessary to determine this and many other points relating to the action of trees and forests in their influence upon the humidity and temperature of the atmosphere; the whole subject, as a matter of scientific inquiry, being one of comparatively modern date, and the action of large bodies of trees in equalizing the fall of rain, in modifying the tendency to drought on the one hand and deluging storms on the other, is not sufficiently understood. A growing tree is a good conductor of electricity, and it seems very probable that an extended surface covered with such conductors would influence the electrical condition of masses of vapor passing over it. At all events it cannot well be doubted, even from what has been experienced in our own country, that a less regular distribution of moisture takes place after, than prevailed before the felling of the woods.

The impression is a very general one in the older States that both droughts and violent rain-storms are much more frequent than was formerly the case, while in some of the western States and Territories, where timber has been increasing in quantity, the uniform testimony appears to be that the climate is improving in regularity, both as to

moisture and temperature.

Such is the experience in large portions of Illinois and Iowa, in the eastern part of Kansas and Nebraska, and in the valley of Salt lake. But if the experience of the various sections of our own country should be thought insufficient to justify any positive opinion on the subject, that of other and of older nations should at least admonish us that the utility of the forest is a question of very great importance, involving consequences, favorable or unfavorable, of the highest moment; that its removal in localities where it may be too abundant, and its preservation and reproduction in districts where it has been too much reduced, or has been entirely wanting, should receive the thoughtful care of every proprietor and every one interested in the welfare of his country; that the indiscriminate felling of every grove from the fallacious idea of converting the land to more profitable uses, the carelessness of suffering accidental fires to destroy hundreds of acres of timber every year in the older States of the Union, are acts of improvidence, the consequences of which will only be realized when their far-reaching effects shall have become fully developed in calamities such as have compelled other nations to bestow upon the subject the consideration due only to the gravest matters of human concern.

Meeting with a wide expanse of forest, extending inland from the Atlantic for hundreds and even thousands of miles, the first European settlers of this continent contracted habits of indifference to the value of trees that continues characteristic of a generation already upon the threshold of a scarcity that cannot fail to be attended with most serious inconvenience; not merely in reference to those climatic effects to which we have been referring, and which fortunately may be repaired in a comparatively few years, but in reference to the equally if not more important consideration of a destitution of fuel and lumber. It is high time that the preservation and enlargement of our forests were invested with something of the importance these subjects receive elsewhere; and it will be an interesting problem whether in republican America, where the right of every person to use his own property according to his own judgment and pleasure, meets with so few limitations, habits can be formed, regulations and restraints imposed, by the voluntary adoption

of our people, countervailing the temptation of immediate profits, from considerations looking to the welfare of coming generations.

In France and Germany the government has taken the matter in hand and stringent laws are passed and enforced regulating the matter of felling trees and preventing the depredation of animals, not only in regard to the state forests, but to those belonging to private individuals and heavy penalties are visited upon those who violate these regulations

Where the breadth of woodland is deficient additional groves are planted, the clearing of private woods conducted under the direction of the state foresters, and every precaution taken so to proportion the amount of woodland and cleared land, as the nature of the climate, topography of the country, and the wants and necessities of the people seem to require; and that these highly important interests may not suffer from the ignorance of those intrusted with the management, schools are established for the purpose of furnishing the necessary instruction in reference to all the interesting problems connected with forestry. Forest schools have been established at Aschaffenburg, in Bavaria, at Tharandt, near Dresden, at Hohenhein, near Stutgard at Newstadt, Ebers-wald, near Berlin, at Eisenach in the Thuringian forest, at Berdiansk in the Russian Steppes, at Eldena in Pomerania, at Nany in France, as well as at other places in the German states.

Some of these institutions are specially devoted to forestry, while others are properly agricultural schools of high grade, at which forestry is one of the departments. In all of these the professors are men of the highest attainments, and the students admitted are usually young men having already made considerable proficiency in collegiate studies and

of good standing as to intelligence and moral character.

In the Bavarian school the training extends to over five years, one half of which must be given to a practical apprenticeship in the state forests. Lectures are delivered on the principles of forestry, culture, and management of forests, forest utility and technology, protection of forests, forest nursery, vegetable physiology, including forest botany, forest zoology and entomology, forest microscopy, national or state forestry, forest literature and taxation, special forest mathematics, and climatology, including the influence of forests on climate. Connected with many of these schools are botanic museums containing specimens of wood of every known variety of tree or shrub, and of every insertingurious to trees, and of the larvæ and chrysalides of such inserts.

The different branches into which the general subject is divided at these schools, in each of which students are subjected to a rigid examination, indicate an interest and profound attention in reference to for

ests that can scarcely be appreciated in this country.

The forest service of France consists of 849 conservateurs and inspecteurs, the highest grades receiving salaries of from 8,000 to 12,000 france a year. Under these are the "gardes generaux," numbering 3,500, performing the work of the various government forests all over France The whole service is under the supervision of the "Bureau Central de l'Administration Général des Forêts," in Paris. The influence of these schools, and the valuable books from time to time contributed to the literature of Europe by their professors and students, have created a prefound interest among all classes, and as the subject is better understood the stringent regulations adopted by the governments of France and the German states received with greater respect and are more easily enforced.

What is the proper proportion of forest and cleared land in a country is a question that depends upon the two considerations of the demand

for fuel and lumber, and the conservative influence of woods and trees in modifying extremes in climate, in maintaining greater uniformity in the flow of springs and rivers, preventing frequent droughts and freshets, and the consequent evils resulting from these.

More than a century ago Mirabeau estimated the forests of France at 42,000,000 acres, or about 32 per cent. of the whole area, which Mr. Marsh, considering the surface and climate of France, regards as about the proper quantity for permanent maintenance. The extent of woodland in 1860 has been stated by Troy at 19,769,000 acres; but Mr. Simmonds, one of the commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the various classes of the Paris Universal Exhibition of last year, reported to the British government the wooded surface of France, in 1867, at 27,000,000 acres, or nearly 21 per cent. of the whole, or six per cent. more than the estimate of Troy for 1860. The true proportion is probably between these estimates, and it may be assumed that in 1860, when the government appears to have commenced replanting the French forests, the percentage of woodlands had been reduced to at least 20 per cent. This would indicate a reduction annually, during the preceding century,

of about 160,000 acres.

The conviction of the French people, at the present day, appears to be that their forest area is deficient, and government and people are alike striving to increase it, not merely from considerations looking to an adequate supply of fuel and lumber, but from a prevalent opinion that a sparsity of woods has injured the climate. Mr. Simmonds reports the annual product of the French forests at 20,000,000 cubic metres of wood, equal to about 5,500,000 cords, while the imports of wood and lumber from Norway, Russia, Germany, and Italy, amounted in 1865 to the value of 154,000,000 francs, or \$31,000,000, being \$17,000,000 more than the imports amounted to in 1855. These are the statistics presented in the report made to the British government, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, as appears in the Blue Book recently published. amount given as the annual product of 27,000,000 acres is so very small as to suggest the probability of a typographical error. At the same time it is sufficiently apparent that the present policy is to preserve and enlarge the forest surface, and the praiseworthy efforts made in that direction, and the liberal appropriations voted in support of the object, are not so much for the benefit of the generation by which they are made, as for those that are to succeed.

The wood-lands of Prussia, according to the report of the English commissioners, amount to 32,000,000 acres, and those of Sweden to about the same quantity; Austria has 35,000,000; Italy 11,000,000 acres. cording to the estimate of Rentzsch, the Swedish forests cover an area of 52,000,000 acres, which is evidently more correct than the quan-The forests of Norway are about equal in tity assumed by Simmonds. extent to those of Sweden, and together embrace more than 100,000,000 acres, chiefly of coniferous trees, and furnish vast quantities of wood and lumber for the British islands, France, Spain, and Portugal. wooded surface of Great Britain falls short of 4,000,000 acres, or about five per cent. of the whole area; Spain has about the same percentage of forest, and Portugal still less, while Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and Italy have 15 per cent. of woodlands. European Russia has extensive forests in Finland and other northern divisions of the empire; but the vast plains stretching from the Baltic to the Caspian sea are very inadequately supplied, and a large portion of the Steppes are as destitute of trees as our own western plains. Of the whole surface, exceeding an area of 2,000,000 square miles, 380,000,000 acres may be assumed as covered with timber. The entire forest area of Europe, according to the careful calculations contained in the prize essay of Rentzsch, a second edition of which was published in Dresden in 1862, cannot exceed an aggregate of 600,000,000 acres, or about 25 per cent. of the whole surface, the greater portion of which is in the northern half of the continent, and mostly in the condition of "primitive forest." If the 300,000,000 inhabitants in Europe used wood in the proportion that it is consumed in the United States, and exercised as little concern in the preservation of forests as is done here, the supply would be entirely exhausted in less than half a century.

In Germany, and generally in Italy, Switzerland, France, and Great Britain, the woods of the present day, except on the tops of mountains, are no longer in the condition of native forests, many of them having

been planted by hand.

Such is particularly the case in Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtenberg, Hesse-Cassel, and some of the smaller principalities of Germany.

and in portions of the Austrian empire.

Rentzsch computes for the woodlands of Germany now existing something more than 26 per cent. of the whole surface; and efforts are made by the different governments to retain about this proportion in forest, that quantity being deemed amply sufficient, by proper cultivation, to furnish the wood and lumber required, as well as to meet demands of the climate.

In Austria and Prussia the supply of wood is sufficient to meet the home demand and furnish considerable quantities for exportation; the former having exported wood and lumber in 1865 amounting to the value of fifteen millions, while the exports from the latter, at the same time, through the port of Dantzig alone, amounted to the value of nearly three and a half millions.

The trees mostly cultivated in that part of Germany lying north of Austria, the section in which sylviculture, as an art and a science, has been most cultivated and practiced, belong to the pine family, the soil and the climate being found better adapted to that class of forest trees than to others.

In more limited quantities the birch, beech, oak, and maple are planted; some of the governments awarding premiums to individuals for success

ful efforts in cultivating groves of the last two.

Pine trees are allowed to grow from 60 to 80 years, when they are felled and the ground replanted. In large forests the land is divided into 60 or 80 equal divisions, one of which is cleared and planted every year. The trees are raised from seed sown either in the spring or tall of the year, in small plats in sheltered spaces, and at the age of two or three years are transplanted into rows, crossing at right angles, from five to six or seven feet apart each way.

Grown so close together, they shoot up in long, straight stems, almost without branches, to the top; averaging at the end of 80 years from 50 to 70 feet in height and from 9 to 15 inches in diameter within three feet of the ground, and continuing nearly of the same thickness frequently to half the height of the trees, thence tapering gradually to stems of but a few inches through, averaging in solid contents from 14 to 20 cubic feet. In good soils and under excellent management, better results are sometimes obtained; but the above are thought to be medial estimates applicable to a large number of localities. Experience has shown that the most rapid growth of wood in the pine takes place during the first 80 years of its age; more being gained at the end of that period by cutting down the old and planting a new forest than by suffering the

first to remain another period of equal length. During the first few years the ground is kept clean of weeds, after which the trees monopolize the soil; no logs or brush or pieces of decayed wood are allowed to remain on it to furnish a harbor for insects. When the period for clearing has arrived, all the trees and stumps are removed and the wood is converted into the uses most profitable to the proprietor; trees of 80 years' growth generally furnishing saw-logs to the height of 50 feet and over. Planted generally furnishing saw-logs to the height of 50 feet and over. at the distance of six feet apart each way, an acre of land will accommodate 1,200 trees; and if it were customary in our country to saw timber as small in the stick as they do in northern Germany, would be worth in many of our States and Territories from \$2 to \$4 per tree, and at the end of 80 years from \$2,400 to \$4,800 per acre; equal to an annual average increase in value of from \$30 to \$60 for every acre thus cultivated. Considering the trifling care required by a field of growing trees after the first half dozen years from transplanting, this would certainly be as profitable a crop as any of those generally raised by our farmers; and although it is not now usual with us to make sawed timber out of logs so small as eight and ten inches through, yet from present indications the time is less than 80 years distant when lumber in most parts of the United States will be as scarce as it is this day in Germany, and even more expensive; for while we are rapidly consuming and destroying existing supplies, we are as yet making comparatively little or no efforts to meet the demands of the future.

When deciduous trees are cultivated, the most prevalent practice is to plant them with the pine in the alternate rows, or rather in the centre of every alternate square made by the crossing of the rows, in which position both classes are suffered to remain until their branches begin to interfere, and the hard-wood trees have attained such a size and habit of growth, that the annual shoots produced on their tops may always be ripened before the approach of weather sufficiently cold to injure them, usually from 10 to 20 years, according to the severity of the climate and the vigor of the trees; after which the pines, or nurse-trees, are cut down and the whole of the ground surrendered to the others, leaving them 10 or 12 feet apart, according as the rows in the first instance were five or six feet distant.

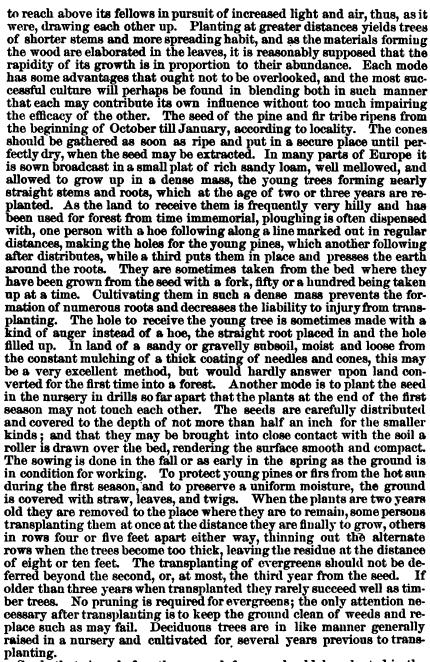
This plan is very generally pursued with the oak, and sometimes, though not always, with the beech and birch, the object of this mode of culture being to improve the climate of the forest. The evergreens retaining the radiation of heat from the ground, protect the oaks from the winds, and soon cover the ground with a matting of needles, forming an excellent material for and enriching the soil much more than the growing trees

impoverish it. Hard-wood trees are generally suffered to stand a longer time than pines, the length of time, however, depending upon the uses for which the timber is wanted. If fuel is the object a shorter period than 80 years is generally adopted, as all trees are found to produce wood faster when young, than they do at a more advanced age. A difference of treatment also prevails in reference to the distance apart they are allowed to grow, some foresters planting them closely and suffering them to draw each other up, as it is sometimes worded, into tall straight stems, without many branches. Others regarding the leaves and branches as too necessary to the health and vigor of the tree to be sacrificed to the number and symmetry of the stems, commence thinning out as soon as the lower branches begin to interfere with each other, and regulate the distance in this way, continuing to thin out from time to time as the increased growth of the branches causes further interference.

As soon as the lower branches begin to show symptoms of decay at their extremities, they are cut off close to the stem. It is said this pruning should take place before the branches are over an inch in diameter at the point of union with the tree, even if no decay has appeared at the extremities. When the next tier of branches begins to decay they, too, must be cut away like the first; this process of thinning out when healthy branches interfere, and pruning when decay manifests itself, being continued until the trees have attained an average height. This mode of culture is perhaps more common in England and Scotland than on the continent, and it is quite likely that no uniform rule prevails in either place, forestry as a scientific study not being sufficiently developed to challenge invariable acquiescence on the part of its votaries, but the general principle of growing deciduous trees at such distances apart that their healthy branches may not interfere with each other, and pruning such branches when signs of decay appear at the extremities, probably indicates the true theory in reference to distance and pruning.

The plan has been recommended by English writers of determining in the first instance upon the number of full-grown deciduous trees that can stand upon a given surface to advantage, and plant them in their proper places at the start, filling up the intervals with pines and firs to serve as nurses. As these latter increase in size and their branches touch the hard-wood trees, they are to be thinned out, or their limbs praned away so as to leave the others sufficient room to clothe themselves with branches on every side, and allow the leaves a full exposure to the sun. Finally when the hard-woods have attained sufficient size to require the whole of the ground the evergreens are cut down and removed.

Different varieties of trees, if allowed all the room their branches will cover, will stand at different distances apart, the pines and firs requiring least room and the oak the most. Whether it is at all necessary to permit each deciduous tree grown in a forest to extend its branches laterally to the same distance that it would in the open ground, or whether such a mode of culture is the speediest for producing wood, are questions in regard to which there is room for difference of opinion. It is doubtless true that in reference to a given number of trees the greater the number of healthy leaves the more rapid the production of wood; but it hardly follows from this that upon a given space in the forest just large enough to furnish full development to one free-growing oak, two trees would not produce more wood in a given time, although each might suffer somewhat from a deficiency of light and leaves; and probably the most profitable system is one pursuing a middle course between too great a repression of the branches on the one hand, and too great a freedom of expansion on the other. In the natural forest unusually large trees are generally found somewhat isolated, being surrounded for considerable distances by dwarfed and smaller growths, while at the same time it is common enough to find those of medium size, quite large enough for all practical purposes, growing in dense clumps less than a dozen feet apart with the ends of their branches interlocking, three or four of them occupying a space not larger than that monopolized by the giant of the forest, containing more wood in their united trunks, with the additional advantage of having produced it in a less number of years. Experience will probably demonstrate that for all ordinary uses for which lumber is required, from 15 to 20 feet is sufficient distance for every variety ot deciduous trees, and half that distance for pines and firs; they are frequently grown at less distances than these, while mature trees are often cultivated at distances varying from 20 to 30 feet. Close planting produces a slender tree with few branches. It appears also to "oduce a more vigorous growth, each tree seemingly making an effort



Seeds that ripen before the ground freezes should be planted in the fall, as many refuse to germinate after they have become dried.

Deciduous trees will bear transplanting at a more advanced age than firs and pines, and if the ground is deep and mellow, with sufficient moisture, may be set out even when six and seven years old.

Some foresters avoid transplanting altogether by putting the seed at

once in ground intended for their final grown pared it in the same manner as for a crop of nature of the surface, it is susceptible of such four feet apart for every variety of tree, and re whenever the size of the trees requires it, and running the plow, harrow, or cultivator betw when the nature of the ground admits of thi to keep down the weeds, until the accumulatio of the trees, will be sufficient to prevent their

When the rows are four feet apart the remo will leave the rest of the trees at eight feet, w ficient. For hardwood trees the same proces end of a certain number of years, leaving t apart, which for most purposes is sufficient, wood is wanted only for fuel. After that a fu done here and there around choice trees inten regulating the matter according to pleasure mended by many persons as presenting the fe nishing the speediest growth of wood. Planti be a protection against wind and drought, and being avoided the trees continue growing with ing several seeds in each hill requires a subsec the advantage of insuring at least one health each hill, and all the others should be pulled mellow and clean by proper cultivation, trees and the amount of fuel obtained by cutting ou to be very considerable, being worth more th much more than paying for the labor expende mingle different varieties of trees, somewhat a forest, while others cultivate only the particula adapted to the soil and climate, and from whic profits may be derived in the shortest time.

Turning attention to our own country, we every description increasing from year to year included between the Atlantic and Mississip immense forests. Throughout this whole exte few localities, the more valuable varieties of exhausted; the immense supplies required for the export demand being almost wholly obtaid different points, where the work of destructi

pleted.

The area of the United States east of the M round numbers at 555,000,000 acres, of which, i in farms as improved land 142,043,377, and a acres, or a total acreage in farms of 316,142,1 acres included in farms in 1868, east of the much from 320,000,000, of which 170,000,000 ma land, and 150,000,000 as unimproved, leavin embraced in farms, of 235,000,000 acres, com lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Alaling to about 45,000,000 acres; (2) of swamp and to the States under acts of Congress and no and worn out lands in some of the southern St sterile ridges of the Appalachian mountains f Alabama. The amount of swamp land yet teast of the Mississippi, including the exten Florida, embraces a considerable area, and is

as timber land; and when it is considered that the highest peaks of the mountains named are bare of trees, and the highest ridges for many miles contain but a stunted and scanty growth, it will at once appear that of the 235,000,000 acres not included in farms, not more than one fourth, or about 60,000,000 acres, can properly be classed as timber lands. Of the 150,000,000 acres unimproved, included in farms, much the greater portion may be assumed as covered with timber, some of it valuable for lumber and other portions only for fuel.

But a certain portion must be deducted for prairie and for other descriptions of unimproved property, included within farms, such as waste and marsh. It will not be too much to deduct one fifth of the whole, or about 30,000,000 acres; leaving as timber east of the Mississippi about 180,000,000 acres available for fuel and lumber. It is true, there are perhaps in the older States small "wood lots," enclosed and classed as "lands improved in farms," but the aggregate thus enclosed is small, rarely sufficient even to meet the wants of their proprietors, and not available for general market purposes. The above estimate would give available for general market purposes. The above estimate would give about 32 per cent. of the whole area east of the Mississippi as forest. Much of it has, however, already been picked over, and all the really valuable trees taken off; other large portions never contained first-class qualities of timber, and in still other portions the trees are dying out from injury by fire, through the careless habits too prevalent among us; from the browsing of animals suffered to run at large, and from change in the climate, rendering it less humid now than when the forest was untoucled. When these circumstances are taken into conthe forest was untouched. When these circumstances are taken into consideration, it will not be difficult to realize that the good timber lands in the portion of the United States to which our attention has been directed are in fact very limited, and that it is a tolerably high estimate to set them down at 100,000,000 acres. The sawed and planed lumber in the States east of the Mississippi in 1860 amounted to the value of \$78,000,000, representing, at the ruling price of lumber at that time, 450,000,000 cubic feet. The sawed and unplaned lumber used for fencing, houses, barns, and bridges, must have amounted to a still greater quantity, and it will not be too large an estimate to set down the quantity of wood consumed by the multitude of mills in those States in the manufacture of all kinds of lumber at 1,500,000,000 of cubic feet; and when to this is added the quantities otherwise prepared, such as hewed timber, staves, hoop poles, &c., excepting cord-wood, the quantity will not fall far short of 2,000,000,000. If each family in the United States uses annually on an average but four cords of wood as fuel, it will equal an aggregate of 4,000,000,000 of cubic feet for the population east of the Mississippi; showing a working up into fuel and all kinds of lumber and wood material of at least 6,000,000,000 of cubic feet. Taking the timber tracts throughout the eastern portion of the country, good and bad, and they will not average more than 6,000 solid feet to the acre; hence 1,000,000 acres must be cleared every year to furnish the wood required in all branches of manufactures, carpentry, fuel, fencing, and railroad ties. But, besides what is annually consumed for the above-named purposes, vast forests are destroyed in sections remote from transportation facilities, where timber is disproportionately abundant, by girdling the trees. 1860, the amount of improved lands in farms, in the region under consideration, was, as already stated, 142,043,377 acres, and in 1868, by estimates based on the increase from 1850 to 1860, with deductions on account of the civil war, 170,471,928 acres, showing an increase of 28,428,551; three sevenths of which may be supposed prairie, and four sevenths wood land. This gives us an annual clearing of 2,000,000 of acres of timber. When the immense quantities lost every year from the other causes heretofore men-

:

tioned are taken into the account, it may be realized that our forests are disappearing with alarming rapidity; that while the demand for all descriptions of lumber is annually increasing, the districts furnishing the supplies are rapidly diminishing in number and extent, indicating but to clearly that even at the present rate of consumption, 50 years will not have passed away before every forest will have disappeared from that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi. West of that river the prospect is still more unfavorable from existing supplies d From the Missouri river westward to the Rocky mountains, from the southern to the northern boundary, the general characteristic of the country is that of a vast, treeless plain. Between the Rocky mountain chain and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges, extensive tracts exist. destitute of trees, leaving a narrow belt between the last-named range and the Pacific ocean, of first-class timber lands. Between the casten foot-hills of the Rocky, and the crests of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains, are many tracts containing a fair quantity of timber; but considering the vast extent of the territory between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, and the unlimited quantities of fuel and lumber required by the mining enterprises growing up there, the supply is very inadequate to the demand. What makes the matter still worse, the pallic domain on the Pacific, in the States of California and Oregon, and in the Territory of Washington, is being denuded of forests by trespessers, the lumber being sent to South America, China, and Japan, and event European countries, so that long before the population shall become even moderately numerous in the regions to which these forests should furnish the required supplies, spoliation will have brought about a destitution almost as great as exists east of the mountains; and it may be said of the country west of the Mississippi, as of that on the east, that unless the forests now existing are better protected, and the system of planting new ones speedily commenced, scarcely a tree will be left at the end a 40 years, except in remote and inaccessible localities.

There is not, perhaps, an acre of wood land now existing in the United States convenient to railroad or water transportation that should be per-When the timber has been taken from a tract it manently cleared. should be immediately enclosed with a substantial fence to prevent the depredations of cattle, sheep, and hogs, all of which should be carefully It is thought best when a clearing is made to take off every thing, in order that the new growth may be of the same age. All the old logs and decayed pieces of wood should be removed, so that nothing may remain as a harbor for destructive insects. If cattle are excluded. a few years will witness a new crop of young trees, some of which will be crooked and unhealthy, presenting but few chances of becoming valuable for any purpose. These should be removed at once for the benefit of the others. Here and there spots will be found too densely cor-These should be thinned, and the extra plants transplanted to spots that are deficient. When the young growth comes up suffciently thick all sprouts springing up from the old stumps should be cat away, as being less valuable than plants growing from seed. In the course of a few years another thorough examination should be made, and the trees again thinned out, so that the distance between them may average from six to eight feet. In case of evergreens this will generally be sufficient, at least for a half dozen years more, when further thinning may take place, if thought advisable. If the forest is of hard wood tres six and eight feet will not be sufficient distance. As soon as their branches begin to interfere the number of trees should be further reduced so as to insure sufficient light and air to those remaining. In these oper ations good practical judgment is required to select for removal such

trees as are of inferior quality or defective form, in order that those finally remaining may be the best specimens furnished by the new growth. In this way as much improvement is effected in the quality of trees as in that of cereals and garden vegetables, which it is well known undergo a complete change by cultivation.

The new forests of Germany, which have grown up under the controlling care of intelligent foresters, are worth from three to five times as much as an equal number of acres of native woods. Besides the improved quality of timber produced in this way, its greater rapidity of growth is equally marked. In a native forest of young trees, where too many occupy the ground to grow to advantage, the result of the struggle continued for many years is that a few succeed in outgrowing the rest, which thence become stunted and worthless, but that all have suffered more or less injury and much impediment in growth.

Chevandier experimented on growing trees by irrigation, and found that by keeping up a uniform moisture by infiltration from running brooks the yield of wood in the pines may be increased in the ratio of

seven to one, and the profits in that of twelve to one.

To hasten the growth of wood on the flanks of a mountain he divided the slope into zones 40 or 50 feet wide by horizontal ditches closed at both ends, two and a half feet deep and three and a half wide, to retain the water from rains and force it to filter through the soil gradually, instead of running off upon the surface. By this treatment he obtained from pines and firs shoots double the dimensions of those growing on soil of the same character where the water was allowed to run off without obstruction.

At the Exposition of 1855, Chambrelent exhibited young trees which in four years from the seed had grown to the height of 16 and 20 feet and the diameter of 10 and 12 inches. One of the effects of suffering cattle and sheep to run in a forest is the removal of the underbrush and lower branches of the trees, permitting the winds to sweep through more freely, and parch the earth much more than would otherwise be possible by the most severe droughts; thus depriving the growing trees of a moisture that may oftentimes be too deficient without this addi-The tread of quadrupeds exposes and bruises the tional drawback. roots of trees, from which many of them die every year or are rendered feeble in growth and dwarfed in size. It is not doubted that by carefully studying the habits of trees, great improvements may be accomplished in their cultivation, even beyond the best results yet obtained in Europe, and if the matter were promptly taken hold of by intelligent capitalists, the superior pine lands of Maine, and other New England States, of Northern New York, and Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and some of the southern States, from which the timber has been taken, might be in a very few years again covered with young trees, producing timber 50 years hence of better quality on an average, and in greater abundance, than the previous yield; and considering the continual advance in the price of lumber during the last 20 years and the greatly increased price it is sure to command before the close of the present century, but few better investments could be made than to purchase these lands and subject them to the intelligent supervision of trained and practical foresters, bestowing upon them the same care and attention that are found in the best cultivated forests of Europe.

Let it be remembered that during the last 20 years the price of lumber has doubled in nearly all the business centres of the United States; that the surface from which the supplies are obtained are diminishing rapidly every year, while the demand, on the other hand, is as constantly increasing; that greater inroads are annually made, not only into our

own but into all other native forests, while little or no precautions are taken to bring forward the young trees under circumstances favoring a vigorous growth. Nearly everywhere, except in some of the oldest European countries, chance and accident are allowed to have their sway, under the influence of which at least a century will be required to render the young groves available for the purposes of commerce; and in the great majority of instances when the timber is once removed the land is cleared and converted into farms, and the forest surface permanently diminished. Let this process continue 40 or 50 years longer, and where then are our supplies to be obtained?

Before that period has arrived our own forests will have disappeared, and those of Canada, Norway, and Sweden will be speedily approaching

the same fate.

Already Quebec furnishes to European ports every year nearly of quite 100,000,000 cubic feet of lumber of various descriptions, besides consuming immense quantities in the building of ships, sloops, and schooners; and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia export probably one half as much more.

The number of acres culled over annually in the forests of British North America, to supply its lumber trade with Great Britain, and to furnish the materials for the construction of the sail and steam vessels built on the St. Lawrence and in the eastern provinces, must amount to many thousand, and the sphere of these enterprises is becoming more extensive yearly. The construction of every new railroad opens up new sources of supply by facilitating transportation from previously inaccessible forests.

Forty years ago the Saul timber (Shorea robusta) of British India extending in immense belts along the base of the Himalaya mountains and through Central India, was supposed to be inexhaustible. It is one of the most valuable and durable timbers to be found, and almost the only one in that country capable of standing the climate for railway uses, yet it is already so scarce as to be hardly procurable, and the East India Railway Company has been obliged to import sleepers from Nor-

way for the construction of its road.

France, Spain, Holland, and Great Britain resort to the mountains of Scandinavia for spars and masts, for building-timber and for fuel, and be fore the end of the present century the United States may be compelled to supply itself from the same source; but the forests of Norway and Sweden cover only about 100,000,000 acres, and cannot supply both continents for very great length of time. The timber for the British navy and commercial marine is contributed by her own oak forests, by those of Africa, North America, the East and West Indies, British Guiana, and Australis: and Puget sound, on our own western coast, sends ship-timber and lunber to both shores of the Pacific and of the Atlantic. Our live-oak, one of the best ship-timbers in the world, abundant enough at one time w have supplied, with prudent management, our navy yards and ship builders for generations, may be for all practical purposes considered as exhausted. Our walnut timber, one of the best cabinet woods we have, will soon share the same fate. It is already so scarce that New York manufacturers are obliged to send to the forests of Missouri to recruit their supplies, the expense of transporting it from great distances by rail readering it nearly as expensive as mahogany, which latter wood, with other valuable varieties found in the West Indies and some of the Central and South American states, sharing the same fate of improvident destruction without any efforts at reproduction, has in like manner disappeared from wide areas which less than a century ago were almost entirely covered with it, every year becoming less abundant, and, consequently.

to be had only at an increased expense. Next we may expect a scarcity in our ash and hickory timber so much sought after by the manufacturers of agricultural machines and implements, so important an item in our manufacturing industry. Everywhere throughout the New World, and over much the greater portion of the Old, man has pursued and is pursuing the same prodigality in the destruction of forests, apparently considering them as inexhaustible as the supplies of air and water, and taking as little heed as to the ultimate consequences of his depredations as if all uses for trees were to end with his own generation. This apparent indifference to the welfare of future generations invoked the indignant protest of the far-seeing Palissy more than three centuries ago, and led him to exclaim-

"When I consider the value of the least clump of trees, or even of thorns, I much marvel at the great ignorance of men, who, as it seemeth, do now-a-days study only to break down, fell, and waste the fair forests which their forefathers did guard so choicely. I would think no evil of them for cutting down the woods did they but replant again some part of them; but they care not for the time to come, neither reck they of the great damage they do to their children, which shall come after them."

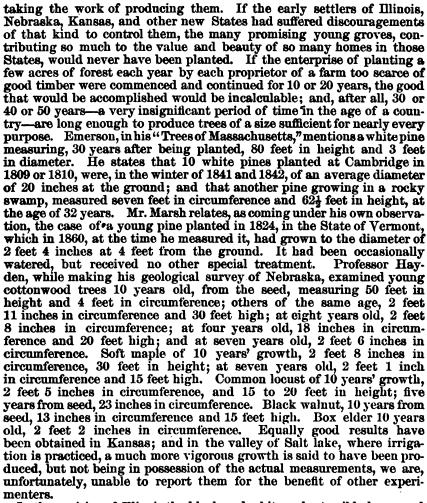
"I have divers times thought to set down in writing the arts which shall perish when there shall be no more wood, but when I had written down a great number I did perceive that there could be no end of my writing, and having diligently considered I found there was not any which could be followed without wood."

The proportion of woods to cleared land in the part of the United States east of the Mississippi cannot vary much from that existing in France in 1750, according to Mirabeau's estimate. The French people persisted in the work of destroying for nearly a century longer, and the present generation are now at great expense and labor endeavoring to repair the injuries inflicted by the mistaken policy of their fathers by inviting forests to return again to the declivities of the Pyrenees and French Alps, from which they have been removed to make room for pasture lots and vineyards. Although the topography of the eastern portion of the United States may render it less liable to disasters such as have visited the mountainous regions of Europe, the evils which may be safely enough predicted from further denudation of the surface without replanting new forests will greatly outweigh all the advantages that might be thought to result from increasing the proportion of arable land. The changes in the climate that have been already experienced from this cause, to say nothing of the increasing scarcity of wood and lumber, are entailing annual losses of no inconsiderable amount. Forty and fifty years ago the peach flourished in the latitude of northern Pennsylvania and Ohio and southern New York. The early settlers on the Connecticut reserve, without any extra care or attention, raised more uniform crops of this fruit than can be done at the present day in southern Virginia except in a few favored localities. Not only has the peach become a very uncertain crop in all of these States and others within the same latitudes, but the apple and pair frequently fail of late years from the Half a century ago it was a very unusual occurrence in same causes. these States for a wheat crop to become winter-killed, or to have the soil blown away from the roots by the winds. Now-a-days, in most sections of the States named, hardly a crop escapes more or less injury from these The removal of so large a proportion of timber in so many different places has opened the country to the freer play of the wind, and setting from the south early in the spring, oftentimes thawing suddenly deep coverings of snow in the more northern States, which would otherwise pass off gradually without causing the destructive freshets now so frequently witnessed. The elevated temperature brought by the warm south winds prematurely swells the fruit buds, and a north or northwest wind a week or two later kills the crop. Doubtless such circumstances sometimes occurred before the forests were so much reduced, just as storms and tornadoes occasionally happen in the most densely wooded regions; but there are few aged persons of reflection, residents of the States referred to, who will not readily admit that they are much more frequent nov than formerly, and that the climate is much less regular now than it was in their earlier years. Besides, it requires no arguments to convince any one that the less obstruction there is to the action of the wind the more sensibly will its influence be felt; and it needs only to be further considered that it is almost constantly shifting its course, to satisfy all the conditions of the proposition that a country stripped of its forests is thereby necessarily subject to increased variability of temperature, and experience and observation also establish the fact that a country thus denuded is also less regular in reference to humidity. These influences are likely to be still further increased by clearing the forests of northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and from still further reducing the wooded surface of the southern States.

If the losses experienced from the causes just named were properly considered, and an estimate made of the amount to be added to the sum thus annually abstracted from our resources on account of increased prices paid for lumber, and for every article into which it enters, the fact would be easily realized that clearing a country of its forests is an act that has its natural limits, which cannot safely be exceeded, and is not one requiring mere physical effort, but presents many nice problems that can be rightly determined only by the exercise of an intelligent judgment; and that the highest excellence in the productive capacity of a country depends upon a certain proportion between its arable and wooded surfaces, the proper distribution of these surfaces, and their position in reference to each other, points to be determined by a consideration of the prevalent climatic and topographical features and the necessary requirements of fuel and lumber.

When the proper ratio has been reached it must be maintained; a new growth, properly cared for, must be allowed to take the place in continual succession of the one removed, and the productive forces and industrial enterprises of a country will depend very much upon the degree of intelligence and skill exhibited in management of these relations.

The wood-lands existing at the present time in the eastern part of the United States, although not too abundant in the aggregate, are not as well distributed as the conditions of the climate and the demands for wood, as fuel and for manufacturing purposes, require them to be; and if new forests were planted where they are needed they might safely be further reduced at other points. Some regard should be had in these matters to the character of the soil. It is evident that a very indifferent soil can render but a poor return for the loss of its forests, and as many trees, particularly the conifers, grow remarkably well even on a light sandy soil, it would in general be much better economy to continue such lands in forests; and the time is speedily coming when a hundred acres in forest properly managed, in almost any part of the country, will yield to its proprietor no inconsiderable return. Although trees cannot be brought to a size rendering them useful for lumber and fuel in the course of a few years, yet their conservative influence upon the climate is a result that, fortunately, requires no great length of time to bring about A young forest of 10 or 12 years' growth, if well taken care of, will fur nish a very valuable shelter, and a sufficient number of them rightly distributed over a country will produce most of the effects contributed by larger trees, and will be continually improving. Nor should the length of time required to bring trees to maturity deter persons from under-



In the prairies of Illinois the black and white walnut, wild cherry, red elm, white and red cedar, soft maple, silver maple, and cottonwood, planted 15 to 30 years ago, are doing finely, while the common locust has been so much preyed upon by the borer as to render it much less valuable than the other varieties above named. In some of the counties of Illinois a species of willow, known there as the European white willow, has become very popular. Cuttings planted 25 years ago are said to measure 10 feet in circumference above the spread of the roots; and a farmer in Macoupin county raised a plant in two years from the cutting 18 feet high and 13 inches in circumference. Planted closely, this willow attains the height of 70 and 80 feet. Grown alone, it assumes a low and branching form. It has given satisfaction as a timber tree and for hedging. Planted for a hedge the cuttings are set 6 to 15 inches apart, and are cultivated and kept clear of weeds for four or five years, at the end of which time it makes an impassable fence against cattle.

Most of the settlers by whom these experiments were first made have lived to see the success of the enterprise; and if every young man, in commencing his career as a farmer in a section of country without trees or where they are becoming scarce, were to commence by planting each year even a few dozen of the varieties most valuable in his neighborhood, increasing the number as experience ripened into greater skill. he would in the majority of instances, before reaching an advanced age, have the satisfaction of realizing the benefits his example and his perseverance were conferring upon the community, and contributing to the value of his realty. Let he inexperienced gather a few dozen walnut and hickory nuts in the fall of the year, as soon as fully ripe, and plant them in moist soil, in shallow beds, not more than six inches deep, leaving them exposed to the frosts and thaws of winter, which crack the shelk and they will sprout up the following spring; or they may be planted in boxes filled with good rich soil, taking care not to cover the nuts more than five or six inches in depth, and to leave the boxes in an exposed place, so as to receive the full action of the frost. The plants may be suffered to remain in the box until they are transplanted, which may be several years, or as long as the roots have sufficient room. Raising the young plants in pots or boxes is one of the most desirable methods, from the facility it affords of taking up and transplanting without injuring the roots; and if it were not impracticable in operations conducted upon a large scale, it would be advisable to pursue it in all cases. Beeches. elms, oaks, hickories, pines, walnuts, firs, and the ash can all be safely managed by any one, however inexperienced, by raising them for the first few years in boxes or pots, having them always convenient for inspection. Raised in this manner they suffer no interruption in their growth by transplanting if set in good, rich, and mellow soil, loosened to sufficient depths to be easily penetrated by the tender roots. In many European comtries the sides of every highway are lined with planted trees, their extending branches meeting and interlocking in the middle, adding not only to the beauty of the landscape, but, when numerous, performing many of the offices of large forests. It is one of those customs that might be imitated in many portions of our own country with much advantage. The cultivation of forest trees, wherever the experiment has been tried in the west, has been eminently successful. Doubts are entertained by some as to the feasibility of continuing their cultivation beyond the 18th meridian, over what are usually denominated the Great Plains, from an apprehension that the climate is too dry and the soil in many places too sandy to render it practicable. We are satisfied, however, that experience will prove this notion to be entirely erroneous.

Indeed most of the planted forests of Europe are upon soil not in any respect superior to that of our western plains, and many upon soil greatly inferior to it in almost any portion. The plains of northern Germany. extending from Berlin to the Baltic and the German ocean, including the Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia, Pomerania, Mecklerburg-Schwerin and Mark Brandenburg, and the kingdom of Hanover. are in many parts covered with deep sand, lying upon the surface so light and loose as to be moved about by the action of the wind like the billows Yet in these sandy plains the Prussians have under cultivation some of the finest pine forests in Europe. So on the western coast of France, and extending inland for many miles, there are extensive said ridges, rising sometimes to the height of 300 feet, covered with dense forests, and the vast sand dunes of Gascony, rolling inland from the sa and threatening destruction to the whole province, have been fixed and rendered harmless with the maritime pine, over 100,000 acres of which have been planted under the direction of Bremontier and his successors Although these pines are planted in pure sand resting on an impermenble stratum, forming a soil for centuries considered incapable of cultivation, they are flourishing finely, and are redeeming from what was supposed a hopeless sterility one of the most extensive wastes in Europe.

The dune lands and sand plains of that continent, estimated as equal to about twice the area of Maryland, or as covering more than 13,000,000 acres, most of them naturally as arid and as sterile as the Llano Estacado of northwestern Texas, are being everywhere brought under cultivation

by planting them with the pine.

In France, Belgium, and Holland the *Pinus maritima* has been most successfully used, a tree resembling the pitch pine of the southern States, from which large quantities of turpentine and resin are manufactured. Other varieties of the pine and fir are used on the sand plains of Denmark, Prussia, and Austria.

The birch and tamarisk are likewise used. The Steppes of southern Russia have been compared to our western plains, containing large proportions of sand, but different in composition from the "landes" of Gascony or the Belgine campine, constituting a soil covered for the most part with vegetation. Nevertheless there are scattering belts of sand as deep and shifting as in the wastes of Holland or the plains of Poland.

As in the case of our own plains, it has been questioned whether the Russian steppes were ever covered with trees—some geologists affirming that they never were. They are alike also in their earliest historical incidents; the nomadic Scythians, with their moving flocks, finding a parallel in the equally roving Indian and buffalo of our western plains; incidents that may furnish a very rational solution for the present treeless condition of plains and steppes. Both are alike subject to storms

and drought, and are in a great measure uninhabited.

The Russian government has attempted the wooding of the steppes, and already has many thriving plantations at Odessa and other points. Experiments with the pine are said to meet with very flattering success generally; but Rentzsch mentions the case of an Odessa landholder who attempted to fix the sand of a certain tract in the steppes, covering the rocky ground to the depth of a foot and forming moving hillocks with every change of the wind, who tried acacias and pines in vain, but succeeded completely with the Japan varnish tree, (the Ailanthus glandulosa.) This is a rapid growing tree, and has been extensively planted in the steppes within the last 20 years, at present forming large forests; and Mr. Marsh is of the opinion that the tamarisk and the varnish tree will at least partially supersede the arundo and the maritime pine, which have fixed so many thousand acres of drifting sand in western Europe. The tamarisk referred to is supposed to be the Tamarix gallica, or French tamarisk, a very elegant shrub of 12 or 15 feet in height. The maritime pine and the varnish tree flourish as well on the inland sand plains as on the coast dunes.

The forest of Fontainebleau grows in a soil composed of 98 per cent. of sand, "and as it is almost without water, it would be a drifting desert but for the artificial propagation of forest trees upon it." (See Levergne, Economic Rurale de la France, quoted by Marsh.) The trees cultivated in the Fontainebleau forest are the oak, the beech, and the pine, and they attain to extraordinary size. There are few spots on our western plains where the soil is not naturally superior to that of this celebrated forest, so destitute of water that its great aridity has been assigned as one of the causes why birds are seldom seen in it.

Certainly if trees can be successfully cultivated in this forest on the drifting sand plains of Gascony, of northern Germany, and the Russian

steppes, there is not the remotest reason why forest culture should fail on any part of the great American plains, the favorite haunts of the buffalo for centuries on account of their nutritious grasses.

Sandy deserts and plains, even the most arid and sterile upon the surface, often contain abundant supplies of water at no great depth

eneath.

At the altitude of 600 feet the summits of the sand dunes, or ridges of sea sand, on the western coast of Africa are found to be quite moist little below the surface, and in the dunes of Algeria water is so abundant that it is always easily procured by digging wells even at the highest Throughout the great desert of Sahara French engineers are constantly bringing water to the surface by means of artesian wells, sunk at a very moderate depth. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have wells along the line of their road, supplied with pumps worked by wind, and have rarely met with difficulty in obtaining water in abundance at the depth of from 10 to 50 feet. A stratum of loose sand and gravel underlies nearly the whole surface of the plains, generally within 10 or 12 feet of the top, very often within two and three, and always contains sufficient moisture to nourish any tree or plant. The roots of trees penetrate to much greater depths than this, and have been known to descend 50 feet through compact clay. The roots of an ordinary sized tree will frequently be found 10 feet below the surface, and where a moist stratum underlies it at or near that depth, it will readily be reached by the roots of young forest trees, and furnish sufficient moisture.

It may be found advisable to commence planting such varieties of trees as require least moisture, when the uplands are cultivated, on the plains west of the 98th or 100th meridian. The nut pine, or piñon, / Pinus edulis, / flourishes in New Mexico and Colorado on the tops of the highest buttes of the cretaceous limestone, sending its roots deep into the ground, and seemingly preferring the driest soil, even, it is said, receiving

injury from irrigation.

It is probable this tree would grow with a little attention in the most sandy and barren spots on the plains. It is easily cultivated from the seed, as has been tested by numerous experiments in and around Denver, and in the valley of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. It attains a height of 40 to 60 feet, and although not so valuable for lumber as many other varieties of the pine, it is, doubtless, the best for fuel of any of the pines and not inferior for that purpose to many of the hard wooded trees. The North American white pine, (Pinus strobus,) as it grows in nearly every variety of soil, from the banks of the Saskatchewan, in latitude 54° north, to the State of Florida, and from Maine to the Rocky mountains attaining everywhere in the forest a tall straight stem from 120 to 160 feet high, would probably succeed in nearly every part of the plains, and being a rapid grower and easily cultivated it is worthy of trial.

The experiment might also be tried of raising the sugar pine of California, (the *Pinus Lambertiana*) one of the finest of timber trees, and always found growing upon the most sterile and sandy ridges of the

coast and Sierra Nevada mountains.

The pitch pine (Pinus rigida) and the southern pine (Pinus Australia) grow in the poorest and driest soils throughout the Carolinas, and in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and might be tried, as they are of easy cultivation and generally of rapid growth. The Ailanthus glandulosa, having proved such a great success in the sandiest parts of the Russian steppes should receive a trial. It grows rapidly, makes a fine polish as a cabinet wood, and may readily be propagated by root cuttings. When the wood becomes well seasoned it makes very good fuel. It has been introduced

into this country as an ornamental tree, and is quite commonly met with in the States east of the Mississippi. In the bottom lands or near streams the cottonwood, black walnut, locust, butternut, or white walnut, elm, birch, box-elder, chestnut, ash, hickory, and horse chestnut, should be planted. Close planting at first would, perhaps, be advisable for protection against wind and sun. Mulching to the depth of three or four inches with dried grass or hay, or other like substance, would have the effect of retaining moisture, keeping down weeds, and would greatly promote the growth of trees. Sufficient water to irrigate several acres of trees and other products might be obtained at most points in the plains by wells and windmills, pumps similar to those in use by the Pacific railroad company. All the trees above named, except the piñon, are much benefited by irrigation, and with the cottonwood, the ailanthus, and the locust, fuel could be produced in a very few years.

The redemption of sterile and desert lands is one of the growing ideas of the times. The French have restored to fruitfulness many arid tracts in the Algerian desert, and Mehemet Ali has already planted over twenty millions of trees in the valley of the Nile, thereby greatly extending its cultivable area. The Sahara is being dotted over with date groves, planted within the last twenty years, and irrigated from artesian wells.

The Emperor of Russia has undertaken the reclamation of the steppes, and the disciples of Brémontier are redeeming from worthless sterility the sandy wastes of western France and central Europe. In all these cases the agent relied upon to induce a return of fertility and verdure is the forest. In the middle ages, we are informed by Miller, who quotes from Willibald Alexis, "a great pine forest bound with its roots the dune sand and the heath uninterruptedly from Danzig to King Frederic William I was once in want of money. A certain Herr Von Korff promised to procure it for him without loan or taxes, if he could be allowed to remove something quite useless. He thinned out the forests of Prussia, which then indeed possessed little pecuniary value. But he felled the entire woods of the Frische Nehrung, so far as they lay in the Prussian territory. The financial operation was a success. King had money, but in the elementary operation which resulted from it the State received irreparable injury. The sea winds rushed over the bared hills; the Frische Haff is half choked with sand; the channel between Elbing, the sea and Königsberg is endangered, and the fisheries in the Haff injured. The operation of Herr Von Korff brought the King 200,000 thalers. The State would now willingly expend millions to restore the forest again." (Man and Nature, p. 486, n.)

If one-third the surface of the great plains were covered with forest there is every reason to believe the climate would be greatly improved, the value of the whole area as a grazing country wonderfully enhanced, and the greater portion of the soil would be susceptible of a high state

of cultivation.

In view of what has been said it is recommended that an amendment be made to the homestead law requiring each settler, on proving up at the end of five years, to make proof of having planted and cultivated a certain number of trees, living, and at least three years old from the seed or from setting out at the time of the application for a patent. The labor of tree planting being first enjoined as a requisite to obtain a title, would fix the attention of settlers to the subject, and discovering the feasibility of the enterprise, they would soon prosecute it from the consideration of its evident advantages to themselves and the whole community. An additional inducement might perhaps be presented by a general law, offering an additional number of acres to each settler who

should successfully cultivate for a given number of years a certain number of acres in forest.

The production of a thriving forest at some point west of the 100th meridian, as it would establish the fact of its practicability, would, with out doubt, contribute greatly to the value of that part of our domain Whether an enterprise of the kind, under the auspices of the govern ment, would be likely to realize the expectations of its projectors, would depend very much upon the character of the persons who might be charged with the duties and responsibilities of the undertaking. It is scarcely to be doubted that the artesian well system might be rendered a great success on the plains. All the conditions appear favorable. The rain-fall in the vicinity of the mountains is as great as in many portions of central Europe; and the melting snows on the highest crests feed the stream flowing from the sides of the mountains until late in the summer. The quantity of water thus flowing towards the plains is very great, but much the greatest quantity sinks in the sand within 50 or 100 miles of the foot of the mountains, and as the strata dip eastward, the water follows the same course, descending until it reaches an impermeable bed, and it seems very reasonable to suppose that there are reservoirs at various points beneath the surface of the plains that could be utilized by such wells. Even the water that falls on the plains themselves, not by any means inconsiderable, soon sinks into the parched and sandy soil, in much larger quantities than those carried off by drainage or evaporation. If this matter were thoroughly tested and the fact established, the confidence it would inspire as to the reclaimability of the least inviting portion of the plains would be very great, and would result in the rapid settlement and improvement of that part of our national territory.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior.

STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES CONTAINING PUBLIC LANDS, THE QUANTITY OF LAND DISPOSED OF BY SALE OR OTHERWISE IN EACH UP TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1968, AND THE QUANTITY OF LAND WHICH REMAINED UNSOLD AND UNAPPROPRIATED AT THAT DATE IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Statement showing the area of the several States and Territories containing public less and the quantity of land which remained unsold and m

No. 1.	No. 2.		No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	
States and Territories containing public land.		es and Territories public lands.	Quantity sold.	Entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, and its supplements of 1864 and 1866.	Granted for military	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	
Ohio	39, 964, 00	25, 576, 960, 00	12, 805, 882, 19	5, 777, 57	1, 817, 425, 99	
Indiana	33, 809, 00	21, 637, 760, 00	16, 122, 244, 78		1, 311, 956, 65	
Illinois	55, 410, 00	35, 462, 400, 00	19, 879, 408, 27	272.03	9, 533, 453, 60	
Missouri	65, 350, 00	41, 824, 000, 00	22, 890, 263, 15	863, 922, 83	6, 803, 762, 89	
Alabama	50, 722, 00	32, 462, 080, 00	17, 788, 665, 12	171, 944, 24	1, 158, 611, 17	
Mississippi	47, 156, 00	30, 179, 840, 00	12, 201, 037, 03	121, 710, 15	384, 697, 72	
Louisiana	41, 346, 00	26, 461, 440. 00	5, 720, 309, 75	4, 659. 52	1, 156, 442, 50	
Michigan	56, 451, 00	36, 128, 640. 00	12, 265, 566, 12	1, 171, 732, 11	3, 554, 606.78	
Arkansas	52, 198, 00	33, 406, 720, 00	8, 235, 659, 03	236, 446, 20	2, 258, 146, 99	
Florida	59, 268, 00	37, 931, 520, 00	1, 832, 431, 49	228, 128, 67	464, 782, 04	
		35, 228, 809, 00	11, 587, 240, 35	362, 954, 05		
lowa	55, 045, 00				13, 954, 245, 77	
Wisconsin	53, 924, 00	34, 511, 360, 00	9, 819, 225, 39	779, 372, 10	6, 141, 012, 61	
California	188, 981. 00	120, 947, 840, 00	1, 198, 874, 41	368, 321, 76	470, 452.00	
Minnesota	83, 531. 00	53, 459, 840. 00	2, 127, 314, 18	2, 439, 759, 64	5, 782, 839.00	
Oregon	95, 274. 00	60, 975, 360, 00	232, 064. 39	307, 289, 98	59, 029, 14	
Kansas	81, 318, 00	52, 043, 520, 00	244, 976, 32	788, 452, 87	4, 070, 363, 95	
Nevada	112, 090, 00	71, 737, 600, 00	60, 403, 35	11, 654. 54	7, 580, 00	
Nebraska	75, 995, 00	48, 636, 800, 00	255, 838, 58	1, 033, 171, 98	1, 476, 798, 05	
Washington Territory.	69, 994. 00	44, 796, 160, 00	178, 295, 92	246, 553, 39	41, 633.63	
New Mexico	121, 201. 00	77, 568, 640, 00	************	**********	***********	
Utah	84, 476, 37	54, 065, 043, 20	***************************************	************	************	
Dakota	150, 931, 45	96, 596, 128, 00	18, 292, 44		24, 120.00	
Colorado	104, 500, 00	66, 880, 000, 00	69, 191, 65	125, 758, 49	155, 160.00	
Montana	143, 776, 00	92, 016, 640, 00	35, 93	120, 100, 49	************	
Arizona	113, 916, 00	72, 906, 240, 00		************	*********	
daho	86, 294, 00	55, 228, 160, 00	2, 784. 61	6, 337. 90		
Wyoming	97, 682, 92	62, 645, 068, 80				
Indian	68, 991, 00	44, 154, 240, 00		************		
Alaska	577, 390, 00	369, 529, 600, 00			***********	
Total	2, 867, 184. 74	1, 834, 998, 400, 00	155, 536. 004. 45	9, 465, 355. 06	60, 627, 142.00	

Column No. 5 shows the quantity of public land returned as actually located with military bounty and in Ohio, nor the outstanding warrants not returned as located up to June 30, 1868.

Column No. 6 shows the quantity selected within their own limits by States containing public lands, under act to non-public land-holding States which had been located by the State assigness up to June 30, 1868, and cable to all the States.

Column No. 7 shows the quantity actually certified under grants for railroads, and not the whole quantity to the railroad grants by acts of Congress, with the grants for wagon roads, will be equal to 183,693,74.67

Column No. 8 shows the quantity embraced in approved swamp selections, up to the 30th June, 1863, under (See swamp tables Nos. 5 and 6.)

Column No. 9 shows the quantity granted for internal improvements, under the act of September 4, 1901, grants to each State for internal improvements. In the case of Ohio and Indiana the prior grants overed the act of 1841. In the case of Illinois, Iows, and Wisconsin, the quantities given in this column include the state granted to Iows for the improvement of the Des Moines river, under the acts of 1846 and 1862, and joint rue act of 1846, and therefore exceed the quantity of 500,000 acres.

Column No. 10 shows the quantity granted for university purposes, and the estimated quantity granted Indian territory nor Alaska being included.

tity of land disposed of by sule or otherwise in each up to the 30th June, 1868, d at that date in the several States and Territories.

No	s 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No.	10.	
	ricultural col- July 2, 1862.	Approved under grants in	Approved	Quantity granted for in-	Donations ar schools and		
ln	Located with scrip.	aid of railroads,	tions,	ternal improve- ments.	Schools.	Universities.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
		2, 595, 053, 00	25, 640, 71 1, 263, 733, 28 1, 489, 028, 07	1, 243, 001, 77 1, 609, 861, 61 533, 382, 73	704, 488 650, 317 985, 066	69, 120 46, 080 46, 080	
.51	197, 455, 67	1, 715, 435, 00 2, 288, 138, 50 908, 680, 29	4, 330, 540, 35 2, 595, 51 3, 068, 642, 31	500, 000, 00 500, 000, 00 500, 000, 00	1, 199, 139 902, 774 837, 584	46, 080 46, 080 46, 080	
.88	992, 632. 38	1, 072, 405, 45 2, 718, 413, 49	8, 430, 254, 73 5, 691, 598, 66	500, 000. 00 500, 000. 00	786, 044 1, 067, 397	46, 080	
		1, 793, 167, 10 1, 760, 468, 39	7, 283, 763, 13 10, 901, 007, 76	500, 000. 00 500, 000. 00	886, 460 908, 503	46, 080 92, 160	
. 96 . 73	110, 627, 12 1, 111, 385, 07 580, 572, 30	2, 770, 702, 26 1, 379, 545, 35 116, 382, 02	844, 814, 19 3, 024, 128, 77 343, 169, 02	1, 333, 079, 90 1, 183, 728, 42 500, 000, 00	905, 144 958, 649 6, 719, 324	46, 090 92, 160 46, 080	
17	632, 323, 03	2, 315, 298, 12	725, 034. 13	500, 000, 00 500, 000, 00 500, 000, 00	2, 969, 990 3, 329, 706	46, 080 46, 080	
40	560, 719. 70	2, 908. 92		500, 000. 00 500, 000, 00	2, 891, 306 3, 985, 428	46, 080 46, 080	
96	940, 956. 03 1, 120. 00			500, 000. 00	2, 702, 044 2, 488, 675	46, 080 46, 080	
:::					4, 309, 368 3, 003, 613	46, 080 46, 080	
					5, 366, 451 3, 715, 555		
					5, 112, 035 4, 050, 350		
					3, 068, 231 3, 480, 281		
61	5, 135, 471, 30	21, 436, 597. 89	47, 423, 950. 62	12, 403, 054. 43	67, 983, 922	1, 082, 880	

and does not include the military scrip received as money, the area of the Virginia military reserve

tural college act of July 2, 1862, and its supplements; also the quantity of scrip issued under said unity liable to pass under the act, which would be 9,600,000 acres, should said act be made appli-

inure under the grants, it being estimated that the aggregate which will transferred pursuant e table No. 11.) ! 1849, 1850, and 1860, and not the quantity selected, the latter being in excess of the approvals.

es and reserved in the organized Territories, respectively, for the support of schools, neither the

e grants prior thereto. The act of 1841 granted 500,000 acres, less the quantity embraced in prior ven in column 9, exceeding 500,000 acres; and therefore those States received no land under the tions by Illinois for the Illinois and Michigan canal, under the acts of 1842 and 1854, the quantity 61; also the grant to Wisconsin for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, under the

	No. 11.	370, 12.	370, 12,	200,24:	20.26
Singles and Textitories, containing public land,	Located with Indian serie.	Located with float scrip, under not of March 17, 1062.	Betimeted quantity grani- ed for wagen reads.	Quantity granted favoring count.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Aeres.	A
Ohio		*********		••••••	\$1,50
Indiana				•••••••	200
Missori			•••••••		7.5
Alchema	%, 916, 83			*************	
Michigal	36,400,00				
Leuislana	96, 563, 94 406, 00		1, 718, 613	1.500	***************************************
Histogra Arkenes	90%, 93%, 64	10, 800. 54	1, 716, 613	7, 204, 000	52
Florida	200, 200, 01			************	
20 WB	9, 900, 00	84, 60			44,000
Wheenin	98, 951, 91	1, 690.00	200,000	300, 500	********
Galifornia	98, 940, 33	80.00	••••••		
Einpesota Ortgon	214, 350. 98		1, 206, 800	•••••••••	
Second	640, 00		2,224,000		25
Mounda	15, 156, 99	•••••		********	
Hebraska	1,400.00	80.00	••••••	•••••	
Washington Territory		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	••••••	*************
Titch					***************************************
Dahotah	9, 660, 00				
Colorado	80.00		•••••		
Montana		·	•••••		•••••
Arisons		••••••	•••••	•••••••	••••••

Wyoming				************	
Almka			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	
 1	- TAT CO	15 000 04	9 000 410	1 400 000	
Total	674, 565. 22	15, 296, 94	3, 295, 413	1, 450, 000	504,45

Column No. 12 shows the quantity located with scrip issued under the act of March 17, 1962, (Smalls, and La Nana grants, in Louisiana.

Column No. 15, showing the quantity granted for salines, does not include the selections by the Suse of Column No. 21 shows the quantity embraced in confirmed private claims, so far as returns of surveys have

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

^{*} Donations to actual settlers under the act of September 27, 1850, and supplemental acts.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

and Territories containing public lands, &c.-Continued.

No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 90.	No. 21.	No. 22.
Seats of government and public buildings.	Granted to individuals and compa- nics.	Granted for deaf and dumb asy- lums,	Roserved for benefit of Indians.	Reserved for companies, individuals, and corpo- rations.	Confirmed Brivate land claims.	Remaining un- sold and unappro- priated June 30, 1868.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	954. 64 1, 981. 53 15, 965. 31 8, 412. 98 4, 080. 00 139, 366. 35 52, 114. 00 5, 705. 82 *1, 625, 576. 17 *228, 064. 53		227. 49 119, 163. 34 1, 040, 640. 00 1, 040, 640. 00 8, 661, 427. 00 2, 039, 040. 00			500. 00 1, 920. 00 494. 67 1, 483, 715. 92 6, 790, 996. 17 4, 828, 069. 11 6, 582, 841. 54 4, 614, 078. 26 11, 574, 430. 18 17, 424, 438. 19 2, 902, 528. 06 9, 258, 637. 33 104, 538, 420. 30 35, 534, 118. 75 52, 518, 014. 32 42, 795, 589. 94 67, 085, 697. 13 41, 624, 126. 40 41, 565, 717. 53 70, 966, 49. 30 90, 986, 49. 30 90, 986, 49. 30 86, 904, 569. 07 68, 855, 890. 00 52, 150, 806. 49 59, 164, 787. 80 44, 154, 240, 90

volume 12, page 371,) in satisfaction of claims against the United States for lands sold within the Las Ormigas

Nebraska, under the act of April 19, 1864, (Statutes, volume 13, page 49.) been received, not embracing claims confirmed and not yet reported as surveyed.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

[†] Including Chickasaw condon.

Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America.

[NOTE.—The whole area of the United States, including water surface of lakes and rivers, is nearly equal to four million square miles, embracing the Russian purchase.]

The thirteen original States.							Area in square miles.			*Population—i8		
New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virguia—East and Wiorth Carolina South Carolina Georgia	est						9, 280 7, 800 1, 306 4, 750 47, 000 8, 320 46, 000 2, 120 11, 194 61, 352 50, 704 34, 000 58, 000			296, 1, 201, 174, 460, 3, 880, 672, 2, 906, 112, 687, 0, 12, 2, 206, 3, 202, 670, 703, 71, 057, 2		
	1		United States Statutes,				1		United States Statutes.		miles.	860.
States admitted.	Act organizing Territory.	Vol.	Page.		dmitting	Vol.	Page.		Area in square	Area in square miles	* Population-1	
Kentucky Vermont Tenuessee Ohio Louisiana Indiana Mississippi Illinois Alabama Maine Missouri Arkansas Michigan Fiorida Iowa Texas Wisconsin California Minnesota Oregon Kansas West Virginia Nevada Colorado Nebraska			331 58 549 514 371 743 309 654 235 10 403 321 277 209 172		4, 179 18, 179 1, 179 30, 180 8, 181 11, 181 13, 181 14, 181 14, 181 15, 183 26, 183 3, 184 29, 184 3, 184 9, 185 14, 185 29, 186 21, 186	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	189 191 491 173 701 389 472 536 608 544 645 50 144 742 108 452 166 363 126 633 30 32 47	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	77, 680 0, 212 5, 600 1, 205 1, 346 1, 346 1, 346 5, 410 5, 410 5, 410 1, 350 1, 350 1	1, 105, 66 1, 105		
Territories.		Act organizing Territory. Vol. Page.		Area in square miles.		1	Popul	ition.				
Wyoming New Mexico Utah Washington Dakota Arizona Idaho Montana Indian District of Columbia **Northwestern America purchased by treaty of May 28, 1867.		July Sept. Sept. Mar. Mar. Feb. Mar. May	25, 1868 9, 1850 9, 1850 2, 1853 2, 1861 24, 1863 3, 1863 26, 1864	9 9 10 12 12 12 13	9 453 10 172 12 239 12 664 12 808		97, 883 21, 201 84, 476 69, 994 50, 932 13, 916 86, 294 43, 776 68, 991	tio tor 186	n of the	ed popula sese Terr January : shows influe 380,000		
		America purchased		1 130					26, 800			



NOTES TO THE FOREGOING TABLE.

* The total population of the United States in 1860 was, in round numbers, 31,500,000. In 1865 it is estimated that the population was 35,500,000, including the inhabitants of the Territorios, estimated at 360,000 persons on January 1, 1865. At the present time, November 1, 1868, according to the most satisfactory estimate, it is about 39,250,000. In 1870, according to existing ratios, the population of this country will be over 42,250,000. At the end of the present century, 107,000,000.

† The areas of these States marked with a star are derived from geographical authorities, the public surveys not having been completely extended over them.

† The present area of Nevada is 112,090 equare miles, enlarged by adding one degree of longitude lying between the 37th and 42d degrees of north initiate, which was detached from the west part of Utah and also morthwestern part of Arisons Territory, per act of Congress approved May 5, 1868, U. S. Lews 1865 and 1868, page 43, and as assented to by the legislature of the State of Nevada January 18, 1867.

§ White persons.

¶ The present area of Utah is 84,476 square miles, reduced from the former area of 88,056 square miles by incorporating one degree of longitude on the cast side, between the 41st and 42d degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

The present area of Arizona is 113,916 square miles, reduced from the former area of 126,141 square miles by an act of Congress approved May 5, 1866, detaching from the northwestern part of Arizona a tract of land equal to 12,225 square miles, and adding it to the State of Nevada. U. S. Laws 1865 and 1866, page 43.

page 43.

NEVADA.—Enabling act approved March 24, 1854; Statutes, volume 13, page 30. Duly admitted into the Union. President's proclamation No. 22, dated October 31, 1854. Statutes, volume 13, page 749.

COLORADO.—Enabling act approved Murch 21, 1863; Statutes, volume 13, page 32. Not yet admitted. NERASKA.—Enabling act approved April 9, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 32. Not yet admitted. NERASKA.—Enabling act approved April 9, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 37. Duly admitted into the Union. See President's proclamation No. 9, dated March 1, 1867. U. S. Laws 1866 and 1867, page 4.

That portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac river was retroceded to Virginia July 9, 1846. Statutes, volume 9, page 35.

******BOUNDARIES.—Commencing at 54° 40′ north latitude, ascending Portland channel to the mountains, following their summits to the 141° west longitude; thence north, on this line, to the Arctic oceau, forming the eastern boundary. Starting from the Arctic ocean west, the line descends Behring's strait, between the two islands of Krusenstern and Ratmanoff, to the parallel of 65° 30′, and proceeds due north without limitation into the same Arctic ocean. Beginning again at the same initial point, on the parallel of 65° 30′, thence in a course southwest through Behring's strait, between the islands of Atton and Copper, to the meridian of 183° west longitude; leaving the prolonged group of the Aleutian islands in the possessions now transferred to the United States, and making the western boundary of our country the dividing line between Asia and America.

sessions now transferred to the United States, and meaning in the former area of 240,597 square miles. If The present area of Dakota is 150,832 square miles, reduced from the former area of 240,597 square miles by incorporating seven degrees of longitude of the western part, between the 41st and 45th degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

|||| The present area of Idaho is 86,294 square miles, reduced from the former area of 90,832 square miles by incorporating one degree of longitude on the east side, between the 42d and 44th degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Pension Office, November 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this bureau for the past year and its present condition:

ARMY PENSIONS.

The number of original applications for invalid pensions, by reason of casualties occurring in the army service, admitted during the last fiscal year, was 9,325, less by 7,127 than the number granted the year previous, at an annual aggregate rate of \$628,271 70. The number of claims for increase of this class of pensions allowed was 4,854, at an annual aggregate rate of \$280,487 28. The average rate of original pensions granted is \$67 37½, or \$4 35½ less than the preceding year.

Of original applications by widows, orphans, and other dependent relatives, by reason of deaths incident to this branch of the service, 19,242 were granted, less by 418 only than the year previous, at an aggregate yearly rate of \$1,910,202 70. The number of claims for increase admitted in this class, almost entirely on account of minor children, was

27,053, at an annual aggregate rate of \$1,725,969.

The total number of invalid pensioners borne upon the rolls on the 30th day of June, 1868, on account of casualties in the army, was 74.78, who were paid in the aggregate at the rate of \$6,828,025 26; and the total number of widows, orphans, and other dependent relatives in this class, 92,243, who were paid in the aggregate at the rate of \$12,065,068 94. The number of army pensioners of both the above classes was 167,25 at a total annual rate of \$18,893,094 20.

Prior to the date of the last annual report of this office, the sole surving soldier of the Revolution, pensioned under the general laws, had died. Of the two soldiers, pensioned by special acts of Congress, then upon the rolls, John Gray, of Ohio, and Daniel F. Bakeman, of New York, the former has since died, and the latter was alive at the date of the last

semi-annual payment, September 4, 1868.

Nancy Serena, widow of Joseph Serena, of Pennsylvania, still survives the only representative on the rolls of that class of revolutionary widow married prior to the close of the war. Of those married prior to January 1, 1794, there are 55 surviving; of those married prior to January 1, 1806, 45; and of those married since the latter date, 787; making a total of 888 revolutionary widows now upon the rolls, less by 109 than the number returned the previous year.

There are now upon the rolls 1,303 widows and orphans of soldiers who served in wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to 1861, as increase of 551 since the last annual report, chiefly occasioned by restortion to the rolls of those residing in the States lately in rebellion.

tion to the rolls of those residing in the States lately in rebellion.

The following statement exhibits the increase of the invalid pension rolls occasioned by disabilities incurred in the army in various wars:

There were upon the rolls in 1791	1,356
Added prior to war of 1812	1,157
Added prior to war of 1836, (Florida)	3,748
Added prior to war of 1846, (Mexican)	
Added prior to war of 1861, (rebellion)	دند 6 منات
Added subsequently	84.427

Of widows of soldiers placed upon the rolls on account of services is wars following the Revolution, there were:

ware rone wing the rotation, there were	
In the war of 1812	4,955
In the war of 1836, (Florida)	462
In the war of 1846, (Mexican)	2,362
In the war of 1812, and Indian wars, under act of February 3,	
1853	3,649
Widows and children, war of 1861	116 194

The act of June 6, 1866, authorized an increase of invalid pensions we those soldiers who had lost a limb in the service, or whose disability was equivalent thereto, and a still greater increase for greater disability. The whole number of invalid pensions increased since the passage of sad act is 18,800, nearly all of which were claimed under its provisions.

By the act of July 25, 1866, it was provided that \$2 per month additional should be allowed to widows on account of each minor child of their deceased husbands; also, to the guardian of minors, in cases of death or remarriage of widows. The whole number of pensions of widows and minor children increased was 46,362, and were, with rare exceptions confined to this class.

The whole amount paid to invalid pensioners during the last fiscal year was \$7,484,796 85; and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives \$11,873,182 71, making a total of \$23,658,598 78 paid to army pensioners. The balance of funds in the hands of agents for the payment of army

ions was, on the 30th of June, \$1,426,561 88.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

NAVY PENSIONS.

In this branch of the service there were allowed to invalids 135 original pensions, at an aggregate annual rate of \$12,890; and in the same class were increased 50, at a total annual rate of \$2,994. Of original applications from widows, minors, and dependent relatives, 219 were admitted, at an aggregate rate of \$26,012, and in the same class 72 were increased, at the total annual rate of \$3,600.

The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was 1,175, at an annual rate of \$94,833 75; and of widows, minor children, and other relatives 1,443, at \$236,256, making

a total of 2,618, at \$331,099 75.

The total amount actually paid to invalid pensioners in this branch for the year ending June 30, 1868, was \$97,340; and to widows, children, and dependent relatives, \$255,043 21; the total amount of navy pensions paid being \$352,383 21.

The balance of funds in the hands of agents for the payment of navy

pensions, was on the 30th of June, \$199,645 62.

GRAND AGGREGATE.

The total number of pensioners of all classes, whose names appeared upon the rolls June 30, 1868, was 169,643, paid at an aggregate rate of \$19,224,183 95. The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the year was 28,921, and the number dropped by reason of remarriages, deaths, and other causes, was 14,752. The number of pensions increased during the year was 32,029. The total amount actually paid for pensions during the year, including arrears and expenses of disbursement, was \$24,010,981 99, exceeding by \$5,391,025 53 the amount paid the previous year.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

For a more detailed account of the transactions of this office in the several States, and at the pension agencies, reference is made to the tabular statements appended to this report.

The following summary will assist in a ready comparison of the busi-

ness of the bureau for the three years ending June 30, 1868:

Year.	Whole number of admissions.	Whole number of pensions.	Yearly rate.	Amount paid.
1866	51, 471	126, 722	\$11, 674, 474 31	\$13, 459, 996 43
	70, 063	155, 474	16, 447, 822 22	18, 619, 956 46
	60, 950	169, 643	19, 224, 163 95	24, 010, 981 99

The number of pensioners of the several classes whose names were on the pension roll at the close of each fiscal year was, for the last seven years, as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1965.	1866.	1967.	1868.
Revolutionary soldiers Revolutionary widows Army invalids Widows, &c., (army) Navy invalids Widows, &c., (navy)	30 1, 850 3, 678 1, 485 421 483	18 1, 573 7, 248 4, 820 544 577	12 1, 418 92, 767 25, 433 712 793	3 1, 114 35, 041 47, 972 839 1, 017	931 54, 620 68, 957 1, 039 1, 181	997 70, 802 81, 294 1, 054 1, 327	*1 888 74, 782 91, 354 1, 175 1, 443
Total	8, 147	14, 780	51, 135	85, 986	126, 722	155, 474	169, 643

^{*} Special act pensioner.

The total	amount	paid to	the seve	ral cl	lasses of	pens	ioner s	since the
organization	of the	govern	ment may	y be a	seen fron	the	follow	ing state
ment:		•	•					•

nent:	
To army invalids	\$37,005,507 2
To revolutionary soldiers	46, 082, 175 %
To widows of revolutionary soldiers	19, 254, 775 X
To widows, &c., in subsequent wars	
To navy invalids and privateers	
To navy widows, &c., and widows of privateers	3, 112, 308 10
To special act pensioners, paid at Treasury	1, 215, 755 18
Total	161, 048, 252 79

BOUNTY LAND.

In the bounty land department there were 989 warrants issued for 100 acres, amounting to 158,240 acres; 61 warrants for 120 acres, amounting to 7,320 acres; and 27 warrants for 80 acres, amounting to 2,160 acres; making an aggregate of 1,077 warrants, covering 167,720 acres.

Of duplicate warrants there were 27 issued for 160 acres each; 6 for 19

acres; 5 for 80 acres; 1 for 60 acres, and 1 for 40 acres; a total of 40.

There were 1,062 original applications received, and 2,988 cases see pended for insufficiency of testimony to establish title of the claimants.

PENSION NOTARIES.

Provision is made by the third section of the supplementary pension act of July 4, 1864, for the designation of officers before whom declarations may be made in localities more than 25 miles distant from any place at which a court of record is held. These officers, who are known as pension notaries, must have been previously qualified, under a State or other appointment, to administer oaths, and their authority to act. under a designation from the Pension Office, ceases with the expiration of the term of such previous appointment.

NAVY PENSION FUND.

The principal of this fund now amounts to \$14,000,000, invested in United States stock, drawing, by a recent act of Congress, three per cent. interest annually. This interest constitutes the fund out of which navy pensions are paid to invalids, widows, minor children, mothers. fathers, brothers, and sisters. The balance of this income on hand at this date is \$420,632 60, which will be absorbed during the present fiscal year in the payment of the before-mentioned pensioners.

Under the act of March 2, 1867, there have been placed upon the rolls 36 pensioners who have served from 10 to 20 years and over in the navy. In several of these cases the parties thus benefited were already in

receipt of pension allowed for disability incurred in the service.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Special attention has been given, and extraordinary measures conclused. for the prevention and correction of frauds. By energetic and ent effort much has been accomplished to the profit of the as well as to pensioners. Increased attention has been

pension agents on the duties assigned them in this department; and by information promptly and intelligibly communicated to pensioners, they have been enabled to protect themselves against extortion and other abuses.

Many of the attorneys prosecuting claims before this office have, by courtesy of deportment and evident honesty of purpose, commended themselves to favorable consideration; while others have been suspended from practice for cause, and in some cases convicted and punished for flagrant violations of law. Since the last report fifteen persons have been convicted of fraud, two acquitted, and ten are now under indictment.

The expenditures for this service are largely exceeded by the actual pecuniary gain to the government. Of claims established or pending, over 300 have through its agency been found fraudulent or worthless, and the amount covered by these claims alone is over \$27,000 per annum. I suggest, therefore, certain necessary amendments to the acts of Congress under which prosecutions on the part of this office are now instituted:

1. In lieu of the 12th section of the act of July 4, 1864, substitute the following:

Section 12. And be it further enacted, That the fees of agents and attorneys, for writing out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish an original or a suspended or rejected claim for pension, bounty, and other allowance, before the Pension Office, under the act of July 14, 1862, and all subsequent acts granting pensions supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed a declaration by the applicant, with necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, ten dollars; which sum shall be received by such agent or attorney in full for all services in obtaining such pension, and shall not be demanded or received, in whole or in part, until the certificate for such pension shall be obtained. And the 6th and 11th sections of an act entitled "An act 25 grant pensions," approved July 14, 1862, are hereby repealed.

2. In section 13 strike out the words "under this act" whenever they occur, and insert before the word "claim" the words "an original or a suspended or rejected," so that it may read:

That any agent or attorney who shall directly or indirectly demand or receive any greater compensation for his services than is prescribed in the preceding section, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute an original or a suspended or rejected claim for a pension, bounty, or other allowance, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offence be fined not exceeding \$300, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

- 3. In lieu of the 2d section of the act of June 6, 1866, insert:
- SEC. 2. That for prosecuting all claims for pension, including those for restoration to the pension list under any act of Congress prior to July 14, 1862, the fees of an agent or attorney shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed, a declaration, with necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, twenty dollars; and any agent or attorney who shall directly or indirectly demand or receive any greater compensation for his services than is prescribed in this section, or who shall demand or receive a per centum upon any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or a part of the pension or claim allowed, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offence be fined not exceeding \$300, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.
- 4. Insert section two as whole, except to introduce after the words "any pension" the words "not included in the fee prescribed in the preceding section;" and again after the word "money" the words "not included in the fee so prescribed." An.

I submit these several amendments as designed to supply defects in the statutes, to which my attention has been directed by the United States attorneys.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

In connection with the subject just discussed it is proper I should advert particularly to that class of frauds inflicted upon the government by applicants and claimants for pension. It does not admit of doubt that impositions are daily practiced upon this bureau. involving in the aggregate no inconsiderable amount of money, against which the pre-

sent system of special agencies affords no adequate protection.

The existing method of employing from time to time clerks from the office to investigate cases of reported fraud is not without serious objetion. Besides the danger that in the distribution of these agencies much sought for by clerks, the practice may degenerate into gross favor itism without due regard to the suitableness of the agent for the respesible duty imposed, I submit that, under the most involved director. it cannot fully accomplish the object contemplated by the approximate At present the bureau becomes cognitant of these fractis only and voluntary representations of neighbors and others which not man quently, from malevolent motives and sometimes in theless in a fur

one considerations, communicate the facts to the Commissioner.
It is not my purpose to depreciate the valuable allocated many grade. men in the office to whom this agreety has let I will thin to the assigned. The prompt and intelligent investigations had more than direction have doubtless relieved the rick it man their event ye stoners; but these results have been it respect to the state of intended to be corrected still running root and the Tylesed in other and name populous parts of the very State in Territory Tables, by the other ٠٠: المنهجة

Moreover, in very few instances have media here hereafted some for the investigation of francis; but it has become ensurement in intracting work to those who while our heavy or a tecture testing to define its

The state of the point of the state of the point of the state of the s TRINGES (and that the amount solen (and 2001) is the treatment of the content of which there is a settle answer than their the set of a minute of the answer of the ans a components of the periods. The finite is the component of the component S . W. 111.

The more enumer's melities in note the executives by incluming the ong conscience of the remaining one contrast of that he Section 1. The present session is much to the distinct section. There are no constituting a section of the present session in the present session in the present session of the present section in the present session of the present section in the present section the present sole has been enhancement armentalistical

The model of the first of the control of the contro

California, and the Territories. Further, that one clerk of experience and qualifications be constituted the special agent of each district, who shall spend in such territory the months of December, January, February, June, July, and August, of each year; no one clerk to occupy the same district two years in succession. The duty of these special agents should be supervisory as well as detective, his duty being not only to investigate thoroughly all suspicious cases referred to him directly from the office, and to look up every possible case in his district not actually presented from the files, but likewise to take cognizance of the status of pension agents, attorneys, and examining surgeons, exhibit their needs, report their modes of transacting their duties, and perform such other functions in connection with the department as the Commissioner may from time to time designate. Each clerk thus employed should receive the annual salary to which his clerical grade entitles him, and, in addition, five cents per mile while actually traveling on duty, and five dollars per day when engaged in his district.

It becomes more and more evident that the government is annually

It becomes more and more evident that the government is annually disbursing hundreds of thousands of dollars to persons not entitled to its beneficence; and, per contra, that the number of rightful claimants now precluded from their just dues is very large. The system proposed is designed to cover these defects in a large degree and thus save

immense sums now lost to the government.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS.

Serious abuses of privilege and flagrant violations of morality on the part of claimants under the present system exist, which seem to require that the Commissioner be clothed with discretionary power to adopt such means as may most certainly vindicate the purposes of equal justice and good morals. It is only necessary to allude to a few of the evils which

existing laws fail to reach.

Instances are constantly occurring where claimants and pensioners have assisted, by affidavit and otherwise, to establish fraudulent claims for others, knowing them to be such. Acts like these should certainly disqualify the perpetrator for the protection and bounty of the government in any and all respects. In England a pensioner guilty of frauds of any sort upon the government, thereby justly forfeits all title to his pension.

Widows, in increasing numbers, cohabit without marriage, refusing this solemn legal sanction for fear of losing their pensions thereby. Others live openly in prostitution for the same object. Thus is the government placed unwittingly in the strange attitude of offering a premium

upon immorality, of which it should be relieved.

Pensioners convicted and sentenced to prison, frequently leave wife or children destitute. Others, immediately after drawing their pension, devote days, and sometimes weeks, to the most dissipated and riotous

courses, while the money lasts.

Endowing the Commissioner with discretionary power to distribute the pension, in the foregoing cases, to the most needy and deserving, would, I submit, prove to be wise and judicious legislation. Experience has exhibited, in the few cases in which the office has interfered, most beneficial results to the pensioner and his family. Where the widow or children suffer from the neglect or desertion of the husband or father, or upon his failure to contribute a part, at least, of the pension to their support, the Commissioner should have the power to divert the money from the reckless and cruel pensioner, and bestow it upon his unoffending and dependent connections.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AND SOLICITOR.

The labors of the office have of late years so largely increased, a account of new questions arising from recent and repeated enactment and other causes, as to render essential the appointment of an assistant Commissioner, who shall comprise among his duties that of solicitor. The multitudinous inquiries, oral and written, to be answered by the head of the bureau, the necessity of frequent decisions involving the proper construction of the pension laws, impose a disproportionate shar of work upon the Commissioner. Failing the time and ability to dispose of this accumulated material, much of the labor is necessarily cas off upon the chief clerk, thus impairing his usefulness as an executive officer, which it was intended he should be. An assistant Commissioner would liberate the chief clerk from this extraneous work, greatly facilitate the duties of the head of the office, and from his legal knowledge and training more successfully determine questions of law, a proper understanding of which is so essential to correct official results.

CLERICAL FORCE.

Of the clerical force of this office there are employed under authority of the act of February 25, 1863, 55 clerks, of the following grades: 8d the fourth class, 10 of the third, 12 of the second, and 25 of the first. The last appropriation for the payment of this portion of the employed provides for their retention in office until June 30, 1869, "and no longer."

Under the act of March 2, 1867, there are employed 80 clerks, viz: 10 of fourth class, 18 of third, 24 of second, and 28 of first. This act expires by its own limitation on the 2d of March, 1869, but appropriation has been made for the payment of the force employed under it, to June 31, 1869.

It will thus be seen that without further provision by Congress, the clerical force of this office must be reduced by the discharge of 133 leaving upon the rolls only 91, besides those known as "temporary." (Me this latter class provided for by special annual legislation, there are now upon the rolls 23.

While the number of original claims pending in this office under the act of July 14, 1862, has been materially reduced during the past year applications for increase and arrears under supplementary acts, nor especially that approved July 27, 1868, are received in large numbers in consequence of which the anticipated labor of the office has not been greatly diminished since the last annual report. In contemplation of these facts, I cannot recommend a greater reduction of the force than may be occasioned by the absence of the usual provisions for "temporary" clerks. Any unexpected surplus above the number required for the speedy and equitable adjustment of claims now pending and hereafter received, would be advantageously employed in consolidating and arranging the accumulated records and papers in cases already disposed of revising the action of the office thereupon; and, so far as practicable reducing to convenient form for future reference and action the detailed history of the Pension Office in connection with the late war.

INCREASED COMPENSATION.

In the despatch of the heavy and still increasing business of the bureau, the labors of the Commissioner are materially facilitated by the experienced and faithful gentlemen who occupy the positions of chief clerk and chiefs of division. The onerous and responsible duties devolving upon them are fully equivalent to those of officers of the same classes in any department of the government service, while their salaries are much smaller and wholly inadequate. The justice of increasing their compensation especially is to me apparent, and I therefore urge that provision may be made to accomplish the object proposed.

The necessity and justice of an increase of salaries to the clerks generally has been too fully and frequently discussed to admit of an original suggestion in their behalf. It is a patent fact, that while it requires in most cases the recommendation of at least one congressional representative to secure for an applicant a clerical appointment, the compensation is not equal to that of positions of equal responsibility elsewhere. Commended by their representatives as the most worthy candidates for these positions in their respective districts, compelled to live far from home and friends, and subjected to all the additional expenses and privations incident to such a life, they have settled here, to learn that in a position once perhaps eagerly sought, and secured only upon the highest testimonials, they are accumulating nothing, but are actually worse off than those associates left at home to pursue private vocations, independent of influential interference.

REORGANIZATION.

The important and humane objects contemplated by the Pension Bureau require corresponding energy and efficiency on the part of the office, that the great public interests involved shall not suffer by neglect or delay. To this end a system of rules has been adopted which, if faithfully executed, cannot fail to add largely to the efficiency of the clerical force. The result will be the prompt despatch of business in every section, and the avoidance of unnecessary delays in deciding the numerous claims now unsettled.

STATUTORY OMISSION.

I desire to call the attention of Congress to the failure to provide, in the act of July 27, 1868, for casualties in the naval service, occurring in line of duty. At present only those are entitled to pension who have contracted disease or received wounds, and the dependents of such as have died therefrom, leaving unprovided for that large class drowned or killed or disabled by the various accidents incident to naval service. As this defect was, doubtless, overlooked, it is necessary only to refer to it to secure its correction.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

In the present fragmentary and confused condition of the pension laws and legal decisions thereunder, a well-digested and systematized body of law, dispensing with what is cumbersome and useless, and retaining in an easy form for reference all that is important in past and recent enactments, seems to be imperatively demanded. I respectfully urge, therefore, an early and complete codification of the various statutes, for the purpose of rendering them more perspicuous and easy of application.

DEFICIENCY OF ROOM.

I deem it proper earnestly to invite your attention to the contracted accommodations for clerks in this bureau, and the necessity of some additional arrangement for their comfort. At present many of the rooms are crowded to an extent which interferes vitally with the proper despatch of the public business, and, in a sanitary view, is exceedingly pernicious. A number of deaths from typhoid fever have occurred in the department within a few months, traceable in part, no doubt, to this disregard of hygienic requirements. It is respectfully suggested that Congress be petitioned to give the Commissioner power to rent such

additional rooms as may be necessary, and to make a suitable appropriation for such purpose.

In conclusion, the humane objects for which the bureau was organized earnestly appeal to the sympathies of all who are, either directly or indirectly, connected with the pension system. It is the pride of our republic that in no land on the globe are the families of soldiers now regarded and better provided for than in our own; and the dependent of the foreigner who fought and died under our flag bless beneath also skies the generous provision of a government which dispenses its bount to all alike, wherever the claim exists.

Recognizing the broad humanity upon which the office is based, is shall be my honest effort, while in every possible manner protecting the government against fraud and imposition, to allow no trifling informality or omission to stand in the way of prompt and full justice to the gallax soldier or sailor and his dependent survivors.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHRIS. C. COX, Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior.

Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of erap pensions, admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1868.

		INVAL	IDS.		WIDOWS, CHILDREN, MOTHERS, SISTEES, &C.					
State.	Or	iginal.	h	Increase.		Original.		Increase.		
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount,	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount		
Arkansas	15	\$1, 185 00			222	\$21, 463 77	83	\$5,58 0		
Connecticut	152	8, 803 00	40	\$2,386 00	312	32, 033 16	448	25 44 0		
California	11	816 00	3	252 00	7	1,068 00	6	200 8		
District of Columbia.	154	12, 762 00	55	3, 823 00	325	33, 021 97	169	8.64		
Delaware	26	2, 224 00	2	168 00	45	4, 896 00	56	2.000		
Indiana	722	49, 691 36	378	22, 269 64	2.060	205, 264 00	2.451	165.09: 4		
Indiana	1, 223	87, 730 00	511	30, 558 40	1,418	146, 772 00	2 257			
Illinois	369	24, 864 00			648	64, 558 00		147, 320 13		
Iowa	189	13, 524 00	194	3, 496 00	824	82, 842 00	1,215	81. KO III		
Kentucky	46									
Kansas	33	3, 188 00	33	2, 160 52	108	10,608 00	95	6.20		
Louisiana	449	2, 445 00	11	699 00	712	5, 556 00	44	47.6		
Maine		28, 059 00	230	12, 240 00		69, 638 66	649			
Massachusetts	686	43, 120 00	262	14, 975 (0	767	76, 572 00	2,097	115, 20- 1		
Maryland	115	8,650 00	72	3, 912 00	173	17, 772 00	210	10, 24 3		
Missouri	211	15, 387 00	175	11,081 00	785	77, 978 00	960	61917		
Michigan	424	28, 518 60	250	13, 206 00	1,056	105, 820 00	1,472	94, 7% 8		
Minnesota	96	6, 582 00	56	3, 780 00	250	25, 356 00	229	15,071 #		
New Hampshire	193	12, 224 00	151	8, 463 40	299	30, 582 00	503	26 Lat 0		
New York	1,524	100, 747 92	886	50, 848 02	2, 635	264, 728 00	3, 257	193, det 16		
New Jersey	217	15, 080 02	149	9, 152 38	341	34, 266 00	485	29, 760 19		
Nebraska	9	684 00	2	108 00	8	768 00	8	43: 4		
North Carolina	21	1,656 00	2	108 00	90	7, 687 31	53	4 50 0		
New Mexico	2	276 00	*****	**********	5	480 00	2	144.4		
Obio	864	59,978 00	339	22,004 00	1,835	183, 594 00	2,803	188, 152 4		
Oregon	2	160 00		**********	1	96 00	******			
Pennsylvania	835	50, 972 80	620	31, 271 12	1,960	181, 992 00	3, 652	236, 6 + 1		
Rhode Island	27	1,651 00	34	1,441 60	109	10, 692 00	98	6,43 //		
Tennessee	166	12,760 00	23	1,678 00	810	78, 633 50	659	44, [141.7]		
Vermont	116	6, 718 00	115	6, 022 00	375	36, 691 00	446	27,961 38		
Virginia	51	1,668 00	4	264 00	59	5, 589 33	24	1,464 00		
West Virginia	149	9, 329 00	52	3, 544 00	316	30, 708 00	587	29, 5,1 6		
Wisconsin	258	16, 818 00	153	8, 568 00	628	62, 476 00	1,084	71,042 00		
Washington Ter	•••••		1	108 00	******			*******		
Ingress and	9, 325	628, 271 70	4, 834	280, 487 28	19, 242	1,910,902 70		1, 795, 961 6		
Increase cases	4, 854	280, 497 28		**********	27, 053	1, 725, 968 00	******	**********		
	14, 179	908, 758 98			46, 295	3, 636, 162 70	******			

981

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Statement of the amount paid for army pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1868.

State.	Invalids.	Widows, children, mothers, sisters, &c.	Total.	
Arkansas	\$5,082 50	\$45, 474 62	\$50,557 12	
Connecticut	104, 423 87	325,085 99	429,509 86	
California	7,593 94	9,213 68	16,807 62	
District of Columbia	153, 275 63	155, 319 44	308, 595 07	
Delaware	19,417 17	40, 624 69	60,041 86	
Indiana	495, 222 16	1,404,853 11	1,900,075 27	
Illinois	749,726 92	1,277,952 56	2,027,679 48	
Iowa	238, 266 99	583, 270 07	821,537 06	
Kentucky	110, 429 93	556,798 41	667, 228 34	
Kansas	43,632 18	70, 467 69	114,099 87	
Louisiana	26, 366 70	46,595 78	72, 962 48	
Maine	383, 318 57	638, 486 44	1,021,805 01	
Massachusetts	476, 487 '66	920,845 74	1, 397, 333 40	
Maryland	85, 109 97	155, 399 44	240,509 41	
Missouri	165, 674 86	508, 928 33	674,603 19	
Michigan	359, 473 38	788, 629 88	1, 148, 103 26	
Minnesota	62,656 66	148, 814 79	211, 471 45	
New Hampshire	175, 103 04	317,968 03	493, 071 67	
New York	1,285,953 20	2,518,773 13	3,804,726 33	
New Jersey	169, 897 80	346, 448 06	516, 345 86	
North Carolina	7,020 81	38,821 80	45, 842 61	
Nebraska	5, 206 63	9, 151 48	14,358 11	
New Mexico	48 00	2,494 92	2,542 92	
Ohio	762,002 90	1,650,853 53	2, 4, 2, 856 43	
Oregon	2, 335 62	877 49	3,213 11	
Pennsylvania	963, 434 65	1,868,042 09	2,831,476 74	
Rhode Island	38, 119 12	108, 178 16	146, 297 28	
Tennessee	75, 184 95	413,572 67	458,757 62	
Vermont	167, 707 63	308, 476 13	476, 183 76	
Virginia	9, 174 32	27,933 14	37, 107 46	
West Virginia	98, 421 48	294,739 87	393, 161 35	
Wisconsin	237,786 88 1,260 73	590, 665 56 25 21	828, 452 44 1, 285 94	
Washington Territory	1,200 73	20 21	1,260 94	
Total	7, 484, 816 85	16, 173, 781 93	23, 658, 598 78	

Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying army pensions on the 30th day of June, 1868.

State.	Agency.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Arkansas	Little Rock	James W. Demby	
.	Fort Gibson	John B. Jones	5,540 74
Connecticut	Hartford	Guy R. Phelps	24, 215 61
California District of Columbia	San Francisco	James W. Shanklin	4,843 94
Delaware	Washington city Dover	Robert Clarke David F. Burton	2, 280 13 1, 910 73
Indiana	Indianapolis	Joseph P. Wiggins	105, 127 77
	Madison	Mark Tilton	16,090 2
	Fort Wayne	Solomon D. Bayliss	30,066 %
Illinois	Springfield	Ira J. Bloomfield	51, 111 📽
	Chicago	Charles T. Hotchkiss.	3,621 9
	Centralia	Carson D. Hay	38,838 2)
v	Quincy	James M. Rice	7,931 91
Iowa	Des Moines	J. D. Thompson	21,686 53
	Fairfield	David B. Wilson Mordecai Mobley	4, 600 (C
Kentucky	Dubuque Louisville	Edward F. Gallagher.	52, 450 @ 31, 1 61 @
Montucky	Lexington	Alexander H. Adams.	30, 300 @
Kansas	Topeka	Charles B. Lines	39, 179 6
Louisiana	New Orleans	Frederick J. Knapp	2,037 52
Maine	Augusta	Henry Boynton	10, 232 @
	Portland	Monroe A. Blanchard.	39, 474 4
	Bangor	Gideon Mayo	11,630 \$
Massachusetts	Boston	George C. Trumbull.	28,792 71
Maryland	Baltimore	Thomas King Carroll.	16,391 13
Missouri	St. Louis	Egbert B. Brown J. T. Clements	77,609 23
Michigan	Macon City Detroit	Henry Barnes	14,999 37 51,349 91
TricmBut	Grand Rapids	George W. Allen	9,882 %
Minnesota	St. Paul	Reuben B. Gelusha	2,964 93
New Hampshire	Concord	David Cross	44, 0:2 50
-	Portsmouth	James H. Shapley	25, 078 07
New York	Albany	Deodatus Wright	45, 217 21
	New York city, (inv'ds)		7,838 71
	New York city, (wid's)	Alpheus Fobes	33, 323 6
	Canandaigua	Leander M. Drury	26,730 🕏
New Jersey	Brooklyn Trenton	William V. Porter Philemon Dickinson .	30,559 +
North Carolina	Raleigh	Charles H. Belvin	34, 986 72 10, 101 32
Nebraska	Omaha	Edwin A. Allen	2, 055 19
New Mexico	Santa F6	James L. Collins	1,457 (6
Ohio	Columbus	Joe W. Dwyer	32, (6) 3
	Cincinnati	William E. Davis	54, 22° di
0	Cleveland	Lucien Swift	6, 261 %
Oregon	Oregon City	Henry Warren	1, 156 30
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, (invd's).	Enoch W. C. Greene. F. F. Burmeister	39, 380 56
	Philadelphia, (wid's) Pittsburg	James McGregor	125, 35± \$ 6, ±04 \$
Rhode Island	Providence	William H. Townsend	1,936 %
Tennessee	Nashville	Powhattan W. Maxey	6, 562 6
	Knoxville	John Caldwell	23, 130 91
Vermont	St. Johnsbury	Edward C. Redington	14, 4-7 99
	Rutland	Newton Kellogg	ප, ලබා න
Virginia	Richmond	James T. Sutton, jr	9, 403 (9
West Virginia	Wheeling	John M. Doddridge	30, 397 3
Wisconsin	Madison	Thomas Reynolds Michael H. Fitch	11, 238 39
	La Crosse	John A. Kellogg	43, 544 77 9, 797 t 9
Washington Territory	Vancouver	Samuel W. Brown	1,938 \$
TotalDeduct amount due P. W.	Maxey, marked thus (*)		1, 433, 194 59 6, 560 68
			1,496,861 8

Statement of the number and y arly amount of army pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories on June 30, 1868.

State.	1	nvalids,		s, children, mo- s, sisters, &c.	Total.		
	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly am't.	
Arkansas	43	\$3,992 00	357	\$42, 457 77	400	\$46,449 7	
Connecticut	1, 244	96, 439 36	1.980	246, 106 45	3, 224	342, 545 8	
California	106	8, 650 00	61	8, 766 60	167	17, 416 0	
District of Columbia	1,092	132, 106 32	924	117, 236 80	2,016	249, 343 1	
Delaware	197	17, 697 00	223	29, 680 00	420	47, 377 0	
Indiana	4, 793	430, 788 84	6, 719	945, 531 39	11, 512	1, 376, 320 2	
Illinois	7, 221	663, 726 12	7, 479	994, 043 70	14,700	1, 657, 769 8	
Iowa	2,448	215, 434 92	3, 332	427, 814 22	5, 780	643, 249 1	
Kentucky	1, 103	97, 966 60	2, 643	349, 191 69	3, 746	447, 157 6	
Kansas	449	42,750 00	373	49, 776 00	822	92, 526 0	
Louisiana	145	15, 519 00	184	22, 754 00	329	38, 273 0	
Maine	4,040	361, 108 98	3, 958	496, 032 15	7,998	857, 141 1	
Massachusetts	5, 279	429, 543 16	5, 885	733, 603 51	11, 164	1, 163, 146 6	
Maryland	800	78, 130 56	901	115, 575 00	1,701	193, 705 5	
Missouri	1,583	154, 647 60	2,406	324, 069 33	3,989	478, 716 9	
Michigan	3,768	328, 051 54	4, 549	587, 196 98	8,317	915, 248 5	
Minnesota	631	56, 340 00	750	102, 906 00	1,381	159, 246 0	
New Hampshire	2,014	164, 422 00	2, 118	257, 145 59	4, 132	421, 567 5	
New York	12, 276	1, 200, 147 22	15, 496	1, 985, 945 25	27,772	3, 186, 092 4	
New Jersey	1, 612	150, 423 12	2, 158	280, 058 77	3,770	430, 481 8	
North Carolina	39	3, 180 00	231	24, 841 49	270	28, 021 4	
Nebraska	48	4, 092 00	39	4,836 00	87	8,928 0	
New Mexico	7	636 00	15	1,794 00	22	2, 430 0	
Ohio	7,726	692, 935 04	9, 103	1, 240, 199 61	16, 829	1, 933, 134 6	
Oregon	18	1, 308 00	7	1, 320 00	25	2, 628 0	
Pennsylvania	9,614	908, 880 08	10,858	1,432 598 82	20, 472	2, 341, 478 9	
Rhode Island	430	38, 147 52	686	86, 514 05	1, 116	124, 661 5	
Tennes ee	507	47, 698 16	1,937	253, 221 88	2, 444	300, 920 0	
Vermont	1,908	161, 411 76	1,898	235, 903 28	3, 806	397, 315 0	
Virginia	77	7,599 00	163	15, 324 38	240	22, 923 3	
West Virginia	1,010	88, 329 08	1, 498	208, 886 33	2, 508	297, 215 4	
Wisconsin	2,546	224, 900 28	3, 310	443, 547 10	5, 856	668, 447 3	
Washington Territory	8	1,024 00	2	192 00	10	1, 216 0	
Total	74, 782	6, 828, 025 26	92, 243	12, 065, 068 94	167, 025	18, 893, 094 20	

Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of navy pensioners udmitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1868.

		Inva	lids.		Widows, children, mothers, sister			
State.	Original.		Increase.		Original,		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.
Connecticut	2	\$96 00 183 00			4	\$552 60 120 00		
District of Columbia		2.882.00	2	\$132 00	13	1,836 00	4	\$192 00
Illinois		228 00	î	18 00	7	876 00	3	168 00
Kentucky		45 00	1	10 00	3	396 00	l	
Louisiana		72 00			3	384 00	ı	79 00
Maine		240 00	4	213 00	11	1, 284 00	3	168 00
Massachusetts	24	2,664 00	11	948 00	43	3,348 00	15	744 00
Maryland	5	396 00	5	306 00	5	528 00	2	48 CC
Missouri			2	168 00	3	432 00	1	24 00
Michigan			••••		6	576 00	4	240 00
Minnesota		96 00			•••••	••••••	• • • • •	•••••
New Hampshire	2	72 00	3	81 00	4	648 00	.::	648 00
New York	34	3, 156 00	13	628 00	46 4	6, 294 00 780 00	16	048 W
New Jersey	7 3	588 00 144 00	1	160 00 84 00	16	1,752 00	8	504 06
Ohio Pennsylvania	20	1,692 00	7	256 00	32	4, 106 00	8	360 00
Rhode Island	20	1, 092 00	١'	230 00	5	744 00	ı	72 00
Virginia	ì	45 00			6	660 00	2	72 00
Wisconsin	2	144 00			7	696 00	5	288 00
	135	12,890 00	50	2,994 00	219	26, 012 00	72	3, 600 00
Increase cases	50	2,994 00	••••	•••••	72	3, 600 00	••••	•••••
	185	15,884 60			291	29, 612 00		

Statement of the amount paid for navy pensions at the agencies in the several States on Territories for the year ending June 30, 1868.

State.	Invalids.	Widows, chil- dren, mothers, &c.	Tetal.
Connecticut California District of Columbia Illinois Kentucky Louisiana Maine Massachusetts Maryland Missouri Michigan Minesota New Hampshire New York New Jork New J	5, 379 91 90, 813 46 3, 385 54 1, 463 83 520 96 3, 077 66 29, 618 14 9, 854 91 14, 377 16	\$6, 131 72 434 16 31, 635 21 4, 184 10 1, 410 67 2, 985 45 9, 044 56 45, 174 09 10, 696 71 1, 743 33 3, 398 60 3, 18 00 4, 535 90 64, 431 62 3, 979 01 8, 841 63 43, 874 64 4, 191 20 6, 441 58	\$(.30) 7(3) 7(3) 7(3) 7(3) 14.00 14.
Total	97, 340 00	255, 043 21	336, 353 1

Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying navy pensions on the 30th day of June, 1868.

State.	Agency.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Connecticut California District of Columbia Illinois Kentucky Louisiana Maine Massachusetts Maryland Missouri Michigan Minnesota New Hampshire New York New York New Jersey Ohio Pennsylvania Do Rhode Island Virginia Wisconsin	Hartford San Francisco Washington Chicago Louisville New Orleans Portland Boston Baltimore St. Louis Detroit St. Paul Portsmouth Brooklyn Trenton Cincinnati Philadelphia Pittsburg Providence Richmond Milwaukee	Guy R. Phelps James W. Shanklin. Robert Clarke Charles T. Hotchkiss Edward F. Gallagher. Frederick J. Knapp. Monroe A. Blanchard George C. Trumbull. Thomas K. Carroll. Egbert B. Brown Henry Barns. Renben B. Gelusha James H. Shapley William V Porter. Philemon Dickinson William E. Davis. Enoch W. C. Greene James McGregor. William H. Townsend James T. Sutton, jr. Michael H. Fitch	\$2,802 5 21,432 6 4,162 6 1,200 5 1,200 5 5,700 6 2,224 5 2,728 4 1,461 7 2,009 6 5,800 5 4,601 5 2,321 6 5,143 8 2,321 6

f the total amount paid for army and navy pensions in each Territory from the organization of the present government up 1868.

State.	Amount for army pensions.	Amount for navy pensions.
	1000000	
	\$213,824 27	
	604, 208 81	
	6, 540, 951 48	
	95, 206 17	5,064 36
mbia	1,798,468 20	
	322, 128 16	12,921 85
	204,667 53	21,760 18
	1, 126, 217 41	21, 192 35
	6, 303, 244 34	
	7, 328, 757 07	21,219 26
	2,597,742 34	
	5, 880, 387 16	
	316, 134 04	
	426,600 02	
	8, 248, 844 46	
	11,833,628 73	
	2, 198, 525 67	541, 821 95
	153, 934 88	
		34, 126 58
	2,407,933 24	
	3, 930, 030 09	
	489, 549 35	
,	5, 370, 363 26	178,543 50
	28, 855, 192 80	
	3,740,860 01	47,835 90
	2, 106, 683 35	2,624 80
	26, 044 03	
	2,542 92	
	10, 275, 985 17	71, 135 45
	22, 301 90	
	15, 352, 909 68	912, 992 68
	2,241,694 98	188, 960 47
	1,226,289 37	83, 084 70
	3,927,018 64	
	6, 223, 014 08	
	6, 955, 857 52	
	1,059,683 24	
	2,511,826 30	
rritory	5, 398 30	
intoly.	1, 155, 063 43	
	2, 100, 000 40	
	154, 079, 712 40	6, 968, 540 39

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the usual annual report of this office, briefly reviewing the condition of our Indian affairs and relations during the interval between the date of the last report and the present time, and presenting such suggestions and recommendations are deemed essential for the proper management of the service.

For information in detail in regard to the various tribes, I respectfully refer to the reports of the superintendents and agents of the government having direct charge and supervision of them, which will be found among the documents accompanying this report, believing that they will furnish a history of no ordinary interest, and present a sufficient view of the practical working of the system adopted for civilization of this people, as will tend to encourage all who have any concern in their present and future condition to hope for increasing good results.

The Indian population within the bounds of the United States is about 300,000, exclusive of those in Alaska Territory. It is sad to think that they are decreasing from year to year, fading so rapidly away from the nations of the earth. The causes thereof, as well as of much of the misery and degradation prevailing, may be mainly attributed to intertine wars, the entailment of loathsome diseases by vicious whites, and to the effects of indulgence in the use of spiritous liquors; and these evils, it is feared, will continue to exist to an alarming extent, despite the effort to remove or even mitigate them.

It may be said that a large portion of our wilder Indian tribes show a strong disposition to emerge from their savage state and throw aside their barbarous customs. They see the urgent necessity of the change in the advancing tide of the white race and in the disappearing of the buffalo and other game, hence they understand their only hope for the future is in the abandonment of their present mode of life for that better one of industrial pursuits. With the semi-civilized, slow progress is made in their improvement. The causes are so well known, having been fully set forth in previous annual reports, that it is unnecessary here to reiterate them, and until the obstacles in the way are surmounted or removed it is not reasonable to look for any great change.

A civilization of any account with them must be a work of time, patiently and hopefully prosecuted; of liberality on the part of the government, and a faithful and prompt fulfilment of all its obligations and promises.

This work also should enlist the sympathy of all lovers of humanity and incite to its practical demonstrations the divine spirit of charity a much greater extent than is now shown.

I do not undertake to assign any reasons for it, but it is quite apparent that the same interest is not manifested in the welfare of the red many by bringing him under moral and religious influences, on the part of benevolent and Christian organizations of the country, as in former years. Many of the tribes have no schools and are without any religious tion whatever; with them the door is wide open, and fields for labor and benevolent effort are presented everywhere, appear the subject is worthy of the highest consideration of the and the government should invite the co-operation. It protecting, educating and elevating the race to a h

of all Christian societies or individuals who may be disposed to take part in the work, and should liberally assist in the maintenance of schools and mission establishments.

It is gratifying and encouraging to observe that in negotiating treaties with the Idaho tribes, of late years, the importance of making provision for their educational interests has been prominently kept in view, and no doubt highly beneficial results will follow all judicious arrangements and efforts that may be made for that purpose. With most of the tribes' and efforts that may be made for that purpose. With most of the tribes there has been peace during the past year, and friendship has marked their conduct towards the government and its citizens, while at the same time they have been endeavoring with their limited means and qualifications to support themselves and in various respects better their estate. Especially has this been the case with those settled on reservations, engaged in cultivating the soil. With others, however, there have been serious difficulties, which have so extended that it may be said we have now an Indian war on hand. The parties in hostility are the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the upper Arkansas river. With members of these tribes there has been clearly a violation of their solemn treaty promises to keep the peace and refrain from doing injury to citizens and their property; promises made scarcely a year ago to the commissioners sent to treat with them for a settlement of all former difficulties and for their future good behavior.

It is not difficult to account for the renewal of their bad conduct on

grounds lying behind the immediate occasion of its outbreak.

It is believed that the existing war with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes was occasioned by the withholding the delivery to them of the guns and ammunition which the peace commission had said they should have.

Some of their young men went out from their camps and perpetrated gross outrages and murders during the past summer, by which acts nearly all of their tribes have become involved in hostility towards the government. It is true the arms and ammunition were withheld for a time, but there was sufficient reason for it—the Cheyennes had not kept the peace. In June last they made an attack upon the Kaw Indians, with whom, as well as with the Osages and Pawnees, they have been at enmity, and in passing through the settlements of the whites to do so committed a number of depredations; because of this and their threat to attack the Kaws again, it was deemed prudent by the department not to put arms into their hands, as in all probability, in the event of carrying their threat into execution, they would come in conflict with the whites, and thus a war be brought on.

After a while, however, in view of the promises of the peace commissioners, and excitement among the Indians, the arms and ammunition were delivered, first to the Arapahoes, by Superintendent Murphy and Agent Wynkoop, on the 1st of August, and to the Cheyennes on the 9th August (they pledging that the arms should not be used against the whites, but only for the purpose of securing a support for themselves by hunting) by the latter officer, who reported in regard to the matter, that he never knew the Indians to be better satisfied and so contented; that they left for their hunting grounds, and he was sure there would be no trouble with them. But he judged too favorably of appearances, for some members of the tribes were either then, or had been but a few days previous, committing gross outrages and murders of citizens upon the Saline and Solomon rivers. But the substantial cause of this war is to be found in the fact that the department, for want of appropriations, was compelled to stop their supplies, and to permit them to recur to the chase for subsistence. The pursuit of the part in the more than the fact that the department of their favorite haunts on the

Saline and Solomon rivers brought them into the vicinity of the Kassas settlements, and of their enemies, the Kaws and Osages, and presented to them temptations to gratify the spirit of revenge which seems to have possessed them the moment Agent Wynkoop, in obedience to order, refused to deliver the arms and ammunition which the peace commissioners had promised them.

Equally as troublesome are the Kiowas and Comanches, a part of whom have been guilty of raiding the past year into Texas, the Chickasaw nation and at the Witchita agency; and have broken faith with the government; and it is not improbable all of these tribes may be drawn into hostilities and join those of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who are being driven south into their country. They have a number of captives taken in their raids whom they promise to give up. Their doing so, and promising not to raid upon Texas citizens nor upon their Indian neighbors, will be made conditions upon which their annuity goods will be distributed to them.

The friendly portions of these four tribes, who deprecate war and had no part in the recent raids and hostilities, it is feared will suffer with the guilty in the enforcement of the measures adopted by the military to punish the offenders. To prevent this it was deemed proper that steps should be taken to gather them at some suitable point on their respective reservations, under the care of their agents, and provision made for their support. With this object in view Agents Boone and Wynkoop have been directed to repair to Fort Cobb and gather around them there such of these tribes as are friendly, and those who may come in promising to be peaceable. If the hostile portion of these tribes will not cease their war and outrages, and join the peaceably disposed, they should be punished with severity, and the claims of the guilty upon the government under treaty stipulations, declared by Congress forfeited.

Hostilities, to some extent, yet exist on the part of the wild, warike Apaches of New Mexico and Arizona Territories, and an unsatisfactory condition of things will continue with these tribes until something is done in the way of establishing them upon reservations or restricting them to particular districts of country, with such aid as policy may require to bring about and maintain a friendly disposition on their part toward citizens and neighboring tribes. At least treaties of peace should be entered into with them, and a clear understanding had of their relations to the government for the better protection of persons and property.

I here call attention to an interesting report made by Captain Charles A. Whittier to General James B. Fry, commanding military division of the Pacific, giving an account of the principal tribes in Arizona, a copy of which was furnished your department by the honorable Secretary of War. It is among the papers herewith.

Information has been received from the governor of Idaho Territory that the war carried on for some time past by the Snake and other Indians, upon the border of Idaho, is virtually ended, the military operations against them having been successful in capturing many and compelling the rest to sue for peace, a result highly creditable to the efficiency of that arm of the service in that quarter.

The Sioux tribes of western Dakota, who were for several years just prior to the present year engaged in war against the government, are now, I am pleased to report, comparatively peaceable, and hopes are entertained that no serious trouble will arise with them hereafter.

The efforts of the peace commission, composed of civilians and officers of the army, appointed by the President to investigate the causes of the war and to arrange for peace, have been attended with success to a great

degree, and lasting beneficial results will no doubt follow a faithful and prompt fulfilment of their promises to the Indians, and of the treaty stipulations entered into with them. They made a treaty with the confederated northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes on the 10th of May, and the Mountain Crow tribe on the 7th May last, which have been ratified and proclaimed; one with the Brulé and other Sioux on the 29th April ultimo, which has not yet been submitted to the department, and also one with the Ogallalla Sioux on the 25th May, to which a number of Minneconjou chiefs added their signatures. This treaty has been retained at Fort Laramie that it may be signed by the Sans Arcs and Oncpapas bands of Sioux.

The main features of these several treaties are: the binding the Indians, parties thereto, to keep the peace, the providing for the several tribes a suitable reservation, and the means for their education and civilization.

In accordance with the promises made by these commissioners to the Sioux, the military posts designated as C. F. Smith, Phil. Kearney, and Reno, in the Powder River country, the establishment of which was one of the principal causes of their late hostilities, have been withdrawn, and

the Indians are now satisfied on that point.

Two of the commissioners, General Sherman and Colonel Tappan, concluded a treaty with the Navajo tribe at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the 1st of June last, and it has been proclaimed by the President. It will be remembered that the Navajoes several years ago, being then hostile, were captured in their country, west of the Rio Grande, by the military, and taken to the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river, in the eastern part of New Mexico. The reservation proving to be unsuitable, and the Navajoes becoming very much dissatisfied and threatening to leave, and the government being at a heavy expense to support them, it was deemed advisable to procure for them a new location, and hence this treaty was made, which provides a reservation in their old home. They have since left the Bosque Redondo, and are now being established upon the new reservation.

General Augur, as a commissioner, substituted for General Sherman, during the past summer visited Utah Territory, and concluded a treaty at Fort Bridger, in July, with the Bannock and Shoshone tribes, ranging in Idaho and Utah Territories, which provides for their establishment upon a reservation in Wind River valley; the treaty has not yet been received by the department.

The new treaties made by this peace commission in 1867, at Medicine Lodge creek, Kansas, with the confederated Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and the confederated Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and which were before the Senate the past winter, have since been ratified and proclaimed.

Treaties were made in 1867 with tribes in Kansas, for their removal to the Indian country south of that State, and were in due time laid before the Senate. That body advised the ratification, with amendments, of those made with the Pottawatomies, confederated Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Weas, Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Ottawas, and Wyandotts. That with the Pottawatomies has been ratified; the others yet remain for the action of the President, the acceptance of the amendments by the Indians having been but recently received.

A treaty was concluded on the 2d day of March last by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the governor of Colorado Territory at Washington, with the Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weminuchee, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes or Utahs, the principal feature of which is the placing these bands—some being in Colorado and others

in New Mexico—upon a large reservation in Colorado, and the establishment of two agencies there; it also provides for them schools, and that they shall be taught in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Sense has advised the ratification of this treaty with amendments.

Information has been received that some of the bands have accepted the amendments, and that it is highly probable all will accept them.

On the 27th May ultimo a treaty was entered into by myself, Supern tendent Murphy, and Agents Boone and Snow, with the Osage tribe, in their country, by which the Osages agree to sell about 8,000,000 acres of land in Kansas for \$1,600,000 to the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company, and they agree to remove and settle in the Indian country south of Kansas.

The same commissioners also negotiated a treaty on the 1st of June 64 lowing with the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christian Indians. Both of these treaties are before the Senate of the United States.

A treaty was made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the 9th of July last, at Washington, with the Cherokees, as supplementary to and explanatory of, the treaty concluded with that people on the 19th July, 1866; it has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

During the past spring, by authority of the President, Special Agent J. W. Cullen was instructed to visit the different tribes in Montana Territory to effect such treaty arrangements as might be best for the interest

of the Indians and the citizens of that Territory.

Mr. Cullen has recently reached this city, and submitted to this office treaties made by him with the Blood, Piegan, and Blackfeet Indians. Gros Ventres, Missouri River Crows, and the Bannocks and Shoshores. These treaties provide for the extinguishment of the title of the Indians to a large extent of country, and for their location upon districts of country suited to their wants, where agencies are to be established for them, and where they may receive the benefits derivable from the annuities stipulated to be paid them.

It is earnestly hoped that the several treaties with the tribes in Karsas, yet before the Senate, may be acted upon, and their ratification advised at the next session of that body, in order that the contemplated removal of the Indians from Kansas to the Indian country may be speedily effected. In expectation of the change they thought would take place ere this, many of the Indians felt little or no interest in cultivating and improving their lands, and ceased their labors in a great measure. They have also been very much annoyed by the encroachments of the whites, who are but too eager to get, even by unfair means, possession of their lands. I renew the recommendation made in a previous annual report that the treaty negotiated in 1865, by Superintendent Irish, with nearly all the bands of Utah Indians in Utah Territory, contemplating their removal to the Uinta reservation, be confirmed, or else a new treaty The Indians are poor, and the game upon which they depend for subsistence is by no means abundant. It certainly is very desirable that their title to the lands in the Territory be extinguished, and they be permanently located on the reservation referred to, where they could be helped, and put in the way of being made self-sustaining in the course of time. A treaty should be made with the Ottoes and Missourias it Nebraska, and with the Stockbridges in Wisconsin. Both of these tribes are in a destitute condition, but they have valuable lands, much of which is no benefit or practical use to them. By the proceeds of a sak of these lands they can be comfortably supported and provided with means to engage in industrial pursuits, and to educate their children. I

can but express what is so apparent, and what has heretofore been seen and recommended in communications to and from this office, the propriety and necessity of there being some treaty arrangements entered into with tribes in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington Territories, having no treaty relations with the government, especially with those tribes inhabiting or claiming rich agricultural districts or mining regions, in order that their rights may be determined and secured, peace relations established, and proper measures adopted for their civilization, and, at the same time, the rights of settlers protected, and desirable wastes of country opened for occupancy and improvement by citizens. The tribes in these Territories, as well as others, have long roamed free and uncontrolled over the countries they occupy, which they claim as their own, and it is not surprising they regard with jealousy and bitterness of spirit the encroachments of the whites, who, in many instances, not only ignore their rights but treat them with contempt, and despoil them of life and property. The passing through their country of a continuous stream of emigration, dispersing or destroying the buffalo, is one of the causes of great discontent and suffering with them. Treated thus, and no adequate compensation being made to them for what they have yielded up or lost, their resources of subsistence and trade diminished, with starvation in the future staring them in the face, the wonder is that there prevails any degree of forbearance on their part, with such provocations to discontent and retaliation. The best policy to pursue towards tribes in this condition, and which justice and humanity dictate, is to treat with them, recognize their rights, relieve them from suffering, remunerate them for that of which they have been deprived, and provide for their concentration upon tracts of country guaranteed to them for their possession against any intrusion by whites, and then teach and assist them in whatever will tend to make them ultimately, and at no distant day, a self-sustaining, intelligent people. Under the beneficial measures of such a policy it may be reasonably hoped that with these tribes, now so wild and warlike, there would be manifested gradually evidences of moral and social improvement, and a condition ere long reached as encouraging and as creditable as that presented by some of our best tribes, such as the Choctaws and others. In this connection I desire to call attention to the report of the peace commissioners to the President, dated the 7th of January, among the documents herewith, containing their suggestions and recommendations as to the plans most advisable to be inaugurated for the civilization of the Indians, especially with reference to those not now permanently located upon reservations, in the hope that Congress will favorably consider them, and make appropriate legislation for the carrying into effect that plan.

THE QUESTION OF THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It will be seen, by recurring to the proceedings of the peace commission at its late meeting at Chicago, that a resolution was adopted recommending to Congress the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. In view of probable action upon that recommendation, and impelled by solemn convictions of duty, I feel called upon to offer some facts and arguments, for the consideration of Congress, in opposition to the proposed transfer, and to give some views, suggested by nearly two years' intimate official connection with the Indian service, with regard to the best method for the future conduct of Indian affairs.

In 1849, Congress, upon the creation of the Department of the Interior,

incorporated the Bureau of Indian Affairs in that department, giving to its head the supervisory and appellate powers theretofore exercised over Indian affairs by the Secretary of War. It is now proposed to re-transfer

the bureau to the War Office.

It is presumed the question for legislative solution will be three-fold: Shall the bureau be transferred to the War Department; or shall it remain under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; or shall it be erected into an independent department, upon an equal footing in all respects with the other departments, as recommended, unanimously, by the peace commission in their report to the President of 7th January last.

I shall endeavor to present some reasons against the transfer. These I proceed to offer, assuming all the time that the transfer means that in future all our Indian affairs are to be administered by the army, under the direction of the War Office.

My reasons in opposition are—

1. That the prompt, efficient, and successful management and direction of our Indian affairs is too large, onerous, and important a burden to be

added to the existing duties of the Secretary of War.

There is a limit to human capacity and endurance, and whe neither is taxed beyond that limit, it must fail in the performance of its functions, and the result must be disappointment, and most probably disaster, to the service.

The business of the War Department, in all its varied and complex ramifications, is sufficient already, if properly transacted, to employ all the faculties of the most accomplished head, even with all the aids he may summon to his assistance; and there are few men living, if any. who can give the requisite attention to its demands, and at the same time discharge properly and with requisite promptness the delicate, important, and numerous duties the care of Indian affairs would superadd.

None can deny that the safe and successful management of the military affairs of a republic of 40,000,000 of people, demands the constant and exclusive exercise of all the powers of an accomplished and

experienced statesman.

A little investigation, and even a superficial knowledge and a little reflection, will convince every candid mind that there is no branch of the public service more intricate and difficult, and involving more varied and larger public and private interests, than our "Indian affairs;" none requiring in their control and direction a larger brain, or a more sensitive and charitable heart.

If these things be true, the conclusion is irresistible that the proposed

"transfer" is unreasonable and wrong.

If the argument applies as well to the Interior as to the War Department, let it be so; its force is not abated by the admission.

2. The "transfer," in my judgment, will create a necessity for maintain-

ing a large standing army in the field.

I yield to none in admiration and love of the gallant officers and soldiers of our army. They are the hope of the nation in times of public danger, when the honor, integrity, or the existence of the republic is threatened by foreign or domestic foes. But "there is a time for all things," and I submit that a time of peace is not the time for a large standing army. In time of war, the army is our wall of defence. In peace, large armies exhaust the national resources without advantage to the country. The safety of the country in peace is not to be sought in a magnificent array of bayonets; but in the virtue, intelligence, indus-

try, and patriotism of the citizens. With the restoration of all the States to their peaceful relations to the federal government, and the return of their population to industrial avocations and prosperity, if peace is maintained, as at the present, with all foreign powers, our military establishment should soon be reduced to a peace footing, its material returned to industrial and producing employments, and the people, to the extent of many millions of dollars, annually relieved of taxes now expended in the support and pay of the army.

Surely Congress is not prepared to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department merely to create a necessity to keep up the army, and

with it the taxes.

3. Our true policy towards the Indian tribes is peace, and the proposed

transfer is tantamount, in my judgment, to perpetual war.
Everybody knows that the presence of troops, with the avowed purpose of regulating affairs by force, arouses feelings of hostility and begets sentiments of resistance and war even in the most civilized and peaceful communities. How much more intense and bitter are the feelings of hostility engendered in the bosoms of barbarians and semi-civilized Indians by the presence of soldiers, who they know are sent to force them into subjection and keep them so. To their ears the sounds of the camp and the boom of the morning and evening gun are the infallible signs of oppression and war; and the very sight of armed and uniformed soldiers in their haunts and hunting grounds provokes and inflames the profoundest feelings of hostility and hate.

If a chronic war, with additional annual expenses of \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000 annually on account of Indian affairs, is desired, the trans-

fer, it seems to me, is a logical way to the result.

More than half the period in which this bureau was under the control of the War Office was spent in the prosecution of costly and unprofitable as well as unjust wars against the Seminoles and the Sacs and Foxes, and in vexatious and expensive troubles with the Creeks and Cherokees. should not be forgotten, in this connection, that almost all the Indian wars which have depleted the treasury and desolated our frontiers ever since the bureau was given to the Interior Department, had their origin in the precipitate and ill-considered action of the military stationed in the Indian country. As examples, I respectfully refer to the Sioux war of 1852-4, which, as I am informed, originated in this wise: An immigrant Mormon train abandoned a cow. A lieutenant and squad went to the camp of the Indians who had found and eaten her, and demanded the man who had killed her. The Indians refused to surrender the man, but offered to pay for the cow. The lieutenant and his squad fired upon them, killing and wounding a number, when they were surrounded and The Sioux war ensued, costing us \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 massacred. and several hundred lives, besides much private and public property.

In April, 1864, a ranchman named Ripley went to Camp Sanborn, on South Platte, and charged the Indians with stealing his stock. tenant Dunn proceeded to search for, but could not find it. Falling in with a company of Cheyennes, an attempt was made to disarm the lat-In the melée one soldier was killed and some others wounded. Then followed the Cheyenne war, culminating in the massacre at Sand Creek of 120 friendly Indians, mostly women and children, resting in their own hunting grounds under the protection of our flag. This affair

is known as the Chivington massacre.

This war cost the treasury probably not less than \$40,000,000, an immense amount of valuable property, and no one can tell how many lives, involving, as it did, not only the Cheyennes and Apaches, but the

Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, and many bands of the Sioux, and was ended by the treaty of 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas.

In 1866 the military took possession of the Powder river country in Dakota, within the acknowledged territory of the Sioux, and planted military posts Phil. Kearney, Reno, and C. F. Smith, without the consent of the Indian proprietors, and in direct violation of treaty stipulations. A fierce and bloody war ensued, costing us many millions of dollars, several hundred lives, including the killed at the Fort Kearney massacre, and much valuable property.

On the 19th of April, 1867, a military command burned the peaceful village of the Cheyennes on Pawnee Fork, western Kansas, who had been at peace with us since the treaty of 1865, on the Arkansas, and were then on lands assigned them by that treaty. The Cheyennes flew to arms, and the war of 1867 followed, in which we lost over 300 soldiers and citizens, several millions of dollars in expenses, and an immense amount of public and private property, and killed, it is believed, six Indians, and no more.

The pretext for our celebrated Navajo war in New Mexico, it is understood, was the shooting of a negro servant boy of a military officer by an Indian, and the refusal to surrender the slayer on the part of the Navajoes, who, nevertheless, proposed to make the amend, after the Indian fashion, by pecuniary satisfaction for the offence.

Four campaigns against the Navajoes resulted, in three of which our army failed of either success or glory. In the fourth the Indians succumbed to the superior strategy of the renowned Kit Carson, and were compelled, by hunger, to surrender.

This war cost the treasury many millions of dollars, and the people

the loss of many lives and valuable property.

On the Pacific coast the indiscretions of our military, I am informed produced similar unfortunate results, and nearly all our troubles with the Indians there, marring our history with cruel massacres, and in some instances with the extermination of whole bands, had their origin in the presence and unwise action of our military. In evidence of this statement I refer to the letter of Mr. Anson Dart, ex-superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington Territory, to be found herewith.

Now if, as I think, I have shown military interference has been prohite of war, even since the bureau has been in civil control, what of peace and tranquillity can be expected if it be placed entirely in military hands!

4. Military management of Indian affairs has been tried for seventies years and has proved a failure, and must, in my judgment, in the very nature

of things, always prove a failure.

Soldiers are educated and trained in the science of war and in the arts of arms. Civilians are taught in the sciences and arts of peaceful civilization. In lifting up races from the degradation of savage barbarism and leading them into the sunlight of a higher life, in unveiling to their benighted vision the benefits of civilization and the blessings of a peaceful Christianity, I cannot for the life of me perceive the propriety or the efficacy of employing the military instead of the civil departments unless it is intended to adopt the Mohammedan motto, and proclaim to these people "Death or the Koran."

If the mass of our people desire peaceful relations with our Indian tribes, mean to continue to recognize their natural rights, as our fathers have done, and do not desire their violent extermination, then I submit the peaceful and therefore the civil and not the military agencies of the

government are better adapted to secure the desired ends.

it follows the sword as surely as desolation sits in the track of the ne or the conflagration.

not military management essentially failed in civilizing the it when and where did it turn their minds from war and the nd fix them upon agriculture or pastoral life? When and where educe the cost of Indian affairs? It has only succeeded in illumiour Indian history with bloody pictures, in surcharging the hearts tribes with hatred and revenge, and spending the money of the

by the fifty million dollars, oft repeated.

war office management, now proposed, may look to the peace that extermination as the great desideratum of the service and the a for Indian troubles, but such peace is far in the distance if it is end upon extermination by arms. If we fought five or six hunarriors on the little pent-up peninsula of Florida seven years, e regular army with many thousand volunteer soldiers, and the rown in, at a cost of 1,500 lives on our part, and fifty millions of and more in treasure, leaving at last several hundred Seminoles everglades, who still claim to be free, how long will it require and expense of treasure and blood to exterminate (not merely subjuar 300,000 Indians now occupying and roaming over the plains untains of the interior, an area of more than 200,000 square miles? d seem that the cost price of Indians slain in the Florida war, in ux war, and in the late Cheyenne war, has been on a fair average million of dollars each; and if our Indian troubles are to be by exterminating the race, it is evident, at the present rate of one killed per month, that the achievement will be completed at the exactly 25,000 years; and if each dead Indian is to cost the same er as heretofore, the precise sum total we will have to expend is 0,000,000 to complete the extermination. But besides the cost reasury, it is found by actual comparison, approximating closely th, that the slaying of every Indian costs us the lives of 25 whites, the extermination process must bring about the slaughter of Extermination by arms is simply an absurdity, 00 of our people. we could get the Indians under the protection of the flag in large , surround and butcher them as at Sand Creek. But admitting, for ument, they deserv eextermination without mercy, and that we ichieve the grand consummation, it seems to me that the glory result would bear no proportion to the fearful sum of the cost. is inhuman and unchristian, in my opinion, leaving the question of out of view, to destroy a whole race by such demoralization and

as military government is sure to entail upon our tribes.

w no exception to the rule that the presence of military posts in lian country is speedily subversive of even the sternest ideas of domestic morals. Female chastity, the abandonment of which tribes is punished with death, yields to bribery or fear; marital are generally disregarded, and shameless concubinage, with its ing concomitants, spreads its pestiferous stench through camp lge. The most loathsome, lingering, and fatal diseases, which any generations in their ruinous effects, are spread broadcast, seeds of moral and physical death are planted among the mis-

reatures.

u wish to see some of the results of establishing military posts ndian country, I call your attention to the 600 or 800 half-breeds ntly loafing around Fort Laramie; to the posts along the Misor Fort Sumner in New Mexico, before the Navajoe exodus, and ir military posts in the Indian country, with no known exception. If

you wish to exterminate the race, pursue them with the ball and blade; if you please, massacre them wholesale, as we sometimes have done; or, to make it cheap, call them to a peaceful feast, and feed them on beef salted with wolf bane; but, for humanity's sake, save them from the lingering syphilitic poisons, so sure to be contracted about military posts.

6. The conduct of Indian affairs is, in my judgment, incompatible with

thé nature and objects of the military department.

The policy of our government has always been to secure and maintain peaceful and friendly relations with all the Indian tribes, and to advance their interests, by offering them inducements to abandon nomadic habits and the chase, and to learn to adopt the habits and methods of civilized life. To carry this benevolent and humane policy into practical effect, we have stipulated to settle them upon ample reserves of good land, adapted to pastoral and agricultural pursuits; to subsist them as long as requisite; to supply them with all necessary stock and implements, and teachers to instruct them in letters, in the arts of civilization, and in our holy religion. But all these things pertain properly, as all will admit, to civil affairs, not military. Military officers will doubtless display wonderful skill in the erection of forts; in the handling of arms and armies, and in the management of campaigns, but who would not prefer a practical civilian in the erection of corn cribs or hay racks; in the manœuvering of ox teams, and the successful management of reapers and mowers? A well-trained lieutenant will doubtless perform admirably in drilling a squad in the manual of arms, but I doubt his capacity, as well as inclination, to teach Indians the profitable and efficient use of the hoe or the mattock, or to successfully instruct naked young Indian ideas how to shoot in a mechanical, literary, or scientific direction. You wish to make your son a farmer, a mechanic, a minister; you do not send him to be educated at West Point, but somewhere else to be taught as a civilian. Will you send professional soldiers, sword in one hand, musket in the other, and tactics on the brain, to teach the wards of the nation agriculture, the mechanic arts, theology, and peace? You would civilize the Indian! Will you send him the sword? You would inspire him with the peaceful principles of Christianity! Is the bayonet their symbol? You would invite him to the sanctuary! Will you herald his approach with the clangor of arms and the thunder of artillery ?

The nation thinks of the War Department as the channel through which the chief executive directs the movements of our armies and manages all the military business and interests of the nation, not as the overseer, guardian, teacher, and missionary of the Indian tribes; it regards our officers and soldiers as its sword to repel and punish its enemies in war, to guard and secure its honor and interests, whenever necessary, in peace; but not as its superintendents, agents, agricultural and

mechanical teachers of peaceful Indian tribes.
7. The transfer to the War Office will be offensive to the Indians, and in

the same proportion injurious to the whites.

Let it be remembered that the demoralization resulting from the presence of military posts is not confined to the Indian, but reacts, with accumulated power, upon the soldier.

The nature and objects of the War Department, as indicated by its very name, WAR, are essentially military, while the nature of our relations with the Indians ought to be, and the objects aimed at in their

conduct are, essentially civil.

I have met many tribes within twelve months, and consulted with their chiefs and warriors, publicly and privately, and, without exception, they have declared their unwillingness to have the military among them.

It is of paramount importance to the interests of peace and to prevent wars, that respect should be paid to the wishes of these people in this matter. I believe there should be no soldier in the Indian country in time of peace. Who can wonder that these people do not wish to be placed under the control of our military authorities? What have they ever done to conciliate them? Is it to be supposed they can desire to be governed by those who have visited upon their race most of the woes they have experienced? Can they forget who have been employed to drive them from the Atlantic to the plains, and who still pursue them in their mountains and valleys, and persecute them even unto death? Can they ever forget the insignia of those who shot down, by military orders, their old men, women, and children, under the white flag and under our own banner, at Sand creek? Will they forget that our military sometimes burn their homes, as at the Pawnee Fork, and turn their women and children unsheltered into the wilderness?

As a rule, with rare exceptions, if any, Indian tribes never break the peace without powerful provocation or actual wrong perpetrated against them first; if they are properly treated, their rights regarded, and our promises faithfully kept to them, our treaty engagements promptly fulfilled, and their wants of subsistence liberally supplied, there is seldom, if ever, the slightest danger of a breach of the peace on their part.

If for want of appropriations the Indians now at war had not had their supplies of subsistence unfortunately stopped this spring, in my judgment the Cheyennes and their allies would have been at peace with us to-day. Respect then their wishes; keep them well fed, and there will be no need of armies among them. But violate our pledges; postpone, neglect, or refuse the fulfilment of our treaty engagements with them; permit them to get hungry and half-starved, and the presence of armies will not restrain them from war.

8. In the report, 7th January last, of the peace commission, after full examination of the whole question, the commission unanimously recommended that the Indian affairs should be placed, not in the War Office, but upon the footing of an independent department or bureau.

Then their facts were correct, their reasoning and conclusion sound, and to go back now upon that report and repudiate their own deliberate and unanimous recommendation, it seems to me, will subject the com-

mission to severe criticism.

I have no reflections to cast upon those gentlemen of the commission who have changed front, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to themselves; but as no such reasons have addressed themselves to my mind, I adhere

to the unanimous recommendation of our January report.

I think I can readily understand, however, why my colleagues of the army might desire the transfer. It is but natural they should desire it. It is the history of power to seek more power, and the dispensation of patronage is power. Besides, it is but natural that gentlemen educated to arms, and of the army, should desire to see the aggrandizement of the army.

9. The methods of military management are utterly irreconcilable with the

relation of guardian and ward.

The self-assumed guardianship of our government over these unlettered children of the wilderness, carries with it all the obligations that grow out of that relation. These can neither be shaken off nor disregarded without national crime as well as disgrace.

Guardianship is a most sacred and responsible trust, and as a nation we must answer to the God of nations for its faithful administration.

The paramount duty growing out of the trust is to teach, to enlighten,

to civilize our wards. If teaching means the instruction given to the Aztecs by Cortez and Pizarro; if enlightening signifies the confiagration of Indian villages; if civilization means peace, and peace means massacre a la Sand creek, then by all means let us have the transfer. To every unprejudiced mind the mere mention of the military in connection with the relation of guardian and ward discloses the absurdity of the association.

10. The transfer will in my opinion entail upon the treasury a large increase

of annual expenditure.

It is clearly demonstrable that the war policy in conducting our Indian affairs is infinitely more expensive than the peace policy; and if the transfer is made, as a matter of course the former will prevail. If so, it seems to me, our legislators would do well to investigate the question of comparative cost. It will not surprise me if an examination will show that in the last 40 years the war policy and management of Indian affairs have cost the nation little if any less than \$500,000,000, and also that the civil management or peace policy has cost less than \$60,000,000, including annuities, presents, payments for immense bodies of land, and

everything else.

If it be objected that the war management does not necessarily involve war, I answer that Indian management by the military does involve the expense of a large standing army in the Indian country, and will cost the country all war costs except the destruction of property, and that the army can be far better dispensed with than not, under proper civil management, and its cost saved to the treasury. But whether war be a necessary result or not, it always happens that it does result and brings with it all its train of horrors and penalties. If it be alleged that many of our wars have occurred under the civil administration, and are therefore chargeable to it, I answer that while the fact is admitted the conclusion is false, for it has already been abundantly shown that nearly all our Indian wars since the bureau has been in civil hands had their origin in the rashness or imprudence of our military.

If economy is desirable in our present financial situation, the proposed

transfer will, in my judgment, be disastrous.

11. The presence in peaceful times of a large military establishment in a republic always endangers the supremacy of civil authority and the liberties

of the people.

History is so replete with striking illustrations of the truth of this proposition that argument to sustain it would be simply attempting to prove an axiom. I therefore close the argument by merely announcing it.

This brings me to the question, whether the bureau ought not to be

erected into an independent department?

In whatever management Indian affairs are placed, there should be division of neither duties, powers nor responsibilities, but these should

all, by all means, be concentrated in the same hands.

But I have already shown that the War Department should not be intrusted with these affairs, and I am of the opinion that the Interior Department should not have charge of them except in the alternative between the two; if for no other reason, from the fact that the head of that department, like the Secretary of War, has already as many duties as he can perform well without superadding the all-important business of Indian affairs.

I reach the conclusion, therefore, that the only wise and proper answer to the question is that Congress ought immediately to create a department exclusively for the management of Indian affairs.

If, however, Congress should think differently and make the transfer,

it seems to me in that event the transfer should consist in a change of jurisdiction from the Interior Secretary to the Secretary of War, while all the functions of the bureau should still be performed by civilians.

If the management of Indian affairs by the bureau under the department of war was a failure, and if, as is admitted, it has been not fully satisfactory under the Interior, it is clear that the mere transfer of the bureau from the one to the other will leave the management still a failure.

Why talk of the transfer as if the simple turning over of a bureau from one department to another would magically cure all the defects of this branch of the public service. To me the proposition seems absurd. What is the "transfer?" Only a change, and, in my opinion, from bad enough to worse—that's all. The War Office operated the bureau 17 enough to worse—that's all. years and it did not give satisfaction. In 1849 it was transferred to the Interior Department, where it has remained ever since, and still its conduct of affairs is assailed. Each department in turn, with ample time for trial, has failed to manage Indian affairs with popular approbation. If either department is to blame, both are, for both in the public mind What is the remedy? To know this we must first ascerhave failed. tain the cause. In my judgment, the cause lies on the surface and is simply this: there is too much cargo for the capacity of the vessel, and too much vessel and freight for the power of the machinery. We have crammed into a bureau, which under the supervisory and appellate power is a mere clerkship, all the large, complex, difficult and delicate affairs that ought to employ every function of a first-class department. Now, with the cause of failure before our eyes, what is the remedy? Surely not merely to put the old bureau under another crew and commander! Why, such a transfer can give neither more capacity to the vessel nor more strength to the machinery. There is but one reasonable answer, and that is: If you would have all prosperous and safe in any sea and any weather, adapt your vessel to her cargo, and your machinery to your vessel and tonnage. In other words, launch a new Department of Indian Affairs, freight it with the vast and complicated reciprocal interests of both races, and the experiment must, I believe, prove a grand success.

Can it be that the civil departments of this great government have become so degenerate and weak, or the military so exalted and so potent, that the functions of the one are to be laid at the feet of the other, and the congenial sway of the republican statesman to be replaced by

the mailed hand of the military tribune?

I believe there is ingenuity and wisdom enough in the American Congress to devise civil remedies for supposed bureau mismanagement; to strengthen where there is weakness; to purge and purify if there is rottenness; to punish if there is crime; to concentrate power for promptness and efficiency; and to make responsibility answerable in proportion to power, without transferring the functions of civil government to the military organization. If such a transfer of one bureau be necessary for successful administration, why not upon the same principle of others? And if of the bureau, why not of co-ordinate departments? The argument is cumulative with the increase of power, and the appetite which now yearns for a bureau may require at last, to satiate its hunger, the transfer of a department. The grasp for power always strengthens and enlarges with every concession of power, and after a while every vestige of civil authority may yield to its demands, and the liberties of the nation and the glories of the republic may wither together under the blighting sceptre of military despotism.

In the management of this great branch of the public service, involving the varied interests and relations of the government and people with

so many distinct and dissimilar tribes and nations of men, occupying so many gradations in development, it seems to me there should be but one head to control, govern, and direct. In his hands ought to be placed all the power necessary for the prompt, vigorous, and efficient discharge of the duties imposed upon him by law in the conduct of all Indian affairs. All the agents through whom he operates, and upon whose action depends the success or failure of his administration, should be nominated by him to the President for confirmation by the Senate, and ought to continue in office during good behavior. He and they should be allowed ade quate salaries, to place them beyond the temptations of want. The funds applicable to the service ought, under proper restrictions, to be subject to his direction; and always appropriated at least one year in advance of their probable use. I think he ought to be a cabinet minister, with all the influence with the President and Congress of any other head of department; and have under his control an efficient corps of clerks, sufficient in number to transact the business of the department with promptness and despatch, to hold their places during good behavior. Connected with this department, and subject only to the orders of its head, there should be a police force of officers and men sufficient in number to perform such duty as the exigencies of the Indian service might demand; re-enforced, if necessary, from time to time from the regular army or by volunteers, or diminished, as the Secretary might advise; to be stationed not in but on the borders of the several reservations, as deemed necessary by the Secretary of Indian Affairs. With such an organization, having a competent head, well versed in Indian character and the history of our Indian affairs, holding in his own hands all necessary powers for prompt and vigorous action, the nation might confidently expect peace and prosperity on our borders; the rapid and undisturbed settlement and development of our valuable mineral territories; the early and peaceful settlement of all our Indians on their several reservations; their easy transit from nomadic life and the chase to agriculture and pastoral pursuits; their localization in permanent habitations; their reception of ideas of property in things; their instruction in letters and education in the arts and sciences of civilization; and their adoption of the truths of our holy religion; in short, the country would inevitably soon realize a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem. But if our management of Indian affairs, conducted nominally by the bureau under the present mixed jurisdiction of two departments, civil and military, is considered a failure; and if, for 17 years, it was more and worse than a failure under military management, I venture the prediction that it will continue to be a failure under both or either; and that it never can and never will be a success unless conducted upon an independent basis. concentrating all necessary powers in a competent head, and holding him responsible for their faithful and proper exercise.

In urging these suggestions I am fortified fully by the report of the

peace commission of January last, presented herewith.

SHALL OUR INDIANS BE CIVILIZED? AND HOW?

How can our Indian tribes be civilized ?—Assuming that the government has a right, and that it is its duty to solve the Indian question definitely and decisively, it becomes necessary that it determine at once the best and speediest method of its solution, and then, armed with right, to act in the interest of both races.

If might makes right, we are the strong and they the weak; and we would do no wrong to proceed by the cheapest and nearest route to the

desired end, and could, therefore, justify ourselves in ignoring the natural as well as the conventional rights of the Indians, if they stand in the way, and, as their lawful masters, assign them their status and their tasks, or put them out of their own way and ours by extermination with the sword, starvation, or by any other method.

If, however, they have rights as well as we, then clearly it is our duty as well as sound policy to so solve the question of their future relations to us and each other, as to secure their rights and promote their highest interest, in the simplest, easiest, and most economical way possible.

But to assume they have no rights is to deny the fundamental principles of Christianity, as well as to contradict the whole theory upon which the government has uniformly acted towards them; we are therefore bound to respect their rights, and, if possible, make our interests harmonize with them. This brings us to the consideration of the question:

How can the Indian problem be solved so as best to protect and secure the rights of the Indians, and at the same time promote the highest interests of both races?—This question has long trembled in the hearts of philanthropists, and perplexed the brains of statesmen. It is one that forces itself at this moment upon Congress and the country, for an immediate practical answer.

The time for speculation and delay has passed; action must be had, and that promptly. History and experience have laid the key to its solution in our hands, at the proper moment, and all we need to do is to use it, and we at once reach the desired answer. It so happens that under the silent and seemingly slow operation of efficient causes, certain tribes of our Indians have already emerged from a state of pagan barbarism, and are to-day clothed in the garments of civilization, and sitting under the vine and fig tree of an intelligent scriptural Christianity.

Within the present century their blanketed fathers struggled in deadly conflict with our pioneer ancestors in the lovely valleys of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; among the mountain gorges and along the banks of the beautiful streams of western North Carolina and East Tennessee, and in the everglades of Florida; and made classic the fields of Talladega, Emuckfau, and the Horse-shoe, which gave to history and fame the illustrious name of Andrew Jackson.

Within the memory of living men, their tomahawks reflected the light of the burning cabins of white settlers on the Nolachucky and French Broad, the Hiawassee and the Tennessee rivers and their tributaries; their scalping-knives dripped with the blood of our border settlers, and their defiant battle-yells woke the echoes among the green savannahs

and vine-tangled forests of the south.

But behold the contrast which greets the world to-day! The blanket and the bow are discarded; the spear is broken, and the hatchet and war-club lie buried; the skin lodge and primitive tepe have given place to the cottage and the mansion; the buckskin robe, the paint and beeds have vanished, and are now replaced with the tasteful fabrics of civilization. Medicine lodges and their orgies, and heathen offerings, are mingling with the dust of a forgotten idolatry. School-houses abound and the feet of many thousand little Indian children—children intelligent and thirsting after knowledge—are seen every day entering these vestibules of science; while churches dedicated to the Christian's God, and vocal with His praise from the lips of redeemed thousands, reflect from their domes and spires the earliest rays and latest beams of that sun whose daily light now blesses them as five Christian and enlightened nations so recently heathen savages.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are the

tribes to which I refer. They are to-day civilized and Christian peoples. True, there are portions of each tribe still carrying with them the leaven of their ancestral paganism and superstition, but their average intelligence is very nearly up to the standard of like communities of whites. If any doubt this statement, I respectfully make profert of the delegates of these tribes to be found in this city.

As a body, the men representing all these tribes in Washington will compare favorably with any like number of representative men in our State legislatures and in our national Congress, as respects breadth and vigor of native intellect, thoroughness of cultivation, and propriety and refine-

ment of manners.

I could refer to other tribes and parts of tribes, but those mentioned

already will serve the purpose in view.

Thus the fact stands out clear, well-defined, and indisputable, that Indians, not only as individuals but as tribes, are capable of civilization and of christianization.

Now if like causes under similar circumstances always produce like effects—which no sensible person will deny—it is clear that the application of the same causes, that have resulted in civilizing these tribes, to other tribes under similar circumstances, must produce their civilization.

What leading or essential causes, then, operated in civilizing the Cherokees and these other tribes? The Cherokees lived on the borders of the white settlements for a great while, with a boundless wilderness behind them, to which they retired after each successive advance of the whites, until at ler gth they reached the mountainous regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and what is now known as East Tennessee. Here they remained for many years, until the enterprise of the whites surrounded their possessions on all sides, and began to press heavily upon their borders. Down to this period the Cherokees had made but small advance in civilization. They were still dependent largely on the chase—still clung to the habits and customs of their savage ancestors—and little change will be found to have taken place in their habits of thought and life until the pressure of immigration on all sides compelled them to so reduce the area of their territory by successive cessions of land, and so destroyed and drove away their game as to compel them to resort to agriculture and pastoral pursuits to save themselves from famine. Agriculture and stock-breeding brought with them the important idea of individual rights or of personal property, and the notion of fixed local habitations, of sale and barter, profit and loss, &c.

Contact with the white settlements all around confirmed and fastened this new class of ideas upon them, and soon resulted in a corresponding

change of habits, customs, and manners.

With this change of ideas and habits, when the ancient was strugling more and more feebly with the modern, when darkness was more and more fading away before advancing light, Christianity, under the labors of godly missionaries who had exiled themselves from society and home for the love of God and souls, began to lay its foundations upon the ruins of a crumbling heathenism. These faithful men went forth "bearing precious seed," struggled and toiled, endured severe privations afflictions, and trials, and sowed in tears the germs of light, truth, and hope, which have ripened into a glorious harvest of intelligence and Christian civilization. This tribe are not only civilized and self-supporting, but before the fearful disasters of the great rebellion fell upon them, were perhaps the richest people, per capita, in the world.

them, were perhaps the richest people, per capita, in the world.

This historical sketch demonstrates beyond question that the main-springs of Cherokee civilization were, first, the circumscribing of their

territorial domain; this resulted in, second, the localization of the members of the tribe, and consequently in, third, the necessity of agriculture and pastoral pursuits instead of the chase as a means of existence; and as a logical sequence, fourth, the introduction of ideas of property in things, of sale and barter, &c.; and hence, fifth, of course, a corresponding change from the ideas, habits, and customs of savages to those of civilized life; and, sixth, the great coadjutor in the whole work in all its progress, the Christian teacher and missionary, moving pari passu with every other cause.

Unless history is a fable, and the observation and the experience of living men a delusion or a lie, I have demonstrated that an Indian tribe may become civilized. I think the causes also operating that result are clearly shown, so that they are patent and palpable to every observer. And I might close the argument here with, "It is demonstrated."

But truth must not only be demonstrated, it is necessary also to impress it with fact upon fact; argument must not only be conclusive, but

it must be made weighty by cumulative truths.

To make the logic of the argument and the conclusions irresistible, let it be remembered that the history of the civilization of each of the other tribes I have named is in all its leading features the same. The necessities imposed by diminished territory, of individual localization and permanent habitation, of abandonment of the chase, of resorting to the herd, the flock, the field, the plough, the loom, and the anvil, of embracing ideas of property in things, of a change of habits, customs, laws, &c., to suit new ideas and new methods of life, and of imbibing corresponding ideas of morals and religion, operated alike in all these tribes, and led them each through the same pathway into the broad sunlight of our civilization.

Now, if the laws of God are immutable, the application of similar causes to each of the other tribes under our jurisdiction must produce a like effect upon each. If the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are civilized and advancing in development, so will be the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Sioux, and all our other tribes, if we will only use the means in their cases that have been so wonderfully successful in the first named tribe.

It may be objected that some of our tribes have long been under the action of kindred causes, but have not advanced in numbers, knowledge,

or civilization. This I emphatically deny.

If tribes long under the care of the government have failed to improve and advance, the causes of the failure lie on the surface and are easily

seen by those who will take the trouble to look.

Our course has generally been to circumscribe, but not to localize them in the proper sense, and thus give them the certainty of fixed and permanent homes, but to hold them as pilgrims resting a year or two on this reservation, and then removing them to a new one on the outer verge of civilization, there to linger awhile in sad suspense till the remorseless rapacity of our race requires them to move farther back into darkness again.

These miserable wanderers after rest in their new reservations, which are always assured to them and their children forever by our government in the treaty, meet with a fearful drawback upon their prospects at every remove. Beyond the tide of emigration, and hanging like the froth of the billows upon its very edge, is generally a host of law-defying white men, who introduce among the Indians every form of demoralization and disease with which depraved humanity in its most degrading forms is ever afflicted. These are by far the most numerous examples of civiliza-

tion, except the military, these creatures ever see; and just when better people begin to appear in the advance of emigration around and among them, away they are required to move again. It is no wonder that the philosophic chief of the Arapahoes, Little Raven, laughed heartily in my face when, having told him something of hell and heaven, I remarked that all good men, white and red, would go to heaven, and all bad ones to hell. Inquiring the cause of his merriment, when he had recovered his breath, he said, "I was much pleased with what you say of heaven and hell and the characters that will go to each after death; it's a good notion—heap good—for if all the whites are like the ones I know, when Indian gets to heaven but few whites will trouble him there—pretty much all go to t'other place." Thus while we have been puzzling our brains to find a solution of the problem of Indian civilization and christianization, the fact of their capability for both and of the manner of achieving both is demonstrated to us so clearly that there is no possibility of being deceived.

What, then, is our duty as the guardian of all the Indians under our jurisdiction? To outlaw, to pursue, to hunt down like wolves, and slay? Must we drive and exterminate them as if void of reason, and without

souls? Surely, no.

It is beyond question our most solemn duty to protect and care for, to elevate and civilize them. We have taken their heritage, and it is a grand and magnificent heritage. Now is it too much that we carve for them liberal reservations out of their own lands and guarantee them homes forever? Is it too much that we supply them with agricultural implements, mechanical tools, domestic animals, instructors in the nseful arts, teachers, physicians, and Christian missionaries? If we find them fierce, hostile and revengeful; if they are cruel, and if they sometimes turn upon us and burn, pillage, and desolate our frontiers, and perpetrate atrocities that sicken the soul and paralyze us with horror, let us remember that two hundred and fifty years of injustice, oppression and wrong, heaped upon them by our race with cold, calculating and relentless perseverance, have filled them with the passion of revenge, and made them desperate.

It remains for us, if we would not hold their lands with their blighting curse, and the curse of a just God, who holds nations to a strict accountability upon it, to do justice, and more than justice, to the remnant; to hide our past injustice under the mantle of present and future mercy, and to blot out their remembrance of wrongs and oppressions by deeds

of God-like love and benevolence.

That they can be elevated and enlightened to the proud stature of civilized manhood is demonstrated. We know the process by which this result is accomplished. Our duty isplain; let us enter upon its discharge without delay; end the war policy; create a new department of Indian affairs; give it a competent head; clothe him with adequate powers for the performance of all his duties, define those duties clearly, and hold

him to a strict accountability.

I trust that Congress, at its next session, will make liberal provision for the subsistence of destitute Indians. It is to be exceedingly regretted that the requests made of that body in this behalf were not accorded at their last session. The result has been much suffering, the disturbance of peaceful relations with the Indians, war and bloodshed, with the expenditure of large sums of money to suppress hostilities and punish offenders. The proverb is no less true than trite, "Better feed the Indians than fight them." In regard to the tribes who are now at war with the

government, it is believed that but for the stoppage of the supplies of subsistence they had been receiving, as promised by the peace commissioners and stipulated to be provided in their treaties, for want of means by the department to continue them, there would have been no trouble. No complaints were heard of depredations. The Indians were apparently satisfied and had no occasion to wander over the country in quest of food, and thereby, under the cravings of hunger, tempted to attack settlers and emigrants in order to supply their need.

The responsibility of the unfavorable condition of our Indian affairs in this regard is not with the department, or any branch of it, for the facts and necessity of action in the matter were faithfully and earnestly represented in communications addressed by this office to Congress through your department; these communications form a part of the

appendix to this report.

Some provision should be made speedily for the relief of the Osages and Kaws; both of these tribes are in a deplorable condition, some of their people being reported as having actually starved to death. vented by their enemies from following the chase, possessing very limited means for support under treaty stipulations, and being but little inclined or fitted to cultivate the soil, their wants have become very

pressing, and unless relieved they will be compelled to steal.

From the time of the war with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Sioux, in 1863, to the present, many claims have been presented to the department, by citizens, for depredations upon their property by these tribes, amounting in the aggregate to about \$400,000. Under the 17th section of the act of June 30, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, the annuities of the tribe to which the depredators may be proved to belong are made liable for the payment of claims of this character. Should the claims, or any large portion of them, against these particular tribes, be satisfactorily proved, allowed and directed to be paid, the Indians would be for several years deprived of the benefits of their annuities, and the consequences would likely be great discontent, followed by further and greater depredations. It is very desirable that these claims should be settled, and I recommend that Congress be requested to authorize a commission of three persons, with a secretary, to visit the country of these tribes, to investigate and report all such claims, as well also like claims against the Osages and other tribes of Kansas and Nebraska, and those against tribes in New Mexico Territory.

There are residing in the State of Coahuila, republic of Mexico, near the Rio Grande, a large number of Kickapoos and some Texas Indians, who, it is complained, raid into Texas, and upon being pursued return to Mexico, thus escaping arrest and punishment. These Kickapoos are principally those who separated from the tribe in Kansas years ago, and went down among the southern Indians, locating on or about the Washita river, to whom were added in 1864 another party of about 100, under Chief No-ko-what. They were induced, it is said, to go to Mexico upon representations made to them that the Mexican government desired it. For their own interest and welfare, as well as in justice to the people of Texas, these Indians should be removed back to their former homes, or The matter was submitted some suitable locality in the Indian country. to Congress last summer, and an appropriation asked for the purpose. I renew the recommendation then made, and trust that means will be

afforded for effecting the object at an early day.

In this connection I recommend that legislation be had for the protection of the people of Texas from invasion by Indians from the north of Red river, and from the east part of New Mexico, which I suggest can be secured by the establishment of a sufficient number of military posts adjacent to or along the northern and western borders of the State.

I feel it my duty to renew the recommendation made in the last annual report of this office, that an appropriation be made by Congress to reimburse the Winnebagoes for expenses incurred in their removal from Minnesota, which they paid out of their own tribal funds. This is manifestly a just claim against the government. Compelled to leave their former home through the covetousness of citizens of Minnesota, who desired for themselves possession of their splendid country, they were brought into a condition of much suffering and need ere they reached the country where they are now permanently established, and it is no more than right that this claim should be promptly satisfied. As a tribe they have abandoned the chase as a means of support, and, from their long association with the whites, have acquired a sufficient practical knowledge of farming and stock-raising to fit them fully to maintain themselves, if they are aided and encouraged by the government.

The attention of Congress should again be called to the necessity of appropriate legislation for the prompt fulfilment of the stipulation of the third article of the treaty made with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, 28th April, 1866, respecting the rights of persons of African descent residing among these nations. As the councils of the nations have decided not to give to such persons rights and privileges of citizenship, it is obligatory upon the government to remove those desiring it from the nation. within a specified time, which has passed, and to expend for their use and benefit the \$300,000 stipulated to be so used and expended in the event of such decision. That sum of money has never been appropriated by Congress, and there being no place designated to which such persons can be removed, nor any provision made for the cost of removal, no action can be taken in the matter by the department. The subject was laid before the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior on the 23d of July

I also renew the suggestion heretofore made of the importance of a revision of the laws relating to trade and intercourse with Indian tribes. especially in the respects that there be given to proper courts juridiction over cases where crimes or offences are committed by Indians against one another, or that the law define what course shall be taken by a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, to arrest and punish offenders, and that the evidence of Indians, in cases of crimes or offences committed by whites against Indians, shall be received. The section of the law regarding the barter, sale, or giving to Indians spiritnous liquors, or the introduction of the same into the Indian country. should be amended so as to include in the list of interdicted spirits beer and cider, as the Indians indulge in these liquors to an alarming extent, and often become intoxicated. In some instances unscrupulous men, knowing they were not liable to a penalty, have established the: breweries near Indian reservations.

Upon the subject of an increase of the salary of the superintendents and Indian agents, and that of a reorganization of the clerical force of this bureau, I would again renew the recommendations heretofore made The superintendents, with one or two exceptions, receive \$2.000 per annum, and the agents \$1,500. Taking into consideration the responsible duties devolved upon them, the heavy bond under which many are placed, the increased price of late years of things needful for their support and comfort, it must be apparent to every reflecting mind that the compensation now received by them is not fair, nor measured with the

responsibility to which they are held and the service rendered. I would raise the salary of the superintendents to at least \$2,500, and the agents \$2,000 per annum. Or perhaps it might be best to have a gradation in the salaries, those having the greater responsibility devolved upon them and performing the most labor receiving the greater compensation.

I hope that something will be done at the next session of Congress in

I hope that something will be done at the next session of Congress in the way of providing for a reorganization of the clerical force of this bureau. The number of clerks authorized by law as regular or permanent constitutes but little over one-half those now employed, the rest being temporary or extra clerks. In my judgment all the clerical force required for the performance of the business of the office should be authorized by law to continue in service year after year until by law discontinued. The salary of the chief clerk should be raised to \$2,500, and that of the chiefs of divisions to \$2,000, and there should be several more clerks of the fourth and third classes than are now in service. I also again suggest the propriety and justness of an increase of the salary of the head of this bureau.

I transmit herewith the usual statements of funds held in trust by the department for certain Indian tribes, exhibiting in detail the securities on which the funds of each are invested and the annual interest thereon, of transactions in reference to sales and payments of Indian lands during the year, and an exhibit of the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations and acts of Congress; also tables of statistics of farming operations, population, wealth, and education of different tribes. These statistical tables are not as complete and satisfactory as they might be, and then again they are only a part of what should reach this office in time to accompany this report, hence the actual results in the respects they comprehend cannot be fully stated. Full and accurate returns would no doubt show that the tribes generally have done fully as well the past year in their efforts to provide for their support and comfort as the previous year. Although the Indian tribes in our territory recently acquired from Russia have not been brought under the jurisdiction of this bureau, I have thought it proper to place among the documents herewith transmitted a report made by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott, by order of Major General Halleck, commanding the military division of the Pacific, in which will be found much valuable and interesting information as to the location, number, and character of the Indians on and near the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, a copy of which was furnished to you by the War Depart-At the time of this writing, no annual reports from the superintendents of Oregon, Montana, and Arizona, and from several of the agents in New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana have been received, but should they shortly come to hand I will endeavor to have them embraced in an appendix to this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOB, Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR 1868.

A. Report of Indian peace commissioner to the President, January 7, 1868.

B. Lefter of Anson Dart, relative to the question of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the st. and enclosure.

The necessity of early appropriations for the purpose of subsisting destitute friendly Indians.

- C 1. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 16, 1868.

C 2. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress report of A. R. Banks, special agent, dated April 3, 1868.

C 3. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 23, 1868, with enclosures.

C 4. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, June 24, 1868, with enclosed letter of T. Murphy, superintendent, June 23, 1868.
C 5. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 14, 1868.
C 6. Letter of Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, dated September 12, 1868.

Difficulty between Kiowas and soldiers at Fort Zarah.

D. Letter of Superintendent Murphy, August 22, 1868, with one enclosed from Agent Wyskoop.

Attack of the Cheyennes upon Kaws. — Withholding from the former the arms and amount that were to be distributed to them. — Subsequent delivery of the same to them with their and

E 1. Letter of A. G. Boone, special agent, June 4, 1868.
E 2. Letter of E. A. Wynkoop, agent, June 25, 1868.
E 3. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent Murphy, June 25, 1868.
E 4. Letter of Agent E. A. Wynkoop, July 20, 1868.
E 5. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent Murphy, July 23, 1868.
E 6. Telegram from Indian Office to Agent Wynkoop, July 23, 1868.
E 7. Letter of Superintendent T. Murphy, August 1, 1868.
E 8. Letter from same, August 22, 1868, with one enclosed from Agent Wynkoop.

Murders and deprepations by Cheyennes at Solomon and Saline rivers, Kansas.—Indian war.— Annuity goods for Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches.

- F 1. Letter from Superintendent Murphy, August 22, 1868, enclosing one from Agent Wyskoop, and report of an interview with Little Rock, a Cheyenne chief.
- F 2. Letter from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, August 22, 1868, and telegram from General Sherman

F 3. Letter of Superintendent Murphy, September 19, 1868.

- F 4. Letter of Secretary of War, September 21, 1868, with one from General Sherman, September 17, 1868.
- F 5. Letter from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Acting Secretary of the Interior. September 25, 1868.
- F 6. Letter of Secretary of War, September 29, 1868, to Secretary of the Interior.

F 7. Letter of Secretary of the Interior to Secretary of War, October 1, 1868. F 8. Letter of Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, September 30, 1868, to Acting Secretary of the Interior.

F 9. Letter of E. A. Wynkoop, agent, October 7, 1868.

Duties connected with Indian disbursements devolved upon the Lieutenant General commanding United States army, by recent acts of Congress.

- G 1. Letter of Secretary of the Interior to General Sherman, August 6, 1868.
- G 2. Letter of General Sherman to Secretary of the Interior, August 11, 1868.

G 3. General Order No. 4, headquarters military division of the Missouri.

Kickapoo and other Indians residing in republic of Mexico.—Depredations by themenpon con zens of west part of Tezas.

H. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, July 14, 1888.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1. Annual report of T. J. McKenny, superintendent.
No. 2. Annual report of H. A. Webster, agent Makah agency.
No. 3. Annual report of R. S. Doyle, teacher Makah agency.
No. 4. Annual report of J. H. Wilbur, agent Yakima agency.
No. 5. Annual report of A. C. Fairchild, teacher Yakima agency.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1009

No. 6. Annual report of C. S. King, agent Sklallam agency.
No. 7. Annual report of H. C. Hale, sub-agent Dwamish agency.
No. 8. Annual report of C. C. Chirouse, teacher Dwamish agency.

No. 9. Annual report of J. Hill, sub-agent Quinaielt agency.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 10. Annual report of A. Harvey, agent Grand Ronde agency.
No. 11. Annual report of T. S. Jeffries, teacher Grand Ronde agency.
No. 12. Annual report of W. H. Barnhart, agent Umatilla agency.
No. 13. Annual report of A. Vermeesch, teacher Umatilla agency.
No. 14. Annual report of J. Smith, agent Warm Spring agency.
No. 15. Annual report of E. A. Gillingham, teacher Warm Spring agency.
No. 16. Annual report of B. Simpson, agent Silets agency.
No. 17. Annual report of G. W. Collins, sub-agent Klamath agency.
No. 18. Annual report of G. W. Collins, sub-agent Alsee agency.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 19. Annual report of B. C. Whiting, superintendent.
No. 20. Annual report of H. Orman, jr., agent Smith River agency.
No. 21. Annual report of B. L. Fairfield, agent Round Valley agency.
No. 22. Annual report of W. H. Pratt, agent Hoopa Valley agency.
No. 23. Annual report of C. Maltby, agent Tule River agency.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 24. Annual report of J. Feudge, special agent Colorado River agency. No. 25. Report of Charles A. Whittier to General J. B. Fry.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26. Annual report of H. G. Parker, superintendent. No. 27. Annual report of F. Campbell, agent Walker River agency.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 28. Annual report of F. H. Head, superintendent. No. 29. Annual report of P. Dodds, agent Uinta agency. No. 30. Annual report of L. Mann, jr., agent Fort Bridger agency.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 31. Annual report of N. M. Davis, clerk to superintendent.
No. 32. Annual report of T. Dodd, agent Navajo agency.
No. 33. Annual report of William F. M. Arny, agent Abiquiu agency.
No. 34. Annual report of E. B. Dennison, agent Cimmaron agency.
No. 35. Annual report of J. Ayres, agent Southern Apache agency.
No. 36. Annual report of J. Ward, special agent of Pueblos.
No. 37. Letter of H. H. Heath, acting governor of New Mexico Territory, relative to Indian dependentions. depredations.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 38. Annual report of Governor A. C. Hunt, ex officio superintendent.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 39. Annual report of A. J. Faulk, governor, ex officio superintendent, No. 40. Annual report of P. H. Conger, agent Yankton agency.
No. 41. Annual report of J. A. Potter, agent Ponca agency.
No. 42. Annual report of J. R. Hanson, agent Crow Creek agency.
No. 43. Annual report of M. Wilkinson, agent Fort Berthold agency.
No. 44. Annual report of B. Thompson, agent Lake Traverse agency.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 45. Annual report of D. W. Ballard, governor and ex officio superintendent. No. 46. Annual report of G. C. Hough, special agent. No. 47. Annual report of C. F. Powell, special agent for Bannocks and Shoshones.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- Blackfeet agency. ecial agent.

No. 51. Annual report of J. W. Cullen, special agent.
No. 52. Annual report of J. W. Cullen, commissioner to treat with Indians.
No. 53. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Department of the Interior, relative to making treaties with Indian tribes in Montana Territory.

MORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 54. Annual report of H. B. Denman, superintendent.
No. 55. Annual report of C. H. Norris, agent Great Nemaha agency.
No. 56. Annual report of J. N. Gere, teacher Great Nemaha agency.
No. 57. Annual report of C. H. Whaley, agent Pawnee agency.
No. 58. Annual report of E. G. Platt, teacher Pawnee agency.
No. 59. Annual report of C. Mathewson, agent Winnebago agency.
No. 60. Annual report of E. Y. Hancock, teacher Winnebago agency.
No. 61. Annual report of W. P. Callon, agent Omaha agency.
No. 62. Annual report of William Hamilton, teacher Omaha agency.
No. 63. Annual report of J. L. Smith, agent Otoc agency.
No. 64. Annual report of J. M. Stone, agent Santee agency.
No. 65. Annual report of J. P. Williamson, teacher Santee agency.
No. 66. Annual report of M. T. Patrick, agent Upper Platte agency.
No. 67. Annual report of J. P. Cooper, special agent Fort Laramie.
No. 68. Report of C. Geren, interpreter at Fort Laramie.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 69. Annual report of T. Murphy, superintendent.
No. 70. Annual report of E. S. Stover, agent Kaw agency.
No. 71. Annual report of H. S. Taylor, agent Shawnes agency.
No. 72. Annual report of J. G. Pratt, agent Delaware agency.
No. 73. Annual report of L. R. Palmer, agent Pottawatomie agency.
No. 74. Annual report of A. Wiley, agent Sac and Fox agency.
No. 75. Annual report of E. W. Wynkoop, agent Upper Arkansas agency.
No. 76. Annual report of G. A. Coltor, agent Osage River agency.
No. 77. Annual report of F. G. Adams, agent Kickapoo agency.
No. 78. Annual report of G. C. Snow, agent Neosho agency.
No. 79. Annual report of J. Schoenmakers, teacher Neosho agency.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 80. Annual report of L. N. Robinson, superintendent.

No. 81. Annual report of M. W. Chollar, agent Choctaw agency.

No. 82. Annual report of W. B. Davis, agent Cherokee agency.

No. 83. Annual report of J. Harnell, missionary Cherokee agency.

No. 84. Annual report of J. W. Dunn, agent Creek agency.

No. 85. Annual report of G. A. Reynolds, agent Seminole Agency.

No. 86. Annual report of J. R. Ramsey, superintendent of schools Seminole agency.

No. 87. Annual report of H. Shanklin, agent Wichita agency.

No. 88. Report of C. F. Garrett, special commissioner, relative to Indians on leased district.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

Green Bay.

No. 89. Annual report of M. L. Martin, agent.

No. 90. Annual report of J. Howell, teacher. No. 91. Annual report of E. Goodnough, teacher.

No. 92. Annual report of R. Dousman, teacher. No. 93. Annual report of K. Dousman, teacher. No. 94. Annual report of J. Dousman, teacher.

No. 95. Annual report of J. Slingerland, teacher.

Michigan.

No. 96. Annual report of R. M. Smith, agent,

Chippewas of the Mississippi.

No. 97. Annual report of J. B. Bassett, agent.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

A. Whittlesey, agent. Report embraced in appendix.

New York.

No. 98. Annual report of H. S. Cunningham, agent. No. 99. Annual report of trustees of Thomas Orphan Asylum. Sacs and Foxes in lowa.

No. 100. Annual report of L. Clark, special agent.

Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin.

No. 101. Annual report of O. H. Lameraux, special agent.

Alaska Territory.

No. 102. Report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott, relative to Indians near boundary lines between Alaska and British Columbia.

STATISTICS.

No. 103. Indian trust funds.

No. 104. Indian trust land sales.

No. 105. Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes. No. 106. Population of the various Indian tribes.

No. 107. Education, &c. No. 108. Agriculture products, &c.

APPENDIX No. 1.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 11, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the resolutions solopted by the Indian peace commission at a meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, on the 9th day of October last. These resolutions constitute the **report** of said commission, which I was directed, on their behalf, to sub-With great respect, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,

President of the Indian Peace Commission.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, October 9, 1868.

The PRESIDENT of the United States:

At a meeting of the Indian peace commission held this day the followresolutions, embodying the views of the commission, were adopted, ₩it:

Resolved, That this commission recommend to the President of the Thited States and Congress that full provisions be at once made to feed, the, and protect all Indians of the Crow, Blackfeet, Piegan, Gros Vensioux, Ponca, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche on their respective agricultural reservations. ently on their respective agricultural reservations.

Coolved, That the treaties of said tribes with United States, whether fled or not, should be considered to be and remain in full force as to Indians of such tribes as now have or may hereafter have their homes the agricultural reservations described in their respective treaties, no others.

cooled, That in the opinion of this commission the time has come the government should cease to recognize the Indian tribes as "domestic dependent nations," except so far as it may be required to recognize them as such by existing treaties, and by treaties made but not yet ratified; that hereafter all Indians should be considered and held to be individually subject to the laws of the United States, except where and while it is otherwise provided in said treaties, and that they should be entitled to the same protection from said laws as other persons owing

allegiance to the government enjoy.

Resolved, That the recent outrages and depredations committed by the Indians of the plains justify the government in abrogating those clauses of the treaties made in October, 1867, at Medicine Lodge creek, which secure to them the right to roam and hunt outside their reservations: that all said Indians should be requested to remove at once to said reservations and remain within them, except that after peace shall have been restored, hunting parties may be permitted to cross their boundaries with written authority from their agent or superintendent. And

Resolved further, That military force should be used to compel the removal into said reservations of all such Indians as may refuse to go, after due notice has been given to them that provision has been made to feed

and protect them within the same.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this commission the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of War.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, N. G. TAYLOR,

President of the Indian Peace Commission.

Attest:

A. S. H. WHITE, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1868.

DEAR SIR: The despatches of yesterday, published in the papers, of an engagement a few days ago between a detachment of United Statestroops and a camp of Cheyenne Indians, near the Washita river. Indian Territory, give me apprehensions of a serious and protracted war as the consequence. I believe that attack by the army upon a detached village of Cheyenne Indians, numbering 53 lodges, and the killing of a dozen of the 53 warriors, attended with a loss of 25 or 30 soldiers, will result in the union of all the Indians south of the 40th degree north latitude and west of Kansas and the eastern portion of the Indian territory, (not even excepting the Utes, who for many years have been at war with the plains Indians and at peace with the whites,) in a war against the army and the people on the border, unless this war policy is immediately abandoned and your department enabled to give positive and sufficient guarantees of protection and a faithful fulfilment of all treaty stipulations entered into with the different tribes.

This must be done at once, or there will be a war in the west of such fearful magnitude, extending, as it undoubtedly will, through the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah, along the frontier of Texas and Kansas, an area of over half a million of square miles, as to require an immense army and vast expense to protect the exposed

settlements and routes of travel.

I have no hesitancy in expressing my convictions, (as I did to the commission at its last meeting,) that the present conflict grew out of a delay in carrying out a treaty agreement with the Cheyenne 1

could easily have been avoided, is unnecessary and dishonorable to all connected with it; moreover, that it was not only for the interest of the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, under the then existing circumstances, to make war, but an absolute necessity for them as their only means of self-preservation and safety.

I am firmly of opinion now, as at the time of adjournment, that the peace commission committed a fatal error in adjourning sine die without another effort for peace; but that has passed, and it only remains to consider the present state of Indian affairs, and if possible secure such action as may be necessary to ward off the Indian war that now threatens the country. If the commission of a crime by two Cheyennes, or 200 Cheyennes as some assert, a crime which the Indians themselves condemned and were ready to punish the perpetrators, should, through the stupid and criminal blundering of military officers, culminate in the confederation of five powerful tribes in war, what must be the result of an attack upon a small detached camp of men, women and children, who were evidently moving south to avoid contact with the troops—an attack that notifies the Indians of a determination on the part of the army to exterminate them?

I have been among these same Indians frequently since 1861. At that time I was ordered in command of troops to Fort Wise, since called Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory—the agency of all the tribes now at war; have had much to do with them. I know, and every one knows that has had any personal experience with and knowledge of these Indians, that they will keep the peace if they can; that they were never the first to go to war, and were never the first to violate the terms of their treaties, making no concession to the clamor raised against the Indian, no compromises with the conspiracy that contemplates the commission of an infamous crime in the destruction of that unfortunate people merely for speculating and political ends. I assert that they appreciate and will imitate honorable We complain of their atrocities, (which cannot be justified or even excused,) forgetting that our own people have for generationsfor centuries—committed as cruel and disgusting barbarities upon the Indians, giving them as the weaker party the advantage of a plea of doing all they do "only in retaliation." We repeat the fatal error of underrating their capacity for a protracted and successful guerilla warfare, and persist in pursuing and punishing the innocent instead of the More intent in attacking the villages containing the women and children than the active war parties, which, of course is considered by the Indians not a war against a single tribe in punishment for real or fancied outrages, but a war for the extermination of their race can they by any known powers of reasoning come to any other conclusion from what has happened to them during the last four years? can they from the treatment of their ancestors for the last 300 years?

The Cheyennes cannot forget the assassination and mutilation of 120 of their men, women and children at Sand creek in 1864, while in the employ and under the protection of the government. They cannot fail to remember their acceptance of an invitation in the spring of 1867, to come in to Fort Larned, Kansas, with their families, to confer with a prominent officer of the army, and the advantage taken of their confidence to destroy their village and force them to war.

The other tribes are not so stupid as not to understand all these things, to comprehend their intent, and apprehend their import. To them it is a proclamation of a determination on the part of the whites to exterminate them all, men, women and children. I will not insult the intelligence of any man by asking what he would do under like circumstances; we all

know what he should do, and the Indian is not wanting in courage, manly

spirit and common sense.

The practice of holding an entire race responsible for the alleged criminal acts of a few must be speedily abandoned or an alarming state of wars will continue to exist on the western border, involving the death of hundreds, if not thousands, of enterprising, industrious and deserving pioneers who have settled there in fancied security, depending upon this government for peace and safety, yet they find proceedings tolerated that exposes them to the greatest peril, for it is the policy of the Indians in war to strike their enemy at the weakest point.

The border settlers deserve better treatment and should not be sacrificed to a spirit of aggression on the part of some, and a desire on the part

of many to make money, men ever ready (and too often successful) to provoke an Indian war merely to gratify this ruling passion.

During the summer of 1865, after the Sand creek massacre, and during the continuance of a war that followed as a consequence of that cowardly and infamous atrocity, Congress saw the necessity of a radical change in the administration of Indian affairs, and delegated a committee of their own numbers, including the then President pro tem. of the Senate, to proceed at once to the Indian country, ascertain the cause of troubles, and suggest a remedy. These distinguished gentlemen faithfully performed the work assigned them; reported as the cause of Indian wars the fact that the Indian was an outlaw and the remedy a very simple one, viz: the extension of the law over the Indian country. To secure this they prepared an act which passed the Senate by a considerable majority, but it was afterwards defeated in the House. This committee had no difficulty in conferring with the then hostile tribe. The Cheyennes heard of their coming and stood ready to meet and did meet them in council, where an agreement of peace was made and faithfully adhered to by the Indians until the burning of their village two years after.

In 1867 war again existed on the plains, attended with a fearful loss of life, a serious interference with settlement and travel, and an immense expense of treasure. The Indian peace commission was created by act of Congress approved by the President on the 20th July; this commission was sent out to meet the hostile Indians, which was easily done council with them was held, hostilities on their part stayed, and terms of settlement agreed upon, after which the commission reported to Congress not only the cause of Indian wars, but suggested the remedy. of outlawry must be removed from the Indian, the protection of law extended over him, civilization, education, liberty and a permanent home guaranteed to him and his forever. Unfortunately for the country and the peace of the plains these recommendations have not yet been acted

Both the congressional committee and the Indian peace commission have accumulated a mass of evidence in reference to the more recent outbreaks, and in every case the fault was with the whites instead of the Indians; consequently the latter cannot justly be censured for their resistance; certainly not if we concede to them the common rights of humanity, that of self-preservation. The commissioners, and all who will carefully examine the record, must of necessity conclude that the Indians are no obstacle in the way of a permanent and honorable peace. Peace can be and made retained at any time when, as a condition, justice. protection, and good faith can be promised and guaranteed. is done, we can expect nothing but war, massacre, and destruction of

I would suggest that you call the attention of the President and Secre-

tary of the Interior to this subject, and urge the immediate and unconditional abandonment of the present war policy; the disbandment of all the volunteers now in the Indian country waging war; the control of the army as a national police force to preserve the peace on the plains, protecting without partiality all parties, white men and Indians; restrain the officers from proclaiming war against any of the tribes; then send your agents to bring in the Indians to their reservations; there protect them from attack and outrage, and secure the just fulfilment of all treaties with them. When that is done, there will be no trouble to induce the Indians themselves to arrest, try, and punish those of their own number who deserve punishment. Of course, this can only be done upon a good and sufficient guarantee, one which the Indians themselves will be satisfied with as efficient and permanent.

Failing to accomplish this, insist, if war is to be carried on, it shall at least be in accordance with the rules of civilized nations, so far as to respect and protect prisoners and non-combatants, care of the sick and wounded, burial of the dead, and a due regard for flags of truce, which is not now done, whatever may be asserted to the contrary. I am confident the Indians will go as far in the performance of these observances

as the whites.

It will be necessary to urge upon Congress the necessity of speedy legislation to extend the protection and penalties of civil law over the Indian country, as recommended, not only by a committee of their own members and the peace commission, but the early Presidents, com-

mencing with Washington.

They should set apart and dedicate forever to the exclusive use, occupation, benefit, and ownership of the Indians, five territorial reservations, under a separate and distinct form of government, one south of the State of Kansas, one north of the State of Nebraska, as advised by the peace commission in their report of January last, one in the mountains from a portion of the Territories of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, as recommended by the same commission in the proceedings of their last meeting in Chicago, and two on the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountains. Within these Territories all the Indians can be collected, and steps taken for their civilization, prosperity, and happiness, and eventually citizenship of the republic, with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of other citizens. Every sentiment of national honor, justice, humanity, peace, and public safety dictates such a course as the only true solution of this Indian question.

It is not necessary that I should say anything to you in answer to the oft-repeated assertion that the efforts of the Indian peace commission have proven a failure, for yo I know that as far as the commission itself is concerned, its mission and its labors have been pre-eminently successful; for wherever the commission has been enabled to carry out its plans, and fulfil its promises, its efforts for peace and settlement of these Indian troubles have succeeded, and that none of the Indians have disappointed them. Unfortunately, the delay of Congress in making its appropriations, and the haste of some of the military officers in the Indian country, has involved the army in a war with the Indians who met the commission in council last year at Medicine Lodge creek. These same Indians remained at peace nearly a year, and then were compelled to go to war in self-preservation. The Indians the peace commission met during the present year—the different tribes and bands of the Sioux nation, the Navajoes, the Crows and Snakes, and those with whom Superintendent Cullen treated, numbering in the aggregate from 75,000 to 100,000—are at peace, and carrying out the plans and purposes of the peace commission. This

has been accomplished simply for the reason that the commission were enabled within a few months to carry out in a measure their part of the contract. This fact should be clearly presented as evidence of the capacity of the peace commission to accomplish what they have undertaken; also explain the reason of an adjournment sine die, instead of making another effort for peace, (which as given to me,) was on account of their inability, for the want of means, to do what had been promised the 5,000 or 6,000 Indians now on the war-path, and urge upon Congress the necessity of providing them, in order to secure peace.

the necessity of providing them, in order to secure peace.

I believe it possible for the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes now on the war-path to form such combinations with other tribes as to be able to put from 15,000 to 20,000 warriors in the field against the army of the United States; therefore every consideration of patriotism, public safety, and prudence, demands immediate and decisive

action upon this subject.

I append, as a part of this communication, copy of a letter from Colonel Edward W. Wynkoop, agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, upon the subject of the present conflict, received by me while in Chicago, and there laid before the Indian peace commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. TAPPAN,
Indian Peace Commissioner.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

President of the Indian Peace Commission,
and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of Sunday, and regret that it is impossible for me to furnish you with the details you require, for the reason that I have not my letter-book with me. My opinion is, in regard to the present Indian war, that the same could have been prevented, had the government continued to keep up the supply of subsistence that had been furnished to them during the spring and early summer. They had gradually got weened from their old habits to that extent that they depended upon the provisions which I issued to them, and consequently it was not necessary for them to scatter out in little bands all over the country for the purpose of finding game, thereby running risks of coming in contact with white men, and also being subjected to temptations when hungry; but soon after the supplies were stopped. Had I been allowed to issue the arms and ammunition to them at the time promised, they would have been contented, from the fact at their having the means to procure game. But the failure of the government to fulfil is promises in the latter respect naturally incensed some of the wilder spirits among them, and consequently the outrages committed upon the Saline. Immediately upon hearing of the said outrages, I, anxious to have the guilty punished, and by that means save those of the different tribes who did not deserve punishment, saw two of the chiefs of the Cheyenne-viz., Medicine Arrow and Little Rock, and demanded that they deliver up the perpetrator of the aforementioned outrages, which they promised positively should be done; but before sufficient time had elapsed for them to fulfil their promises, the troops were in the field, said the Indians in flight. The Kiowa and Comanche Indians up to the present have been at peace, but I have no doubt they will soon join the Cheyennes, and thus create a general Indian war. My reasons for believing that the Comanches and Kiowas will, this late in its season, engage in this struggle, are that I do not see how they can possibly do otherwise,

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

E. W. WYNKOOP, United States Indian Agent.

Colonel S. F. TAPPAN.

APPENDIX No. 3.

OFFICE OF LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY, November 1, 1868.

SIE: Following the requirements of the Indian department, I respectfully submit this my first annual report relative to the affairs of this

agency.

The lateness of the season at the time of taking charge of this agency, together with unusual demands upon my time, occasioned by the loss by fire at Marquette, Michigan, of a portion of the annuity goods, to which may be added delay on account of continuous and severe storms upon the lake, have contributed to make the duties of the agency more arduous, and one attended with more than usual expense.

This season's pay-roll, taken for the purpose of distributing annuities to the Indians in fulfilment of treaty stipulations, shows that this agency

contains a population of 5,050 souls, as follows:

Lac De Flambeau bands	660
Lac Courte Oreille bands	867
Bad River bands	646
Red Cliffe bands	
Fond du Lac bands	
Grand Portage bands	419
Bois Fort bands	1,063
•	
Total	5, 060

A residence in the country for a period of 15 years, during which time I have watched the progress of the Indians in civilized life, convinces me that their social and moral condition meets with no very radical change. The well-meant efforts of missionaries and teachers, and others interested in their welfare, produce no very marked results. The idea of progression has not the significance which it has when applied to intelligent whites; though, considering their limited advantages, their

deficiencies ought not to be too severely criticised.

The proximity of most of the Indians within this agency to the whites (some of whom are unscrupulous in their dealings with the Indians) renders it remarkable that the conduct of the Indians is as creditable as it is. Indeed, any advancement in civilized life under circumstances like these is highly commendable to them. With but few exceptions, the Indians have conducted themselves in a very becoming manner in their intercourse with the whites, and where depredations have been known, the same have been traced either to a few reckless Indians who act upon grounds of malice, or in other instances to a want of caution in neglecting to put out fires when they may have camped outside of their reservations. am gratified to state that the heads of the nation show an anxiety to have those Indians who are offenders against the peace of the whites brought to justice. The heaviest loss sustained among the whites of which I am cognizant, and which appears to be chargeable to one or other of the causes named, is the loss by fire of the barn and contents owned by Francis McElroy, esq., the particulars of which will be separately reported upon, as per instructions from your office, and the claim of Frederick Borgess, esq., for depredations by Indians of the Lac de Flambeau bands, amounting to less than \$100, which, by oversight, failed to receive the attention which the case demands. It is unquestionably the

duty of the government to hold the Indians strictly responsible for losses sustained by the whites chargeable to the causes I have named; otherwise the government must require the Indians to remain upon their reservations, or the whites will be driven to the necessity of protecting

their property by force.

The several reservations within this agency being remote from each other precludes the possibility of bringing the mass of the Indians under the direct supervision of the agent, so far as his personal influence is concerned. However, my means of approaching the Indians in council, and of holding their confidence, is largely attributable to the almost universal assurance they had in my predecessor, General L. E. Webb, whose untiring efforts in their behalf added much to their comfort. I may also add, that amid the perplexities attendant upon the life of government employés among the Indians, most of those employed within this agency show a desire to fill their position in good faith to the government as well as to the Indians.

There are three schools now being taught by the government within this agency, though reports for the third quarter of the present year have been received only from two of these, viz., from the school taught at Red Cliffe and from the school taught at Bad river. The two reports named show that the whole number of pupils taught was 92. The school taught at Grand Portage will number some 30 to 40 scholars. Not having had time to visit these schools in person, I am unable to form an intelligent opinion as to the proficiency made. It will be my endeavor hereafter to visit these schools as often as practicable, and to adopt the plan introduced by my predecessor in office of encouraging regular attendance by giving prizes to those most punctual.

Permission having been given by your department for the erection of a Catholic church on the Bad river reservation, very great energy has been shown by the Rev. John Chebal, in charge of the interests of that denomination, and through the contributions of members of his church a very attractive and well-proportioned building, constructed of hew logs 26 by 40 feet square, is nearly completed, and will be the place of

their worship the coming season.

The number of communicants of this church will not vary much from 150, and I am informed that of the Indians within this agency about 1,100 are Catholics.

It affords me great pleasure to chronicle the deep interest taken by Rev. Mr. Chebal in all matters of interest to the "red man," whether temporal or spiritual, and particularly to make mention of the wholesome influence exerted by him in restraining the use of intoxicating drinks among this people. Nor can there be too much credit given to the Rev. L. H. Wheeler and his most estimable lady, lately in charge of the Pretestant Mission at Bad river, under the control of the A. B. C. F. M. Society, for their zealous adherence to their missionary work for a period of 26 years. This society having almost entirely withdrawn its support and with a view to the education of their children, these servants of God have removed to the lower portion of this State, leaving behind the liberal evidences of their industry, and in the hearts of both Indians and whites universal regret at their departure.

Under the present condition of affairs on this reservation, I deem a for the best interest of the Indians that both the "mission property" and also the landed claim of Erwin Leihy, esq., which embraces a valuable water power, and saw mill with a capacity to furnish these Indians with lumber, be purchased by the government, and thus place all the territory within the lines of the reservation under the control of the agency.

Without this these tracts of land are liable to pass into the possession of individuals objectionable to both the Indians and the agent.

In reporting upon the interest taken by the Indians within this agency in the cultivation of the soil, production &c. I am left to depend chiefly

upon compilations from farm reports.

The area embraced in the several reservations within this agency will not vary much from 536,840 acres, of which about 100 acres are cultivated at government expense, and 115 acres by the Indians. My estimate of the various productions the present year, which embraces the returns

from the government farms, is as follows:

Hay cut, 500 tons; potatoes raised, 2,200 bushels; turnips raised, 50 bushels; corn raised, 575 bushels; rice gathered, 1,500 bushels; sugar made, 107,270 pounds. In addition thereto there is raised quite a quantity of various garden vegetables. I may also add, as a very important item to the Indians, their receipts for furs caught by them of not less than \$25,000. All of which indicates a good degree of industry, and that fair returns crowned their efforts, though the past season has not been as favorable for crops as usual, owing to heavy and cold rains about the time of planting. There was also a scarcity of potatoes to be had for Your attention is particularly called to the condition of the Fond du Lac bands, whose reservation being inland deprives them of the opportunity of catching fish; nor does the region afford game for their subsistence. I was credibly informed while there making the fall payment that there were several cases of actual starvation among this band the past winter. The cause of humanity demands that their neccessities should be provided for. There being no suitable road over which to transport the annuity goods to the reservation, the annual payment was made the present season, as heretofore, at the village of Fond du Lac, on St. Louis river, about 15 miles distant from their reservation. I regret to say that on my arrival there I found quite a number of the Indians under the influence of liquor, which not only greatly impeded the work of making payment, but results also in impoverishing the Indians. These evils can only be controlled by the completion of the road referred to, so that the annuity goods can be delivered and payment made on the reservation, as per treaty stipulation. I therefore earnestly recommend an appropriation adequate to open this road, which I think would not exceed **\$**1,500.

The Bois Fort Indians received their annual payment at Grand Port-

age, on the north shore of Lake Superior, on the 8th of October.

Their first determination was to pay no attention to my notice to them fixing upon Grand Portage as the point where their annuities would be paid to them, claiming that, as per treaty stipulations, they were to be paid at Nett lake. They, however, met me at the time and place fixed upon, and apparently in good faith accepted my explanation to them of the treaty of 1866, wherein it states that their payments are to be made on their reservation "if found practicable."

Unless the traders interfere I anticipate in future no difficulty in getting them to come to the lake shore to receive their annuities. Up to the time of our leaving, the Indians showed no evidence of the presence of

liquor there.

The last payment made by me was made at Bad river, Wisconsin, October 26, where I paid the Bad River, Red Cliffe, Yellow Lake, and Lac Courte Oreille bands.

With the exception of jealousies existing among the chiefs of the Lac Courte Oreille bands, growing out of the unsettled condition of their reservation lines, this payment was made in a way giving general satis-

adjusted without serious dimenty Upon assuming the duties of this agency I rec saw-mill on the Red Cliff reservation be put in Indians be furnished with lumber from that mill; was made me for this purpose, I subsequently call the plan of leasing the mill on terms so as to sup the lumber they require without any outlay to the the terms proposed by the party referred to were a department, I have done nothing with the mill. S without my being applied to by the Indians for 1 With suitable encouragement to build, the Indian would consume 100,000 to 150,000 feet of lumber portionate amount of shingles. It is useless to ta gression in civilization while withholding all subst property referred to is fast depreciating in value for it being a kind of property which is better to be in and were it in use, more or less of the Indians employment on their reservation. I therefore e either that the property be leased upon terms just ment and the lessee, or that means for placing th running the same, be placed at the control of the

made for this purpose was \$1,500.

In the performance of my duties thus far my d lightened by the effort made by my interpreter, J-toward harmonizing disaffections among the India faithful translations. In conclusion I will refer to a sally expressed by the chiefs in council, at the seve made of being permitted to visit Washington the pr to present their difficulties to you in person, and a ment of a large amount claimed as arrearages due

treaties, amounting, as they think, to some \$60,000. They certainly need all the aid which can be a received under treaty stipulations or otherwise; at that they be permitted to visit Washington the pre

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASAPH WHI

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITU-TION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, Washington, October 26, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1868.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the first day of	
July, 1867, numbered	88
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1868	22
Since admitted	12
Since admitted	122

Of these, nine have been dismissed, one has been expelled, and one has died.

The number of United States beneficiaries is 56; paying pupils, 12; supported by the State of Maryland, 35; supported by the city of Baltimore, 19.

THE HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

We have to record, with devout thankfulness to Almighty God, another year of general health throughout the institution. No epidemic disease has prevailed, and the cases of sickness have, with a single exception, been of a mild character and have yielded readily to treatment.

We are, however, called upon to record the death, after a brief illness, of one of our number, Mr. Anthony J. Kull, of Wisconsin, a promising

member of our collegiate department.

The high estimation in which Mr. Kull was held by his instructors will appear from the following minute from the records of the faculty.

Mr. Anthony J. Kull entered the preparatory class of the National Deaf-Mute College in the month of September, 1866. He came hither highly recommended by the principal of the Wisconsin institution, where he had finished a course of seven years. Here he at once enlisted the interest and affection of both teachers and companions, by his

simple, genial, and truthful character. Laboring under disadvantages arising from deficient training, especially in the structure and use of the English language, by force of will and sincere love of study he mastered steadily the difficulties of his course, and was developing all the true characteristics of successful scholarship. He was possessed eminently of that spirit essential to the entrance into the kingdom of knowledge, as well as the kingdom of grace—the spirit of "a little child"—and the truth ever found him attentive and receptive.

grace—the spirit of "a little child"—and the truth ever found him attentive and receptive.

At the end of a single year in the preparatory department he passed the examination required for admission to the college, and entered the Freshman class. During the two terms he remained in that class his course was marked by the same perseverance and earnestness, and he ranked as second in scholarship. He had a strong and healthy organization, and gave promise of a long, progressive, and useful life. He had had no experience of sickness, and in his muscular form there was no indication that disease could stop him in the midst of his college course and bring him to the grave. On Monday, April 13, he was unwell, but apparently suffering temporarily from some imprudence, and no apprehension was felt that he was dangerously ill. The next day the disturbance continued, and the physician found interception of the bowels of such a character as to render his recovery doubtful. During Wednesday there was some hope that he might recover. He passed a quiet and comfortable night, and on Thursday morning seemed better; but at 10 o'clock his strength yielded to the progress of the disease and death came.

That morning, in conversation with President Gallaudet, he was informed of his condition,

That morning, in conversation with President Gallaudet, he was informed of his condition,

and the possibility that he might not recover; but, while he disclaimed all merits of his our and all fitness to meet death, he expressed himself as not afraid to die, and willing to trac

himself to the Saviour who had died for him.

During his first year he joined the company of students who met for prayers Sundayersings, and has borne an efficient part in sustaining those meetings. By this he undersees that he made a public avowal of his love to Christ, and his determination to lead a Christalife, and his whole career was consistent with that avowal. He was an earnest student the Bible, and a reverential attendant upon all religious services; a truthful and pure constitution of the services are truthful and pure constitutions. panion, and a feverious student and conscientious student, and apparently as sincere Christian.

As a faculty we record most cheerful testimony to his exemplary character; heartfelt arrow over his early death; sympathy for his parents and friends in their bereavement; as assurance that for him to die is gain.

The following resolutions were passed by the students:

Whereas, God, in his infinite love and wisdom, has removed by death our beloved frest and companion, Anthony J. Kull; therefore,

Resolved, That his integrity of character and nobleness of heart have endeared him to u in all his relations as a class-mate and friend, and that our grief at the loss of one so un-

versally respected and loved will prompt us to cherish his memory with great affection.

Resolved, That we extend our warmest sympathy to the bereaved friends of our commit while we rejoice in his firm hope of a blessed immortality.

Resolved, That we wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the National Deaf-Mute Geset. for publication, and to the family of the deceased.

CHANGES IN CORPS OF OFFICERS.

In March last, Mr. William L. Gallaudet, of New York city. was appointed to fill the position of family supervisor. Mr. Gallaudet brough with him a knowledge of the language of the deaf-mutes acquired: early life, and has proved himself in other respects well qualified to perform the duties he has been called to assume.

At the close of the summer term, our matron, Miss Sarah A. Blis. finding her health somewhat impaired by her labors here, and fearing still further undermining of her strength if she remained, resigned be She was faithful and untiring in the performance of her durand the necessity for her retirement was a matter of much regret ano... officers and pupils.

Miss Anna A. Pratt, our former efficient assistant matron, has le: appointed matron, and entered upon the performance of her duties &

1st of August last.

Mrs. E. L. Denison, who has for some time been a successful teachof a class in the primary department, has been appointed assistant matron, and we have reason to believe that with the assistance of the ladies, the domestic affairs of the institution will be conducted to a entire satisfaction.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The progress of this department has been satisfactory, and has bemarked by no unusual event, save the withdrawal of the beneficiaries. the city of Baltimore, who are, by the action of the city council, to taught hereafter in an institution recently opened in Frederick (ir Maryland. A number of Maryland beneficiaries have also been wat drawn by their parents and placed in the new institution.

The effect of these removals is to reduce the number in our primer

department about fifty.

The legislative provision for the support of beneficiaries from Maryland remains, however, unchanged, and new pupils may be received hereafted as heretofore, from any part of the State, on proper application through the county commissioners, or mayor and city council of Baltimore, to the

The reduction of numbers just alluded to, attended, as it is, by a considerable abatement of our revenue, has led us to postpone the introduction of articulation, as proposed in our last report, until our next academic year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PRINCIPALS.

It is, however, a source of satisfaction to us to be able to state that the recommendations of our last report relating to the instruction of the deaf and dumb in articulation and reading from the lips are likely to find support in a majority of the established institutions of the country at an

early day.

In the month of May last a national conference of principals of institutions for the deaf and dumb was held in this city, to which every principal in the United States was invited. Of the 22 institutions then in operation 14 were represented, within whose walls are assembled more than 2,000 pupils from 22 States of the Union, constituting four-fifths of the deaf and dumb now under instruction in the country. So important a meeting of teachers of deaf-mutes has never before been convened, and its decisions may justly be taken as the judgment of the profession in this country at the present time. After full discussion and mature deliberation the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved. That in the opinion of this conference it is the duty of all institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, to provide adequate means for imparting instruction in articulation and lip reading to such of their pupils as may be able to engage with profit in exercises of this nature.

Resolved, That while in our judgment it is desirable to give semi-mutes and semi-deaf children every facility for retaining and improving any power of articulate speech they may possess, it is not profitable, except in promising cases, discovered after fair experiment, to carry congenital mutes through a course of instruction in articulation.

Resolved, That to attain success in this department of instruction, an added force of instructors will be necessary, and this conference hereby recommends to boards of directors of institutions for the deaf and dumb that speedy measures be taken to provide the funds needed for

the prosecution of this work.

A comparison of these resolutions with the recommendations of our last report (1 and 3 on page 54) will show how nearly a coincidence of views has been reached. In several of the larger institutions of the country measures have been promptly taken to carry into effect the resolutions of the conference, and the hope may, we think, be reasonably indulged that at no distant day the deaf-mute institutions of America will combine in their course of instruction the desirable features of the conflicting systems of Heinicke and de l'Epée, justly retaining the position they have long held in the front rank of such establishments throughout the world.

The conference of principals had before it many subjects of great interest to the profession, which were brought forward in able papers. These essays, together with the debates, resolutions, and other proceedings, are submitted as an appendix to this report, and will, it is believed, be read with profit and pleasure by all who have to do in any way with the care or instruction of deaf-mutes. One subject discussed, relating to the work of our own institution, demands special notice in this report since it bears directly on a question in reference to which opposite opinions have been entertained in certain quarters. The collegiate work we have undertaken here since 1864, being without precedent in the annals of educational effort, naturally engendered doubts in the minds of some as to its desirableness and practicability. There were teachers even of deaf-

mutes, not to speak of others less familiar with the capabilities of this class of persons, who expressed the opinion that a college was hardy needed for those who had the life-long disability of deafness to content It is, therefore, a matter of no small satisfaction to us that the assembled principals, after free examination of the daily workings of the college, and after full discussion in their conference on the subject of collegiate education for the deaf and dumb, saw fit unanimously to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this conference does hereby give its hearty approval to the work of the National Deaf-Mute College, regarding it as an institution essential to the completion of the national system of deaf-mute education.

Resolved, That an increase at an early day of the number of free State students now authorized by Congress is called for by every consideration of justice and expediency; and expendiency and the law of March 2, 1867 as may secure to the deaf and dumb of the States equal privileges in the college; and the attention of Congress is respectfully directed to the fact that immense portions of the national domain have been appropriated for the endowment of universities and colleges for hearing and speaking youth, in the advantages of which deaf-mutes cannot participate; hence in the judgment of this conference it is most fitting and proper that a college for this class of persons shut out until recently from the benefits of collegiate education, should be perfected and maintained on a liberal scale by the national government.

These we would respectfully commend to your consideration and to the notice of Congress as expressing from a body of men representing every section of the land, and competent above others to judge in the matter, an opinion certainly entitled to great weight in determining the action of the government with regard to our institution hereafter.

GENERAL RELATIONS OF THE INSTITUTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

It may perhaps be not improper in this report to refer briefly to the relations now sustained by the institution to the government and the country at large, since by successive acts during the past four years Congress has materially changed the character of the institution and widered the scope of its operations. The effect of this legislation has been explained from time to time in our reports, but as the changes produced have been gradual it is proper that the results as finally attained should be distinctly understood. As you are well aware, the primary object it the establishment of this institution was to provide instruction for the deaf and dumb and the blind of the District of Columbia.

Shortly after the opening of the institution in 1857 a law amendator to the organic act was passed by Congress making full provision for the accomplishment of this object, and admitting, without charge, the children of men in the military or naval service of the United States, on the same conditions as those prescribed for residents of the District of Columbia.

For six years the institution continued its operations within the limit above indicated, when the question arose whether we should be satisfied with carrying our pupils through an elementary course of instruction a had been done in the State institutions, or go further and endeavor w conduct such of them as were qualified through a high school and collegiate course.

Our organic act placed no restrictions upon us as to the period of pupilage of the beneficiaries of the government; it also allowed us to receive and instruct deaf-mutes from the States and Territories of the United States on terms to be agreed upon by ourselves. See act vi February 16, 1857.] We needed nothing for the legal organization of s college save the authority to confer degrees.

This lack was supplied by Congress in the passage of an act, approved April 8, 1864, authorizing us to grant such degrees and diplomas as are usually conferred in colleges.

Shortly after the passage of the above act we decided to establish a collegiate department, and succeeded in so doing in September, 1864.

For a detailed account of the organization and inauguration of the college, together with the considerations which urged us thereto, we would refer to our seventh annual report. And for further information as to the progress of this branch of our institution we would direct attention to the eighth, ninth, and tenth reports, which have been submitted to your department.

Each year that has passed since the opening of the college we have taken pains to inform the government, through our reports, of the development and needs of the work we are carrying forward; and at each returning session Congress has accorded its approval by making the ap-

propriations for which we asked.

In March, 1867, Congress provided for the free admission of ten students into our college from any of the States and Territories of the United States. The number was shortly filled up, and in July last was increased to twenty-five, and this latter number is now likewise full.

Appropriations have been made for buildings, for lands, for books, for illustrative apparatus, and for the salaries of professors and teachers. Students other than the United States beneficiaries have been admitted on the payment, by themselves or their friends, of the cost of maintenance. Mutes from the District have also entered the college until, from a beginning with five students in 1864, our numbers in this department have risen to forty during the past year. And these represent the States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri.

That such an institution had its origin in the midst of exhausting civit war, that appropriations have been liberally made for its support and development during a period when the demands upon the public treasury have been heavy beyond precedent in times of peace, that it stands out the first of its kind in the world, reflects lasting honor upon

our government.

That this action of Congress in providing collegiate education for the deaf-mutes of the country is but a deed of equitable benevolence to a worthy, intelligent and large class in the community, will appear on a fair consideration of the closing paragraph of the second resolution. For none will deny that a government which has appropriated many millions of acres of public lands for the endowment of colleges and universities which will, in every quarter of the country through all coming time, dispense the blessings of scientific and literary culture to hearing and speaking youth, must, to be even consistent with itself, make some similar provision for the deaf; while a due regard to the disabilities under which the latter labor in the emulations of life, would, to most minds present an appeal for more liberal assistance during the dependent and formative years of youth.

But it has been urged that the States should do this work; in their respective institutions, and that the government should not be charged.

with the expense.

To this objection we would present, in reply, the question whether the hundred or hundred and fifty mute youth in the country deserving and needing a collegiate education (and the number will not probably be greater than this at any one time during the present century) could be

as well or more cheaply taught in thirty different establishments, wish an equal or greater number of instructors as in one well organized college with a corps of six or eight professors. And again the quality will be pertinent whether the disintegration of all our colleges and its scattering of the fragments among the district schools of the county would tend to the advancement of public education or public eccents. And will the States economize when they tax themselves a kantist thousand dollars per annum for the purpose of half doing a werk which the general government can do well at a cost to the people of less that half this sun?

As bearing on the importance of a collegiate education to there did mutes who are capable of profiting thereby, we would direct equal attention to our ninth report, (Appendix C,) and in particular to a part read before the conference of principals, which will be found in the proceedings appended hereto, entitled "The College."

THE COLLEGE.

We take pleasure in reporting a more marked advancement in the branch of our institution during the past year than in any preceding period of equal length.

The following schedule of studies will indicate the range of intention afforded, and we feel justified in claiming that our students make as creditable attainments in their respective years as the sverge hearing and speaking youth.

STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY CLASS.

Arithmetic, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Elements of tural Philosophy, and Botany, Algebra to quadratic equations,

STUDIES OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

Algebra, (completed,) Geometry, Latin, Greek, English Composition, Book-keeping.

STUDIES OF THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Spherical and Solid Geometry, Conic Sections, Trigonometry, Marration, Navigation, and Surveying. Latin, Greek, French, Chemistry, English Philology, History.

STUDIES OF THE JUNIOR CLASS.

Mechanics, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, German, Lath, Rhetoric, Greek, History of Civilization.

STUDIES OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology, Logic, Mental Philosophy, Postcal Science, and Constitution, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christ anity, English Literature, Æsthetics.

Instruction in Art is also given to those who desire it.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS.

In our last report we asked an appropriation of \$48,000 to be make available in the first quarter of 1868, that we might prepare for our pancy this year a section of the main central building, then standing as story high.

^{*} Optional studies.

Action was, however, deferred on the appropriation until the closing day of the session, so that when it passed, July 27, the season for building operations was too far advanced to admit of the completion of any portion of the building in time for the opening of our fall term in Sep-

We have therefore determined to defer the resumption of the work on this building until next spring, taking advantage of the winter months for the preparation of material, cutting of stone and such other preliminary work as may enable us to press forward in March with as great rapidity as is consistent with substantial construction.

The president's dwelling-house alluded to in our last report as being under roof is now nearly completed and will be habitable in the course

of a few weeks.

The completion of the main central building, which we hope to effect during 1869, will leave only the college extension indicated on the plans submitted in our ninth report to be constructed, and the buildings needed for the accommodation of all departments of the institution will be provided. An extension of the shop, and other dwelling houses for the professors, may in future years be required, but the cost of these will be small compared with the expenditures of the last, the present, or the

We may therefore point to a time in the near future when our demands on the public treasury will be limited to a provision for current expenses

and repairs.

Attention has been called in Congress and by yourself to the fact that the title to real estate purchased and buildings erected out of appropriations made by the general government should be vested in the United

States and not in an incorporated body.

The law of July 27, 1868, restricts us from disposing of any real estate, except as authorized by special act of Congress, and would seem to furnish a sufficient guarantee of the proper disposition of the property we have acquired by virtue of the bounty of the government. But lest there should still be objections raised in Congress or elsewhere to the propriety of the appropriations we shall need to complete our buildings, we desire to record our entire willingness that the title to all property purchased with the public funds should be vested in the United States. And we hold ourselves ready, if Congress shall so desire, to make over the title to all property we have heretofore acquired in the manner above indicated, provided only it shall be agreed that the property shall be held sacred to the purposes for which it has heretofore been set apart.

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

for the year ending June 30, 1868, will appear from the following detailed statements.

I.—Support of the institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old accounts	\$1,368 0	77
Received from treasury United States	24, 873 3	34
State of Maryland for support of pupils	6, 156 0)0
city of Baltimore for support of pupils		
board and tuition		
scholarships		
students for books, &c	288 7	79
pupils for clothing		
damage to grounds by cattle		
work done in shop	91 1	12

1028	PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE	
Dessined from	n loan First National Bank	-
Wecester Hon	sale of old barn and house	. 450 0
	sale of pigs	. 79 0
_	balance	1,664 5
·		43,600 £
	disbursements.	
Expended for	r salaries and wages	2 17, 17, 9
Diponio io	medical attendance and dentist's services	795 %
	medicine and chemicals	236 9
	fuel and light	1,757
	oats and grainblacksmithing	110
	two carriages	700
	carriage repairs and harness	399
	freight	134
	queensware	114 :
	tuition refunded	92 3 20 4
	clothing and dry goods	240
	carriage hire	57 9
	funeral expenses	114 (
	paint, glass, &csilver plating	192 3 21 5
	travelling expenses	1,25
	butter and eggs	3,163
	household expenses, vegetables, &c	1,715
	books, stationary and printing	738 : P18 (
	repairs on buildings groceries.	2,409
	bread	2,513
	meats	5,631
	milkfurniture and household articles	349 (
	kitchen utensils and repairing	566 S
	shoes and repairing	163
	whitewashing	70 (
		43,669 1
	II.—Erection of buildings.	
	RECEIPTS.	
Received fro	m appropriation	2 54, 673 (
	balance due the president	1,971
		56,646
	disbursements.	
Balance from	n last account	\$39
Paid James	G. Naylor on contracts	44 654
A. R. S	henherd & Bros., for completing gas works and laving mains	2 104
A. B. S. for hail	hepherd & Bros., for plumbingding materials and hardware	2,512
E. S. F	riedrich, for services as supervising architect	1 430
Vaux.	Withers & Co., for preparing plans and specifications	1 500
for furn	niture	1 914
IOI WAG	res and labor	530 5
		56, 646 9
	III.—Increased supply of Potomac water.	
	RECEIPTS.	
Parairus A.	un gunnanistian	
Tracestage 110	m appropriation	\$5,000

11,462 79

DISRURSEMENTS.

Paid A. R. Shepherd & Bros. for laying a 4-inch pipe from the junction of Third street east, and M street north, to the buildings of the institution	710	3 20
•	5, 00	00
IV.—Enlargement and improvement of grounds.		
RECEIPTS.		
Balance from old accounts	7,50	00 0
	11, 46	2 79
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Mrs. Catharine Pearson for land purchased March 27, 1867 for fencing for grading for draining for paving and curbing for gardener's wages	15 86 77 34	0 00 6 25 3 97 9 40 7 12 6 05

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

1. For the support of the institution, including \$1,000 for books and illustrative apparatus, \$31,500.

2. For continuing the work on the buildings in accordance with plans

heretofore submitted to Congress, \$66,000.

3. For continuing the work on the enclosure and improvement of the

grounds of the institution, \$4,000.

The amount asked for the support of the institution is \$3,500 in excess of the appropriations for last year, and \$1,500 greater than the amount required for the present year, the increase being to provide for a corresponding increase in the number of our United States beneficiaries.

The second appropriation is needed to complete the main central building, referred to earlier in this report. The importance of the speedy completion of this building will be apparent on an inspection of the works as they now stand, and an examination into the crowded condition of nearly every available portion of the occupied buildings.

Especially in the domestic department is the need of more room most

plainly evident.

The kitchen, laundry and dining-rooms now in use are utterly insufficient for a proper fulfilment of the functions they are made to perform, and are wholly temporary and provisional, their proper location being in the building now in process of construction, and which the appropriation asked for is designed to complete.

The third estimate is needed for the purposes indicated, and its appropriation will conduce to the safety of our property, to the comfort and health of our inmates by providing suitable walks for exercise, and to the productiveness of the grounds set apart for agricultural and horti-

cultural purposes.



&c., for the coming year. I have submitted an am the amount to \$12,500. In 1866 there were twenty gave them \$12,500; I propose to give them the san

year; it is to pay the teachers for this institution, an of the twenty-five pupils whom we undertake to edu

A reference to the records of the institution will in 1866 there were twenty-seven United States benefic tion, and the amount provided by Congress for the su tion was \$15,937 50, while last year the number of U

had risen to forty-one, and the amount appropriate For the present year, from the action of Congress July 27, 1868, and by the regular accessions from the bia, our number will be increased to upwards of sixty We sincerely regret that so grave a misapprehens

have existed, for in the hurry of closing legislation, w was offered us of correcting the errors, the amendmen a law, leaving us without the means of fulfilling the gress by its own legislation had imposed upon us. otherwise, however, than that those who sustained t clearly see the justice of a deficiency to meet the exi and be prompt to allow the needed appropriation.

The number of sixty government pupils for whose s tion we are called upon to provide the present year we allowances proposed in the amendment, call for an exp We, however, estimate that by the exercise of rigid be able to meet the current burdens of the year with Twelve thousand five hundred dollars having beer

sum of \$17,500 will be needed to meet the expenses (June 30, 1869. The following estimate is therefore a For the support of the institution for the year end

\$17.500.

In view of all the considerations above recited, and they may commend themselves to you and to Congre recommend that appropriations be asked at the appr Congress in accordance with the estimates submitted

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, St. Elizabeth, D. C., October 26, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with a requirement of section second of the actof March 3, 1855, providing for the organization and management of this hospital, the Board of Visitors have the honor to submit a statement of the operations of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1868, as reported by the superintendent.

The number of patients under treatment on the 30th day of June,

1867, was:
From the army, white males
From the army, colored males
From the army, white males, (discharged)
From the army, white female
—— 115
From the navy, white males
From the navy, colored males
16
· 131
From civil life, white males
From civil life, white females
127
From civil life, colored males 4
From civil life, colored females
17
——————————————————————————————————————
From the quartermasters' department, colored male 1
From the Soldiers' Home, white male
Rebel prisoners, white male
Males, 188; females, 92; total
males, 100; lemales, 02; wtal
The number of notional admitted during the most ordina Tune 20
The number of patients admitted during the year ending June 30,
1868, was:
1868, was: From the army, white males
1868, was: From the army, white males
1868, was: From the army, white males
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the army, colored male, (discharged) 1
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the army, colored male, (discharged) 1 — 61 From the navy, white males. 7
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the army, colored male, (discharged) 1 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the army, colored male, (discharged) 1 — 61 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1 — 8
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the army, colored male, (discharged) 1 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1 — 8 — 69
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the navy, colored male, (discharged) 1 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1 — 8 — 69 From civil life, white males 42
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the army, colored male, (discharged) 1 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the army, colored male, (discharged) 1 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the navy, colored male, (discharged) 1 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1 — 8 — 69 From civil life, white males 42 From civil life, white females 26 — 68
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white males, (discharged) 1 — 8 — 69 From civil life, white males 42 From civil life, white females 26 From civil life, colored males 7
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 1 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1 From civil life, white males 42 From civil life, white females 26 From civil life, colored males 7 From civil life, colored females 7 From civil life, colored females 7
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 1 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1 From civil life, white males 42 From civil life, white females 26 From civil life, colored males 7 From civil life, colored females 7 From civil life, colored females 7
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 18 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white males. 7 From civil life, white males 42 From civil life, white females 26 From civil life, colored males. 7 From civil life, colored females 7 From civil life, colored females 7 From civil life, white males 1 82 - From the Soldiers' Home, white male 1
1868, was: 41 From the army, white males. 41 From the army, colored male. 1 From the army, white males, (discharged) 1 From the navy, white males. 7 From the navy, white male, (discharged) 1 From civil life, white males 42 From civil life, white females 26 From civil life, colored males 7 From civil life, colored females 7 From civil life, colored females 7

Three persons were readmitted, each once, in the cours consequently there were three less persons than cases under the whole number of patients under treatment in the years 1867-'68 was:	der tre cours	eatmen	L
From the army, white males	142		
Them the army colored males	. 172		
From the army, colored males	. 6		
From the army, white males, (discharged)	. 26		
From the army, colored male, (discharged)	. 1		
From the army, white female	. 1		
		176	
From the navy, white males			
From the navy white male (discharged)	ī		
From the navy, white male, (discharged)			
From the navy, colored males	. 2		
		24	
	-	20	0
From civil life, white males	. 91		
From civil life, white females	104		
Tiom civil mic, white temples		195	
73		190	
From civil life, colored males	. 11		
From civil life, colored females	. 20		
·		31	
		22	6
From the quartermasters' department, colored males			
Them the Galdienel Home white males	• • • • •	• • • •	
From the Soldiers' Home, white males	• • • • •	• • • •	:
From late rebel prisoners, white males			3
*			_
Males, 307; females, 125; total		43	2
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			_
The number of the patients discharged in the course of Recovered, from the army, white males	9	ear was	- s:
Recovered, from the army, white males	9 2 - 21	ear was	3:
Recovered, from the army, white males	9 2 - 21 3	ear was	3:
Recovered, from the army, white males	9 2 - 21 3	ear was	3:
Recovered, from the army, white males	9 2 - 21 3	ear was	3:
Recovered, from the army, white males	9 2 - 21 3	ear was	3:
Recovered, from the army, white males	9 2 - 21 3 1 - 4		3:
Recovered, from the army, white males	9 2 - 21 3 1 - 4		3:
Recovered, from the army, white males	9 22 - 21 3 1 - 4 - 1 2		3:
Recovered, from the army, white males	9 22 - 21 3 1 - 4 - 4 - 33		3:
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males	9 22 - 21 3 1 - 4 - 4 - 33 2		3:
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males	9 22 - 21 3 1 - 4 - 4 - 33		3:
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males	9 21 33 11 - 4 - 4 - 33 22 33		3:
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males	9 22 - 21 3 1 - 4 - 4 - 33 2	25	3:
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males	9 21 33 11 - 4 - 4 - 33 22 33	25 38	
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from civil life, white males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 3 Recovered, from civil life, colored females. 3 Recovered. 3 Recovered. 4 Recovered. 4 Recovered. 5 Recovered. 6 Recovered. 6 Recovered. 6 Recovered. 7	9 2 21 3 1 - 4 - 4 - 3 3 2 3 - 5 - 5	25	
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from civil life, white males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 3 Recovered, from civil life, colored females. 3 Recovered. 3 Recovered. 4 Recovered. 4 Recovered. 5 Recovered. 6 Recovered. 6 Recovered. 6 Recovered. 7	9 2 21 3 1 - 4 - 4 - 3 3 2 3 - 5 - 5	25 38	
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from civil life, white males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 3 Recovered, from civil life, colored females. 3 Recovered. 3 Recovered. 4 Recovered. 4 Recovered. 5 Recovered. 6 Recovered. 6 Recovered. 6 Recovered. 7	9 2 21 3 1 - 4 - 4 - 3 3 2 3 - 5 - 5	25 38	
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males	9 2 21 3 1 - 4 - 4 - 3 3 2 3 - 5 - 5	25 6	
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from civil life, white males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored females. 1 Improved, from the army, white males. 1 Improved, from the navy, white males. 1	9 21 33 1 4 1 2 33 2 3 3 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 38	
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from civil life, white males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored females. 1 Improved, from the army, white males 1 Improved, from the navy, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white males 1	9 2 21 3 1 4 4 1 2 33 2 3 3 5 5 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 6	
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from civil life, white males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored females. 1 Improved, from the army, white males. 1 Improved, from the navy, white males. 1	9 2 21 3 1 4 4 1 2 33 2 3 3 5 5 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 — 6	
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males, (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from civil life, white males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored females. 1 Improved, from the army, white males 1 Improved, from the navy, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white males 1	9 2 21 3 1 4 4 1 2 33 2 3 3 5 5 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 38 6	3
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males. (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from civil life, white males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. Recovered, from civil life, colored females. 1 Improved, from the army, white males 1 Improved, from the navy, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white females 1	9 2 21 3 1 1 2 33 2 3 3 5 5 7 2 1 7 3 3 2 3 3 7 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	25 38 6	
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males 2 Recovered, from civil life, white males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males Recovered, from civil life, colored females 1 Improved, from the army, white males 1 Improved, from the navy, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white males 1	9 21 31 4 4 2 33 2 3 5 5 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	25 38 6	3
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males 2 Recovered, from civil life, white males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males Recovered, from civil life, colored females 1 Improved, from the army, white males 1 Improved, from the navy, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white males 1	9 21 31 4 4 2 33 2 3 5 5 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	25 38 6 3	3
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males. (discharged) Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from civil life, white males. 2 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males. Recovered, from civil life, colored females. 1 Improved, from the army, white males 1 Improved, from the navy, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white females 1	9 21 31 4 4 2 33 2 3 5 5 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	25 38 6 3 5 4 1	3
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males 2 Recovered, from civil life, white males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males Recovered, from civil life, colored females 1 Improved, from the army, white males 1 Improved, from the navy, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white males 1	9 21 31 4 4 2 33 2 3 5 5 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	25 38 6 3 5 4 1	3
Recovered, from the army, white males. 1 Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, white males. Recovered, from the navy, colored males 2 Recovered, from civil life, white males. 1 Recovered, from civil life, white females. 1 Recovered, from civil life, colored males Recovered, from civil life, colored females 1 Improved, from the army, white males 1 Improved, from the navy, white males 1 Improved, from civil life, white males 1	9 2 21 3 1 4 4 2 33 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	25 3 5 4 1	3 5 -

Ditto with pneumonia Ditto with apoplexy Ditto with pulmonary congestion Ditto with diarrhœa Maniacal exhaustion Phthisis Suicide Typhomania Total	2 1 1 3 1 1 1 27
MENTAL CONDITION.	
Acute mania. Chronic mania. Acute melancholia. Acute dementia. Chronic dementia of imbeciles.	4 6 1 13 2 27
DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE.	
One month. Three months. Six months. One year. Two years. Three years. Four years. Five years. Nine years Ten years. Tren years. Twelve years. Thirteen years. Forty years.	3 1 2 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
As nearly as could be ascertained the persons admitted during year had been insane at the time of admission—	the
One to three months, from the army, white males. 11 One to three months, from the army, white males, (discharged). 2 One to three months, from the navy, white males. 3 One to three months, from civil life, white males. 23 One to three months, from civil life, white females. 15 One to three months, from civil life, colored males. 2 One to three months, from civil life, colored females. 2 Three to six months, from the army, white males. 14 Three to six months, from the army, colored male, (discharged) Three to six months, from the army, white males. 3 Three to six months, from the navy, white males. 3 Three to six months, from civil life, white males. 5	53

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.	10	035
Three to six months, from civil life, white females Three to six months, from civil life, colored male Three to six months, from civil life, colored female	. 1	30
One year from the army, white males	. 3 . 4 . 1	
Two years, from the army, white males. Two years, from the army, white males, (discharged). Two years, from the navy, white males. Two years, from the navy, white males (discharged). Two years, from civil life, white males. Two years, from civil life, colored female. Two years, from the Soldiers' Home, white male.	5 . 4 . 1 . 1 . 2	17
Three years, from the army, white males. Three years, from the army, white males, (discharged) Three years, from civil life, white males. Three years, from civil life, white female Three years, from civil life, colored female	. 5 . 2 . 1	15
Four years, from the army, white males, (discharged) Four years, from civil life, white male	. 1	13
Five years, from the army, white males, (discharged)	$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	4
Six years, from the army, white males	. 1	4
Seven years, from civil life, colored female Eight years, from civil life, white female Ten years, from civil life, white male. Ten years, from civil life, colored male	i	2 1 1
Twelve years, from civil life, white male	. 1	2
Twenty-five years, from civil life, white female Twenty-five years, from civil life, colored male	. 1	`2
Forty years, from civil life, colored male		2 1
	=	152 ——
Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 2,464 persons tre the opening of the institution became insanc.	ated s	ince
Under 10 years Between 10 and 15 years Between 15 and 20 years	• • •	31 21 158

_	639 457 279 140 79
persone	s treated.
NATIVE-BORN.	FOREIGN-BORN.
District of Columbia 213	Ireland 581
New York	Germany
Pennsylvania	England 57
Maryland 136	France
Virginia 121	Canada
Massachusetts 62	Scotland 11
Ohio 60	Italy 11
Maine	Norway
Illinois 25	Denmark
New Hampshire	Sweden
Kentucky	Poland
New Jersey 16	Switzerland
Indiana 16	Russia
Connecticut	Wales
Michigan	Spain
Wisconsin	Holland
Vermont	Portugal
Missouri	Nova Scotia
Tennessee	Hungary
Rhode Island	Austria
North Carolina	Buenos Ayres
Delaware	Costa Rica
Iowa	Sicily
Alabama 2	Belgium
Louisiana 2	Mexico
Georgia 1	British America
Mississippi 1	Malta
Arkansas 1	Diameter
South Carolina 1	
Colorado 1	
Florida 1	1
Choctaw Nation 1	
Foreign-born	1,14
Native-born	1,18
Unknown	170
Total	2,461



Table showing the form of disease under which the cases received since the institution was opened labored at the time of admission.

MANIA.

maila.		
Acute simple	1,019	
Acute epileptic	25	_
Acute paralytic	7	•
	10	
Acute homicidal		
Acute hysterical	4	
Acute puerperal	9	
Acute suicidal	14	
Acute erotic	${f 2}$	
Acute febrile	38	
Acute periodical	46	
Acute dipsoic	61	
Acute cataleptic	5	
	1	
Acute kleptoic	$\overset{1}{2}$	
Typhomania, (Bell's disease)		043
		,243
Chronic simple	209	
Chronic epileptic	11	
Chronic paralytic	7	
Chronic puerperal	5	
Chronic periodical	31	
Chronic cataleptic	1	
Chronic dipsoic	9	
Chronic dinesis and enilentia	1	
Chronic dipsoic and epileptic	_	
Chronic suicidal	3	
Chronic homicidal	4	
Chronic homicidal and epileptic	1	
Chronic hysterical and homicidal	1	
•		283
MONOMANIA.		
Acuta simple	4	
Acute simple	14	
Omonic simple	14	18
SCOT ANGULATA		10
MELANCHOLIA.		
Acute simple	123	
Acute suicidal	26	
Acute epileptic	1	
Acute nostalgic	25	
Acute homicidal	2	
		177
Chronic simple	41	
Chronic suicidal.	8	
Chronic periodical	1	
		45
DEMENTIA.		
Acute simple	212	
Acute epileptic	11	
Acute paralytic	12	•
Acute periodical	2	
Acute suicidal		9/1
Acute suicidis		241

Chronic simple 3	59	
Chronic general paralysis	5	
	60	
J J	30	
	19	
Chronic dipsoie	7	
Ohronic suicidal	5	
Chronic periodical	3	
Chronic epileptic and suicidal	1	
Chronic paralytic and suicidal	1	
Chronic paralytic and epileptic	1	
	<u> </u>	191
Chronic simple	c	
Chronic epileptic	6 1	
Outonic epinepeic	1	7
Opium eater (chronic)	_	í
Whole number of cases treated	•••	
Number of re-admissions.	2,	42
Number offe-aumissions		1.
Number of persons treated	2,	
INDEPENDENT OR PAY PATIENTS.	==	==
Those more of this class of the bosis		
There were of this class, at the begin-		
ning of the year 8 males 9 females		17
		17 26
ning of the year		26
ning of the year 8 males 9 females		26 - 43
ning of the year		26
ning of the year		元 に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に
ning of the year		26
ning of the year	.	元 に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に
ning of the year		元 に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に に
ning of the year		26 - 43 - 23 to
ning of the year	1	26 - 43 - 25 15 15 - 44 - 55 15
ning of the year	1	11 CI CE ET - CE
ning of the year	1	まいま に な = な - な - な - な - な - な - な - な - な -
ning of the year	1	1
ning of the year	1	1
ning of the year	1 - ;	25 43 = 25 15 41 15 14 1 1 3 - 131 = -
ning of the year	1 - ;	26 43 = 25 15 44 15 12 1 3 - 131
ning of the year	1 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 -	25 43 = 25 15 41 15 14 1 1 3 - 131 = -
ning of the year	1 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 -	10 - 12 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13
ning of the year	1 -; =:	10 - 12 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13
ning of the year	1 1 3 = :	第二年三年 日本日本 日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日

The admisions in the course of this year were 43 more than in the last, and as there were three readmissions in each of the last two years it follows that there were as many more persons as cases received the year than last.

It is a curious coincidence that the number of admissions of officer and men actually belonging to the army and navy was the same from each branch of the military service this year as last.

Those cases designated as discharged, of whom there were 19 lated

the army and one late of the navy, were admitted under the act of July 13, 1866, and of this class of cases there were 10 more received this year than last.

The admissions from civil life were 82, an increase of 33 in number, or of 67 per cent. on those received the previous year. We are well aware that all special vital movements of small populations, or of large populations for short periods, may be accidental, and therefore limited in duration, but it is thought that the increase in the admissions from civil life is expressive of a rapid increase of insanity in the United States since the close of the late war. All but five of the 82 admissions from civil life were residents of the District of Columbia, whose increase of population during the year under review did not probably exceed 5 per cent. At the time of preparing the annual report for 1864-765, there appeared to us to have been a marked increase of insanity in the country during the few months that had then elapsed after the close of the war, and we briefly discussed the operation of certain influences which we supposed had checked the development of mental disease during the war, and led to its increase as soon as the war was over. If we were then in any error in relation to the etiology of an increase of mental disease in the United States, it probably consisted in not giving sufficient weight to the influence of the destructive vices contracted by the volunteers while in the military service, and continued in civil life without the conservative restraints of military disipline.

The discharges and deaths in the course of the year were 103. Of these 63 were restored to reason, eight were improved, five were unimproved, and 27 died. The recoveries were 41 per cent. of the admissions, 61 per cent. of the discharges and deaths, and 83 per cent. of the discharges alone. The deaths were 6½ per cent. of the whole number of cases under treatment, and 26 per cent. of the discharges, including

deaths.

By reference to the last and previous annual reports of this hospital, and to the reports of the few other "curative" institutions which receive at the same time every case of mental disease that presents itself, irrespective of its curability or of the necessary fatality, early or remote, of the physical malady that may accompany it, it will be seen that the ratio of recoveries this year is larger, and of the deaths smaller than is usual under similar circumstances. Not only has no epidemic nor local disease affected the inmates of the hospital, but the general tone of health which has prevailed throughout the house has been excellent. Indeed, the prosperity and usefulness of the institution during the year has been,

in general, entirely satisfactory to us.

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1868, was 329, and there are 344 in the house at the time of writing this report, or only six less than the maximum number the present buildings were intended to accommodate. It will be necessary, without doubt, to ask the next Congress, at its first session, for the means to extend the wards of the hospital. Perhaps it would have been wise to have done so at this time, but as it is deemed highly important to purchase the land to which allusion will again be made in this report, and to at once complete the wall enclosing the grounds, this estimate, which might not be deemed absolutely necessary at this time, is deferred in favor of grants of which we stand in urgent need.

Some curiosity has been expressed to know why the site of this hospital is called St. Elizabeth, and the institution sometimes styled the St. Elizabeth Hospital, and as that praenomen has come into pretty general use, it may be well to here make a record of the reason of it. This site is part of a tract of 750 acres which has been entitled the St. Elizabeth track

from the original European settlement of this part of the country. name appears in all the title deeds of this tract, and of every portion of it, of the adjacent lands, from that day to this. As none of the proprietor the other subdivisions of the original patent were in the familiar use of term as a local designation when a general army hospital was opened the grounds at the beginning of the late war, it was named the St. Elbeth Hospital, and it was soon perceived that most of the more intelligand sensitive of the patients of the parent institution (those under trace ment for mental diseases) had fallen into the use of the same name designate the establishment of which they were inmates, in order avoid the use, both by themselves and their friends, in speaking writing, of the word insane, which forms a part of the legal title of hospital. The natural and innocent sensibility that thus led to the action of a familiar name that does not express the special character of hospital, has often been exhibited by the inmates of most Ameri institutions for the insane, and has been met by such concessions as circumstances of each case permitted, and it is thought to have been happy circumstance that gave this establishment a designation of much beauty and of such sacred association, and that is entirely agrees to the parties most interested.

Classified abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the hospital during year ending June 30, 1868.

EXPENDITURES.	
Expended for flour	\$13, 207
Expended for butter and cheese	6, 895
Expended for meats, including hams	12, 996
Expended for poultry and eggs	580
Expended for fish	1, 426
Expended for groceries and ice	8, 435
Expended for potatoes and vegetables	1, 693
Expended for feed for stock	1,614
Expended for farming implements and seeds; also fruit	_,
trees, vines, and shrubs	939
Expended for stock	1,712
Expended for horse and ox shoeing	145
Expended for repairs and improvements	7, 973
Expended for repairs to carriages, harness, &c	579
Expended for furniture, glass, china, and hardware	1, 918
Expended for carneting	417
Expended for boots, shoes, findings, &c	831
Expended for bedding	1,906
Expended for dry goods	2, 576
Expended for books, stationery, and printing	496
Expended for fuel and lights	4, 443
Expended for money returned to private patients	586
Expended for return of eloped patients	89
Expended for freights	457
Expended for postage	59
Expended for salaries and wages	37, 581
Expended for medicines, surgical instruments, and liquors.	1,577
Expended for recreations and amusements	914
Expended for steam boiler	1, 078
Expended for miscellaneous supplies	9(19

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year due the United States from the	AA 100	
superintendent	\$2,436	69
Received from the treasury of the United States	80, 500	00
Received from private patients for board	5, 463	04
Received from miscellaneous articles sold	243	
Received from "conscience money"	2	50
Balance due the superintendent from the United States	25, 390	28
•	114, 035	81

Had the advance to the superintendent from the treasury of the United States of \$25,000 made since June 30, 1868, been made before the 30th of June, a balance of \$390 28 due from the United States to the superintendent model have been been superintendent model.

intendent would have been shown.

always be considerable.

We have always endeavored to do all properly in our power in connection with the current economical operations of the hospital, not only to protect the property of the establishment from deterioration, but to increase its value, productiveness, and adaptation to the humane objects of the institution, and we have been able to do more than usual this year under the head of "repairs and improvements." About one-half of the expenditures under that head were made for under-draining, manure, and fencing. The annual repairs necessary to the bedding and furniture of the wards, and to the heating, washing, cooking, lighting, and water-supply fixtures of an institution of this character and magnitude, must

The board of visitors respectfully recommend the appropriation of \$90,500 for the support of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1870. This is the amount that has been appropriated by Congress for this purpose each year for five years past. Anything like an exact estimate of the number of government patients the institution will be required to care for in the course of a given year, made upwards of eight months before that year commences, is not very unlikely to prove somewhat erroneous. There were 49 more patients under treatment at the end than there were at the beginning of the year 1867, and 1868. There has been the same ratio of increase since the commencement of the current year, and we see no reason why it is not likely to continue indefinitely and require a corresponding increase of the supplies needed for the maintenance of the house. We have hitherto been able to support an increasing household without asking for larger appropriations for that purpose, partly because of a general reduction of the prices of supplies, small on most articles, but considerable on a few, and partly because the farm and garden have every year yielded more food than they did the previous one; and if Congress at the approaching short session makes the appropriation asked by the superintendent, in his capacity of superintendent of construction, for the purchase of additional lands, it will become available for the use of the institution by the commencement of the next agricultural year, and at once begin to diminish the ratio of the disbursements to the number of patients for two of the most expensive articles of food, (meats and butter,) as well as render it practicable to improve their sanitary quality. We therefore again venture to submit the same estimate for the support of the house that we have repeatedly Lasked before, with the hope that we shall be able to make it sufficient: for the year in question.

It is true that the number of private patients gradually increases, bu it is rather rare that they or their friends have the means that enable them to pay much in excess of the actual cost of their food and trest

Two changes have recently taken place in the board of visitors of the hospital. In July last the honorable Richard Wallach, after an efficien and useful service of about seven years, resigned the office of visitor, t the regret of the board and of the executive officers of the institution

and Moses Kelly, esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On the 30th of September last another vacancy was occasioned by the death of the Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D. Doctor Gurley had been a member of the board from its original organization in 1855, and for 15 months prior to his death was the only original appointee remaining in office. At a special meeting of the board of visitors held in the office of the Surgeon General of the army, on the morning of October 3, 1868 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas God, in his providence, has removed from us by death our much esteemed and highly respected associate the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D. D., who has been a member of this board from the date of its original organization in 1855, and our presiding officer is

the last nine years: Therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of the Rev. Dr. Gurley the hospital has lost a warm a judicious friend, a wise and prudent counsellor, and a faithful and efficient officer, whose dis interested and ever ready devotion for so many years to the welfare of the suffering insent i

becomes us all to remember and to imitate.

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss of an earnest, wise and experienced associate as guide in the discharge of the important and delicate duties of this board, and that, as infividuals, we deeply lament the loss of a sincere friend and an able, upright, and true man and most useful fellow-citizen.

Resolved, That we express to the stricken wife and children of our lamented companies the sincere sorrow we feel on account of their sad bereavement, and respectfully tender a

them our united and heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed on behalf of the board by the chairest and secretary of this meeting, be furnished the family of the late Dr. Gurley, and also k the city papers for publication.

The vacancy in the board caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. Gurky has since been filled by the appointment, by the President, of the Rev.

Charles H. Hall, D. D.

Four of the original members of the board of visitors have died in office, viz: Benjamin S. Bohrer, M. D., Jacob Gideon, esq., William Whelan, M. D. (chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the United States navy,) and the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D. D., one. Robert C. Wood, M. D., (late Assistant Surgeon General of the army. became ineligible by removing from the District and four, Messrs, Corcoran, Tyler, Miller and Ratcliffe, resigned in 1861.

No changes have taken place in the medical staff of the hospital sine the summer of 1865, when the present third assistant was appointed, as: the assistant physicians have continued to discharge their responsible duties with marked ability and an earnest devotion to the comfort and

welfare of the patients.

The associate chaplains have been faithful in their efforts to minister to the spiritual wants of the whole household of the institution, and ther

services have been truly acceptable.

The welfare of the patients and the economical administration of the affairs of the hospital are always largely dependent upon the intelligence integrity, industry and fidelity of the housekeeper, stewards, supersors, storekeeper and attendants, and we are glad to be able to bear to timony to the zeal and good conduct of the most of these under office

We have continued to receive most of the excellent medicines used 2

the hospital from the naval laboratory in Brooklyn, at cost, and large numbers of newspapers from the Interior and State Departments, gratis. We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GUNTON, President of the Board. C. H. NICHOLS Secretary of the Board.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, October 31, 1868.

SIR: One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven linear feet of the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital were laid in the year ending with the date of this report, and the expectation now is that the wall will be completed on three sides of the principal grounds (190 acres) by the coming Christmas. The erection of the river wall will then complete the entire work, and the institution will have in the varied soil and exposures, the gardens and meadows, the noble forests and picturesque drives, and in the extensive and beautiful views the grounds command, larger facilities for the secluded, recreative and industrial, sanitary exercise of the sick than, as fur as we know, are enjoyed by any other hospi-

tal in the world.

The quarrying of stone on a neighboring property by a party of outdoor attendants and patients, and the hauling it to the line of the wall were continued, except the interruption occasioned by the winter, till the beginning of the past summer, when finding that the quarry from which the stone had hitherto been obtained was nearly exhausted, a contract was entered into with the Maryland Free Stone M. & M. Company, to furnish 1,500 perches of rubble Seneca stone which has been delivered, and about three-fourths of it laid in the wall running in a south-easterly direction between the hospital grounds and the lands of the Giesboro' manor. This stone makes a strong and handsome wall at about the same **exost** as that built of the conglomerate sand-stone quarried and hauled by The hospital.

Another large ward for women, the "Birch" has been finished and

The furniture made for it, in the course of the year.

The cottages for the use of the employes of the hospital having fami-Ites, the coal-house, and other minor improvements authorized by small ppropriations, are either completed or well advanced, and have been Fell and economically executed, and are found quite as useful as was **nticipated.**

The following estimates for the year 1869-70 are respectfully submitted: 1. For the completion of the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital

2. For the purchase, by the Secretary of the Interior, for the agriculand economical purposes of the institution, 148 acres, more or less, land and the buildings thereon, lying directly east of the present rounds of the hospital and separated from them by the public road, **\$3,000**.

The hauling of the stone, cement, lime, and sand for the wall, and the ading and excavation for the foundation, have been no inconsiderable 4

items of the cost of the work, and as the stone, lime, and cement for the river wall will be delivered at high tide from boats directly along the line of the wall, the sand obtained from the river shore, and no excavation nor grading required, I think the remainder of the work can be executed for the sum asked, though the length of wall to be built is about one

third greater than has been previously executed for that sum.

The sum asked for the purchase of land is a repetition of an estimate submitted last year for the same object. The failure of Congress to vote it appears to me to have arisen from a disposition to postpone the expenditure, rather than from any disapproval of the purchase; and if the estimate should again receive your approval and be submitted to Congress, I hope it will be appropriated in the usual deficiency bill, in order both that the institution may have the benefit of it, and that parties holding it for the government, at some pecuniary sacrifice, may be relieved at as early a day as practicable. It now appears to me more desirable, if possible, than it did a year ago that the government should acquire this land for the use of the hospital. I regard it as a sine qua non both to the full development of the highest capacity of this institution to be useful to its own afflicted inmates, and of its just and dutiful influence in the great cause of the proper sanitary and economical care of the insane, acute, and chronic in the United States. To save printing, I very respectfully refer you to my last annual report (page 16 of the separate edition) for the reasons, in more detail, on which I base my sense of the importance to the interests of the hospital of acquiring this piece of land, and I take the liberty of adding here that a number of gentlemen of large experience in the care of the insane, residing in different parts of the country, having visited the hospital in the course of the past year, and examined the proposed purchase, have expressed a very strong concur-

rence in my views in relation to the great importance of it.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department occupied about 10 acres of the northwestern part of the hospital grounds, as the site of extensive experimental batteries, from the beginning of the late war till May last. when the numerous guns and appurtenances were removed to the Wash ington navy yard, and the occupancy of the land by the bureau relu-This is a valuable piece of land, which can readily be fertilized by the sewage from the house; and after it is under-drained I anticipate

abundant returns from its cultivation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS. Superintendent.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, OFFICE OF THE BOARD, No. 2 LOUISIANA AV., Washington, D. C., October 1, 1868.

To the honorable Secretary of the Interior:

The Board of Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia respectfully submit their annual report of the "condition of the police of said District," for the year ending September 30, 1868, prepared by the major and superintendent of the force, at the request of the board, in accordance with the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," approved August 6, 1861.

THE FORCE.

The regular force, as at present constituted,	consists	of	two	hundred
and thirty-eight men, as follows, viz:				

Major and superintendent. Captain and inspector. Lieutenants Sergeants Privates, or patrolmen Detectives. Total.	1 10 20 200 6
There are also in the employment of the board, under authority of the following officers, viz:	law,
Secretary to the board	1 1

The board has also commissioned, as provided by law, eighteen persons as additional privates, to do duty in various localities, at the expense of the parties making application for their appointment.

Surgeons
Magistrates
Messenger

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

At the central office, with duties extending throughout the entiredistrict, the following officers are assigned, viz:

The major and superintendent	1
The captain and inspector	1
One lieutenant in charge, and six detectives	7
	12

For more thorough and perfect police surveillance, the district divided into eight precincts, to each of which is assigned a lieumant, sergeants, and privates, as follows, viz:

First precinct.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 21 privates	25
Second precinct.—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 12 privates	15
	29
	26
	27
Stath precinct.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 23 privates	27
Secontia precinct.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 32 privates	36
Seconth precinct.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 32 privates 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 28 privates	32

-	•	_	•	_		
Total		• • • • • •			• • • • • • •	238

STATION-HOUSES.

The station-houses of the district remain very much in the same condition as at the last annual report, with the exception of the third precinct, (Georgetown.) In this precinct the corporate authorities have built a very excellent prison, the best arranged and most complete in the district; but the station-house itself is entirely unfit for use. It has no accommodations for the policemen, the want of which detracts seriously from the efficiency of the force assigned to do duty there.

The levy court has also rented a building and fitted it up for police purposes, which is very far in advance of any accommodation heretofore provided by that body; still, it is not such a building as should be fur-

nished for that precinct.

In Washington no changes have taken place, except that the stations in use have become somewhat dilapidated from defects in their original construction, and are much in need of thorough repairs.

There is every reason to believe that the needed repairs will be executed as soon as the councils furnish the mayor with funds to prosecute the

required work.

Several of the buildings in use as station-houses are rented from private individuals, and were not built with reference to police purposes.

Such buildings, though affording very good accommodations for the policemen themselves, have only temporarily constructed prison arrangements, which are insecure, cramped, and badly ventilated. In this respect more adequate provisions are imperatively required.

It is broped that the corporate authorities of Washington will soon be in a condition to take this matter in hand, and build station-houses in precincts not now having buildings for that purpose owned by the corpo-

ration, as required by law of Congress.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

In the enforcement of discipline and efficiency on the part of the force, charges have been preferred and trials accorded by the board in 242 cases, for violations of the rules and regulations and other offences, resulting as follows, viz:

Dismissed the force, (23 privates) Reduced to the ranks, (1 lieutenant) Reprimanded and fined, (18 privates) Reprimanded, (1 lieutenant and 8 privates) Fined, (38 privates) Dismounted, (1 lieutenant and 1 private)	1 18 9
Complaints dismissed.	15Ī
Total	242

Three privates have been dropped from the rells during the year for the reason that they did not give satisfaction during their term of trial

DETECTIVE CORPS.

But a small portion of the actual labor performed by this corps can be made a matter of record. Much of their time is spent in watching suspicious characters, who arrive and depart at the railroad depots and steam-

boat landings. Suspicious persons at hotels and all public places must be watched and their true characters ascertained.

When thefts or robberies occur, days and weeks of investigation may

take place without any result which can be recorded.

The following statement will show a portion of the operations of these officers during the year, viz:

Number of robberies reported	751
Number of arrests made	458
Amount of property lost or stolen	\$ 55,998 05
Amount of property recovered by the officers	25,727 35
Amount of property turned over to property clerk	2,253 35
Amount of property turned over to owners	23,474 00
Amount of property taken from persons and returned to the	•
same	3,869 00

In addition to the amount of lost or stolen property recovered by the detectives, \$4,091 were recovered by precinct officers, and \$2,610 were recovered by owners.

Of the \$55,998 05, reported above, \$5,205 were lost, and not stolen.

POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The superintendent of the police telegraph reports that 16,168 messages have been sent over the wires during the past year, of which a record has been kept in the central office, besides fully an equal number which have passed between different police stations, of which no record has been kept.

Through the agency of this telegraph 163 lost children have been restored to their parents, 92 stray horses have been restored to their owners, and 80 lost cattle, mules, and vehicles have been disposed of in

a similar manner.

Í

Ĭ

ı

ŀ

In cases of fire, riot, or sudden emergencies of any kind, requiring the attention of the police, this telegraph has become almost an indispensable auxiliary, and it is proposed to gradually extend it to the boundaries of the district.

SANITARY COMPANY.

This company has been actively engaged during the past year, and it is gratifying to report that the health of the District has been unusually good.

The usefulness of the sanitary company, organized under the act of Congress approved July 16, 1862, is much more fully appreciated by our citizens than it was during the first year of its operations, and the important objects had in view in its organization are now being pretty

thoroughly accomplished.

No pestilential or contagious diseases have come to the notice of the board since their last annual report, except an occasional case of small-pox, and upon investigation these were found to have been introduced from without the District by temporary sojourners here. It is pleasing to note that our citizens are willing to acknowledge the benefits derived from the enforcement of sanitary regulations. Their prompt compliance with the law in most instances shows that they are anxious that a healthful sanitary condition shall prevail.

PUBLIC SEWERS.

Considerable progress has been made during the past two years in costructing sewers in the city of Washington, but the work has been w indifferently executed that in many instances the sewers are caving in and are fast becoming worthless. It is of great importance that a system of sewerage be adopted which shall prove adequate to the wants of the increasing population of Washington. Hitherto sewers have been built at immensely great expense to property owners, and when built were found to be insecure and even dangerous to lives and property; nor & these sewers seem to have been constructed upon an extended plan of drainage for the city, but rather with reference to the immediate wants of some particular street or locality. In some portions of Washington sewers have been only partially constructed, and have been left uncovered in many places, thereby emitting foul, disagreeable and unwholeson: gases. Particularly is this the case with Tiber creek from Indiana avenuto Pennsylvania avenue, and the Washington canal. That these un sightly and pestiferous channels for filth should be permitted to poison the atmosphere for years unmolested, on the very borders of the pleasure grounds of the national Capitol, and within full view of the Capitol building and our principal streets, is surprising to say the least. seems to be no prospect of a better state of things until Congress shall take the matter in hand, and under the superintendence of a competent board of engineers cause these improvements to be made; and it would seem no more than right that the general government should assume its proper proportion of the expenses of this work, inasmuch as the property interests of the government are almost if not quite equal to those of private individuals.

UNSAFE AND DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, TENEVENI HOUSES, &C.

By an act of Congress approved July 16, 1862, power is given in certain cases to the Board of Police to abate nuisances of the kind above named but unfortunately there is no penalty prescribed in the above-named act whereby the order of the board can be enforced if the parties responsible refuse to comply, so that in some instances nuisances continue to exist to the detriment of the public health and the safety of life and property.

OPEN LOTS AND DUMPING GROUNDS.

This class of nuisances whenever located within the city limits continue to be the cause of bitter complaints by citizens, and are found to be of much annoyance to the sanitary officers, whose attention is daily called to them by persons living in their immediate vicinity. While these lots are left open to the public they will be used as convenient receptacks for the deposit of garbage and other offensive substances. It is again urged that a law be enacted compelling the owners of such lots and squares of ground to have them properly enclosed.

SOUP-HOUSES.

During the past winter the officers of the sanitary company were principally engaged in assisting benevolent individuals and the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in seeking out and relieving the destitute poor of the District through soup-houses established in each ward of Washington.

In this work the sanitary officers were warmly commended by those who witnessed their operations for their energy in the work assigned to them. Through their efforts many famishing families and individuals were relieved, and the lives and health of hundreds of the destitute were undoubtedly saved.

SMALL TENEMENT HOUSES.

The following statement will give some idea of the sanitary work done by the sanitary company in connection with agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in June and July last:

Number of houses cleaned and whitewashed	3, 220
families to whom lime was issued and brushes and	•
buckets loaned	3, 757
able-bodied adults in such familiesunable to work	6, 109
unable to work	321
children under 14 years	6, 139
barrels of lime issued.	350
brushes used	

It affords much satisfaction to report that considerable improvement is noticeable in the condition of the small tenement houses occupied by the poorer class of colored people, and that quite a number of these wretched abodes referred to in the last annual report have disappeared from the more thickly populated parts of Washington, and that steps are now being taken by certain benevolent individuals to erect comfortable frame dwellings in the suburbs of Washington to be rented at a low price to this class of people.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

These establishments, which have heretofore been a source of great complaint, have during the year been kept generally in a good condition through the surveillance of the police and an enforcement of the laws applicable thereto. The number of houses of this class has not increased during the past year.

BONE AND FAT BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS AND HIDE AND TALLOW WAREHOUSES.

Several of these sources of unpleasant exhalations are located within the city limits, as stated in the last annual report, and continue to be a cause of much complaint from the residents in their vicinity. Many of these are in the midst of the most densely populated portions of Washington, and surrounded by valuable property. While they remain in such proximity, the persons occupying property there do so at a sacrifice of comfort, and a risk of life and health. It would greatly benefit the city if such establishments were placed outside the city limits.

STEAMBOATS AND FERRY-BOATS.

The steamboats and ferry-boats plying to and from the ports of Washington and Georgetown have been visited and inspected by the sanitary officers during the year, and have been found to be supplied with all the necessary appliances for the safety of life and property. The steam boilers in the several manufactories throughout the District (except in the government departments) have been inspected, and, as far as could be ascertained, were found to be in good condition.

Statistical record of slaughter-houses for the year ending September 3 1868.

		-	1000				
Police precinct.	No. of slaugh- ter-houses.	Cond.	Bad.	No. of beeves slaughtered.	No. of calves, sheep, &c., slaughtered.	No. of swine slaughtered.	Total.
	Z			_ Z-		Z-	
First Second Third Fourth	7 39 31 5	5 39 31 4	2 1	900 3, 425 4, 665 940	10,744	1,320 12,652 1,925 1,404	3, 66 26, 82 22, 99 3, 99
FifthSixthSoventhEighth	1 5 13	1 4 13	1	700 208 1, 859	604	7, 300 1,740	1,906 8,115 12,63
Total	101	97	4	12,69	39,701	26, 341	78,733
Bone and fat boiling	estab	lishm	mts, a	nd hide	and tallo	w wareh	MIROS.
Police precinct		-		Bone and fat boiling estab-	and tal- ware-	Cond	lition.
ronce precinc		,	Number.	Bone 1	lishme Hide a low house	Good.	Bad
Fourth Fifth Sixth Seventh Eighth			·	2 5	2	2	
Statistical record of nur Number of nuisances r written not nuisances a officers	eporto ices s abateo	ed at o erved l on	entra verbal	office.	by the s	• • • • • •	30, 1868 11, 366 3, 411 7, 949
Total			 .				11, 360
Those nuisances for classified as follows, vi Number of filthy and le filthy yards cellars with sewers in a cellars in a stables in a slaughter-he hog pens in	z: stanc filthy filthy ouses	privieding a condition of condition of the condition of t	nd station. ition. ition. hy co	agnant	water		may be 770 205 111 16 29 57 21 105

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.	1051
gutters in filthy condition houses in filthy condition alleys in filthy condition lots below grade pools of stagnant water hydrants and street-washers leaky, &c buildings in unsafe condition sheds, &c. in unsafe condition chimneys and stove-pipes in unsafe condition pavements out of repair improper drains persons throwing slops and garbage in street persons throwing rubbish in street houses without privies obstructions to streets and alleys unlawful privies streets and bridges unsafe	69 195 28 311 70 104 180 80 53 47 148 125 451 116 65 31 10
nuisances abated during the year nuisances abated by order of the department nuisances abated on verbal notice by officers nuisances unabated	11, 320 3, 371 7, 949 40
se nuisances abated by order of the department may be clows, viz:	assified
filthy and leaky privies. filthy yards. cellars with standing and stagnant water. sewers in filthy condition cellars in filthy condition. stables in filthy condition slaughter-houses in filthy condition. hog pens in filthy condition. lots in filthy condition. gutters in filthy condition. gutters in filthy condition. alleys in filthy condition. lots below grade pools of stagnant water. hydrants and street washers leaky, &c buildings in unsafe condition. sheds and fences in unsafe condition. chimneys and stove-pipes in unsafe condition pavements out of order improper drains. persons throwing garbage in street, &c persons throwing rubbish in street. houses without privies.	755 205 111 16 29 57 21 105 69 195 28 311 70 104 180 70 14 53 42 138 125 451
obstructions to streets and alleysunlawful priviesstreets and bridges unsafe	65 31 10 3,371
	- ,

•

Miscellaneous duty performed by the sanitary company during the yer is as follows, viz:

Number o	f sick and destitute persons sent to hospital	5.
•	friendless persons buried	41
	persons buried on orders given on mayor of Washing-	
	ton	43
	injured persons assistedlost children restored to parents	,
	dead animals removed	

Fines have been imposed in 266 cases, amounting to \$1,192 52.

LIQUOR-SELLING LICENSES.

There have been presented for the approval of the board, under the act of Congress of July 23, 1866, 610 licenses to retail intoxicating liquon Of this number 527 have been approved and 83 have been disapproved.

Of this number 527 have been approved and 83 have been disapproved. Of the whole number presented for approval, 531 were for Washington, 68 for Georgetown, and 11 for the county outside the two cities.

Of the number approved 464 were for Washington, 53 for Georgeton and 10 for the county.

Of the number disapproved, 67 have been in Washington, 15 in Georgetown, and 1 in the county.

The number applying is one less than last year, while the number di-

approved is 30 more than last year.

Of persons holding approved licenses, 78 have been arrested during the year for violations of law, of whom 40 have been fined for selling liquor on Sunday, or keeping their bar-rooms open on that day. Similar charges against 27 others have been dismissed by magistrates, generally on technical grounds.

There have also been five fines imposed for keeping open after hour.

three for selling to minors and three for selling to soldiers.

The number of arrests of licensed dealers has been about one-third kee than last year, while the number of arrests of unlicensed dealers be

been largely in excess of the previous year.

Observation and experience teach that fully three-fourths of the arrests made by the police originate either directly or more remotely from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. A wholesome restriction of the sale of liquors is therefore of great importance to the peace and good order of the District, but under present imperfect laws upon the subject it is impossible to prevent a large illicit traffic in spirituous liquors.

It is found very difficult to produce evidence sufficiently positive to convict those charged with violations of law under the rules of evidence

which prevail in our courts.

A moral certainty that the law has been violated exists in almost acases, but ocular proof is difficult to obtain. No good reasons see to exist why persons who engage in the sale of intoxicating liques in violation of law should not be placed upon the same footing, as regard police regulations, as bawdy-houses, gambling-houses, &c.

In the last-named cases the major and superintendent of police, up the complaint of two householders in writing or one police officer status; the grounds of their complaint, may take possession of such places and arrest the offending parties found upon the premises and close up the

establishment.

It is recommended that the same authority be extended to places where

ting liquors are sold in violation of law. In this way it is bethat the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors can be in a great

e suppressed.

ass of establishments cause more suffering, destitution, and crime, ie, it would seem, should be subject to more stringent laws and. urveillance.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

poard cannot close this report without again calling the attention gress through you to the great number of youths of both sexes e obtaining a precarious sustenance by begging, stealing, and cious practices. Many of these children are parentless, but more, having parents, have through the promptings of vicious pros abandoned their homes voluntarily or have been driven into the to shift for themselves through the poverty or neglect of their guardians. Others are forced to beg and steal by vile and ded parents or other persons by whom they are controlled, for pur-

not uncommon that bands of mere boys, from 10 to 15 years of age, covered, organized for purposes of plunder, who have regular of meeting and the members are known and recognized by signs swords. In some instances it has been discovered that rules nong these bandits which require of every member who goes forth 1 expedition to return with some article of plunder or suffer such nent as their regulations prescribe.

are the penalties merely nominal, but have been enforced with

id severity.

hs living in this precarious and abandoned manner are not mere l cases, but there are scores of them, and their numbers are being itly and alarmingly augmented for the reason that no provisions us far been made in this District for the reform of juvenile offenders. uently it becomes necessary for magistrates to commit youths of years, who have not become wholly abandoned to lives of crime, common jail. There they are brought in contact with older, more ed and desperate criminals, and necessarily become recklessly conin their course of vice.

frequently, however, magistrates feel it to be their duty to disarges against such offenders simply because no proper provisions een made for their punishment or reform. In either case these are not deterred from future crimes. The first-named become ardened and reckless in the wicked course they have commenced, he latter class consider their dismissals but a license to continue

epredations.

tically therefore the administration of justice in the cases of juveiminals has a tendency to strengthen their vicious propensities

courage them to continue their criminal career.

ew of this condition of our local judicature it is urged in the est possible manner that Congress enact such a law as will remedy nentable evil. A house of refuge or a reformatory school for juveenders, should be established in this District without delay. As now situated we are constantly preparing large numbers of youth penitentiary and the gallows.

not unworthy of a Christian and civilized community, even if it is ositive crime, to thus assist in making victims for our several aws of the poor and unfortunate youths of our community? Most e children would, under proper reformatory influences, become meful members of society instead of inmates of workhouses and tentionies. There seems to be no present prospect of remedying thi

without the interposition of Congress.

Within this jurisdiction are three separate and independent jur tions, each having within it its proportion of the class under cons It is too much to expect, even if it were practical, that Washin and Georgetown and the levy court, all embracing a population o than 150,000, would each provide a separate institution for itself would such a course be advisable.

It would be vastly better to have one well organized reform school for the entire District, to be instituted, governed and cond under such laws as Congress in its wisdom might enact. And it is urged on behalf of the poor, the outcast and the unfortunate you our District, most of whom are driven by hunger and cold or by the of those older than themselves, first to beg, and then to steal, and f to become desperate and hardened criminals, that Congress, whic exclusive jurisdiction here, interpose by its authority and provide the capital of our country shall no longer be without adequate 1 sions for the care of its outcast juvenile population.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

In the last annual report the following language was held with ence to the administration of justice in the minor courts of the Di and as no change has taken place, these statements and suggestion again applicable:

The board cannot but again urge in the strongest possible manner the necessit thorough reorganization of the petty courts of this District.

In several instances persons hold commissions as justices of the peace and under discharge the duties incident to that office, who are entirely unfitted for these position only in character and intelligence, but in their personal habits and deportment.

By the 8th section of an act of Congress approved February 22, 1867, entitled "to result to present the proceedings before institute of the process."

to regulate proceedings before justices of the peace in the District of Columbia and 6 purposes," any justice of the peace is entitled to issue a special warrant returnable himself for an assault, an assault and battery, or an affray, and upon a hearing of the can impose a fine and costs.

The practical working of this law shows that warrants are issued and parties are the most trivial charges, and the arrested party mulcted in a fine and costs on the which would not be entertained for a moment were not the justices under the law also retain costs. Instances are reported when oppressive fines and costs have been impressive fines and costs have been decomposed from the costs of the cost poor and unfortunate persons for the most trifling offences; others are reported whe costs are imposed and the charge against the accused dismissed. Moreover, a percentage of the charge against the accused dismissed. commits an assault, or an assault and battery upon another, can under this law go be magistrate and plead guilty to the charge, and only a fine can be imposed, which must lected as a civil debt.

It will be readily seen that this being so, an irresponsible person, wirhout prepare go about our streets assaulting whom he pleases, and no punishment can be inflicted, be under this law the fine becomes a civil debt, and the accused has no property upon w

levy can be made for the amount of the fine.

The board would earnestly suggest that to secure a proper admini tion of justice, this law be speedily amended in these particulars.

ARRESTS.

The total number of arrests made by the force since its organization is 159,593, being an average each year of 22,799. These arrests t made during a series of years as follows:

In 1862	
In 1863	, .
In 1864	اند
In 1864	
In 1865	



•	REPORT	r of	THE	SECRE'	TARY	OF	THE	INTERIO	DR.	1055
In 1866 In 1867 In 1868		• • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • •			••••	24,542 20,075 18,834
T	otal	•			••••		••••	•••••		159,593

From the above statement it will be observed that the number of arrests during the present year is considerably less than for any previous year, and far below the average for each year since the organization of the force. This is a result which should be expected when we consider the great influx of population to our District during the late war, and a gradual settling down into a condition of peace. The primary object of a police force is to prevent crime, and obviate the necessity of arrests, but this object cannot be entirely accomplished, especially when individual police officers are obliged to patrol beats miles in extent, even in the most densely populated parts of our District. Under these circumstances, of course it is impossible for the force to meet the demand of the public by being present at every affray, or ready to pounce upon every thief or burglar the moment he attempts to commit a crime.

The strength and efficiency of a police force remaining the same, the less the number of arrests in a population of a given number, the better the police condition of that community, and the more efficient the police

organization in preventing crime.

No. 1.—Table showing the disposition of the force.

Precincts.	Major and su- perintendent.	Captain and inspector.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Detailed.	Vacancies.	Total.
First. Second. Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Seventh Eighth			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3222333	20 12 26 22 24 23 30 27	1 1 2 1		25 15 29 26 27 27 36 32
Sanitary Detectives	1	1	1 1 10	20	11 6 201	5		1 12 7 238

No. 2.—Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.

Days.

First precinct	624
Second precinct	476
Third precinct	380
Fourth precinct	442
Fifth precinct	886
Sixth precinct.	812
Seventh procinct	866
Eighth precinct	1 000
Detailed	1,002
Detectives	
Sanitary	227

No. 3.—Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total
First	1,745 1,308 1,470 2,081 2,384 1,970 2,450 1,130 446 401	739 336 394 467 657 900 413 276 81 57	2, 45; 1, 56; 1, 70; 2, 56; 2, 70; 2, 60; 1, 46; 45;
	15, 286	3, 549	16,89

No. 4.—Table showing the ages of the males arrested classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First	368	646	364	367	1,76
Second	280	400	340	188	1, 205
Third	261	515	344	350	1,67
Fourth	377	545	602	557	2,08
Fifth	419	984	513	468	2,38
Sixth	536	623	439	372	1,90
Seventh	558	645	776	471	2,45
Eighth	227	404	268	231	1,130
Sanitary	37	57	129	223	44
Detectives	73	220	66	42	81
	3, 136	5,039	3, 841	3, 269	15,20

No. 5.—Table showing the ages of the females arrested classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40,	40 and over.	Total.
First.	97	403	154	85	73
Second	59	149	79	48	32
Third	52	113	- 77	82	334
Fourth	57	125	160	125	45
Fifth	105	387	96	69	63
Sixth	60	57	48	35	28
Seventh	76	114	155	68	617
Eighth	44	107	69	56	21
Sanitary	3	15	30	33	- 51
Detectives	6	39	8	4	2
	559	1,509	876	605	3,50

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 6.—Recapitulation of offences, classified.

Offences against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adultery	7	3	10
Assault	56	10	66
Assault and battery	939	167	1.106
Assault and battery, with intent to kill	77	1 1	. 7€
Assault on policemen	2	. 	8
Attempt at rape	8		Ë
Abduction	2	1	Š
A bandonment	· ī	1 2	3
Bigamy	5	l îl	ě
Bastardy	31		31
Disorderly conduct	3,533	1,310	4, 843
Deserters	51	2,0.0	51
Fast riding and driving	72		79
Fighting in the streets	327	32	369
Fugitives	59	17	76
Habitual drunkenness	4	1 1	- '2
Intoxication	1,770	222	1,999
Intoxication and disorderly	1,700	470	2, 170
Incanity	1,700	1 3	2, 17
Insanity	147	6	153
Indecent exposure of the person	117	9	
Interfering with policemen		l 41	12
Keeping disorderly house	4	31	11
Keeping bawdy-house		1	39
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	172	252	424
Murder	8	3	11
Perjury	7	1 4	11
Rape	7		_7
Rioting	51		51
Resisting officer	20		20
Threats of violence	450	179	629
Vagrancy	327	160	487
Witness to murder confined in default of security	14	5	18
Total	9,865	2,887	12,759

No. 7.—Recapitulation of offences, classified.

Offendes against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arson	1	2	3
Attempt at arson	5	"	5
Attempt at humalam	3.		Š
Attempt at burglary	12	2	14
Attempt to steal		2	37
Burglary			
Cruelty to animals	19	1 1	20
Forgery	16	2	18
Fraud	52	6	58
Grand larceny	233	52	288
Gambling	80		86
Malicious mischief	61	8	R
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	65	3	68
Passing counterfeit money	8	1 1	
Petit larceny	727	224	· 95
Pickpockets			
Robbery		A	61
		18	81
Receiving stolen goods		50	545
Suspicion		50	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Selling lottery policies or tickets			11
Violation of corporation ordinances	3, 470	289	3, 759
Total	5, 420	662	6, 08

No. 8.—Nativity and number of those arrested, classified.

United States, white	7, 233 6, 508 3, 397 1, 344 58 147 52	Wales Denmark Russia East Indies West Indies Prussia	1 1 1 1 1
France Scotland Canada Poland Spain Sweden	59 12 5 3	Mexico	i, 60

No. 9.—Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.

·			
Artists	13	Fishermen	W
Apprentices	23	Farmers	25
Auctioneers	26	Firemen	3
Actors	22	Grocers	5
Agents	131	Gardeners	
Architects	7	Gamblers	9
Boatmen	122	Groggery keepers	*
Barbers	99	Gastitters	9
Barkeepers	72	Hackmen	
Blacksmiths	126	Hatters	•
Bricklayers	122	Hotelkeepers	*
· Brickmakers	50	Hucksters	25
Butchers	289	Honsekeepers	1.12
Bekers	86	Hostlers	
Bookbinders	21	Horse farriers	1
Brewers	33	Harness-makers	I
Billiard-saloon keepers	4	Junk-shop keepers	C
Brokers	4	Jewellers	h
Broom-makers	5	Laborers	LX
Boiler-makers	6	Lawyers	34
Bankers	1	Livery-stable keepers	=
Bill-posters	2	Locksmiths	•
Block and pump-makers	4	Mechanics	ž
Carpenters	453	Merchants	3.
Clerks	714	Machinists	-
Cigar-makers	21	Musicians	,
Confectioners	34	Millers	75
Contractors	30	Messengers	•
Coach-makers	38	Magistrates	•
Cabinet-makers	40	Marines]&
Cartmen	241	Moulders	r
County constables	8	News boys	Jè
Coopers	9	Nurses	:
Clock-makers	6	Occupation unknown	1,5
Chair-makers	_1	Uystermen	1
Cooks	55	Peddlers	Ξ.
Coachmen	2	Printers	K
Caulkers	5	Physicians	•
Conductors	18	Plasterers	-
Dentists	14	Prostitutes	1.0
Dairymen	22	Painters	Ŧ.
Druggists	39	Pavers	•
Drovers	26	Pawnbrokers	•
Distillers]	Police officers	•
Dressmakers	2	Preachers	1
Dyers	7	Porters	•
Engineers	30	Policy dealers	
Expressmen	4	Restaurant keepers	14
Engravers	10	Ragpickers	,

No. 9.—Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested—Continued.

Reporters	8	Tailors	114
Rope makers	9	Teamsters	87
Riggers	2	Tinners	91
Soldiers	83 8	Tobacconists	8
Servants	1,023	Telegraphists	5
Shoemakers	168	Trunkmakers	Ĭ
Sutlers	î	Tanners	5
Stonecutters	63	Thieves	305
Schoolmasters	12	Tavern keepers	38
Sailors	239	Upholsterers	32
Saddlers	ĩi	Umbrella makers	ĩ
School children	540	Washerwomen	29
Shoeblacks	332	Wheelwrights	14
Scavengers	34	Watchmen	57
Sailmakers	21	Weavers	ĭ
Seamstresses	17	•	. —
Stewards	3	Total	18, 834

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the police force during the year ending September 30, 1868, a more extended exhibit of which will be gathered from the annexed tables:

The whole number of arrests during the year has been 18,834, of which 15,285 were males, 3,549 females; 7,669 were married, 11,165 were single; 11,447 could read and write, 7,387 could not read or write.

The offences may be classified as follows:

Offences against the person—9,865 males, 2,887 females.

Offences against property—5,420 males, 662 females.

Of the cases reported the following disposition has been made: 6,409 were dismissed: 64 have been turned over to the military; 880 have been committed to jail; 341 gave bail for court; 2,056 have been committed to the workhouse; 675 have given security to keep the peace, and in 327 cases various light punishments have been inflicted, and they have been classed upon the records under the head of miscellaneous.

Fines have been imposed in 8,082 cases, amounting in all to \$35,274 40,

as follows:

In Washington city, including a part of the county	\$ 32, 070	73
In Georgetown, including a part of the county	2, 903	67
For selling liquor to soldiers, under act of Congress	['] 300	00

Total	35, 274 40
•	

The number of destitute persons furnished with lodgings has	
been during the year	4,038 165
Lost children restored to parents	165
Sick or disabled persons assisted or taken to hospital	167
Doors left open and secured by the police	113
Fires occurring in the District	91
3	

Nineteen bawdy houses have been closed during the year by order of the major and superintendent.

There has been \$748 36 turned in as rewards received by members of the force during the year, of which amount \$411 78 has been paid to the officers, and \$301 91 has been turned into the "Policeman's Fund," and

\$34 67 has been paid to informers. During the month of November last a very complete census of the entire District was taken by the force in the interest of the Department of Education.

Attention is called to the report of the treasurer of the board, together with the property clerk's report, and the report of the board of surgeons. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. H. NICHOLS,

President of the Board

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, No. 2 LOUISIANA AVENUE, Washington, D. C., October, 1888.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following statement of waccounts with the United States as treasurer of the Board of Police, we the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, with a letter from William Hemphill Jones, esq., acting First Comptroller, approving the same.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH,
Transparent

The BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police.

Month.	Disbursements for the United States.	Amount.	Advances from the treasury.	Amount
August September October October October December January February March May	Expenditures	16, 874 80 18, 298 10 17, 668 76 17, 152 45 17, 249 34 17, 035 80 16, 537 13 18, 257 97 17, 479 11	Requisition	18, 000 (4 20, 000 (8 17, 000 (8 17, 000 (8 10, 000 (8 17, 000 (8 17, 000 (8 16, 000 (8 17, 000 (8

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, September 18, 188

SIR: Your account for salaries and other expenses of Metropoliz Police for quarter ending June 30, 1868, has been adjusted, per rept No. 166,216, and the sum of \$18,285 58 found due the United States stated by your account.

Very respectfully,

WM. HEMPHILL JONES,
Acting Comptroller.

W. J. MURTAGH, Esq., Treasurer of Metropolitan Police.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
PROPERTY ROOMS, No. 2 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1888

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the business transact in this office, together with the official returns of property operator within the department during the year ending September 30, 1888.

The estimated amount of property (including money) received at this office from the major and lieutenants of police was \$14,210 58; of this sum \$5,356 was returned by the major and detective corps, and \$8,854 58 by lieutenants in charge of the police force.

Of the property in the custody of this office there has been delivered to claimants under judicial orders, and pursuant to law, the sum of \$12,545 45; and of this amount \$3,998 42 had been returned by the major and detective corps, and \$8,547 03 by the lieutenants in com-

mand of the police force.

Upon analyzing the lieutenants' weekly returns of property taken into the custody of the detectives and police, it is found that the sum of \$107,538 02 has been delivered to claimants in virtue of orders from magistrates, detectives, or officers of the Metropolitan Police, without being sent to this office; of this sum \$22,781 was returned on account of the detective corps, and \$84,757 02 to the credit of the police force.

It therefore appears that the total amount of seizures of property by the detective and police force during the year has been \$121,748 60; and the total sum delivered to owners or claimants during the same

time was \$120,083 47.

The sales of unclaimed or abandoned property under the direction of this office have amounted to the gross sum of \$337 87; the expenses thereon, including livery of animals sold, advertising, commission, and labor, were \$87 02, thus leaving the net sum of \$250 85; this amount, (less \$4 32 not yet returned,) with the further sum of \$216 98 on hand at the commencement of the year, as proceeds of sales of animals and perishable property, making the total sum of \$463 51, has been returned as applicable to "policeman's fund," and receipted for by the treasurer of the Board of Police.

Herewith are statements showing in detail the principal operations in property of this omce, the document of this omce, the document of the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. HERRICK,

Property C in property of this office, the detective corps, and the several police pre-

Property Clerk.

Dr. C. H. NICHOLS, President Board of Police.

Statement of the money and estimated value of other property received at and delivered from the office of the property clerk during the year ending September 30, 1868.

when received from preci	ncis.	l.
October, 1867	\$443 26	Octobe
November, 1867:		Novem
December, 1867		Decem
January, 1868		Januar
February, 1868		Februa
March, 1868		March,
April, 1868		April,
May, 1868		May, 1
June, 1868	751 74	June,
July, 1868	2,307 58	July, 1
August, 1868		August
September, 1868		Septem
Total	14 210 58	- т

When delivered to owner	D4
October, 1867	\$596 00
November, 1867	525 00
December, 1867	1, 196 15
January, 1868	1,316 87
February, 1868	1,429 70
March, 1868	526 20
April, 1868	312 21
May, 1868	
June, 1868	2,028 85
July, 1868	729 15
August, 1868	1, 154 67
September, 1863:	2,078 00
Total	19 545 45

When delivered to owners

WASHINGTON, D. C., October, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: The health of the force during the past year has m proved, as the more newly appointed members have become accustomed to their duties.

The surgeons would respectfully suggest a few general ideas, the adoption of which they believe would add largely to the health and there

fore the efficiency of the force.

We think some plan should be adopted whereby the men can have their meals more regularly, so that the man who dines to-day at half after eleven, that he may go on duty at one o'clock, shall not dine to-morrow or the next day at two or half after two o'clock, because of having comoff duty at one o'clock. Other meals are equally irregular. The import ance of regular habits are too well known to need more than this passing remark.

So long as the Board of Commissioners have established a uniform for the men, we would also recommend that a style of shoes or boots be adopted, as a large amount of lost time is from sore feet and comminduced by "fancy boots," and light shoes. While on duty the army brogan would make the best shoe, it having been gotten up in the proper style to afford plenty of room for the spread of the foot when resting on the ground, as well as proper support and protection to the sole. The men should be directed to provide themselves with, and keep at the station houses, an extra pair of shoes or boots and a change of stockings, that they may not have to put on their wet ones when going on duty—thus securing dry feet at all times. We would further suggest that for summer wear an unlined blouse be substituted for the present closefitting lined frock-coat. The blouse can be worn without the vest during the day; and by those who go on duty at midnight, even though the weather be hot, the vest had better be worn, as the air is often chilly towards morning.

Some rule ought to be adopted regarding the hour at which the measure should retire at night, and we recommend that at this season of the year the men retire at 8 o'clock, and 10 minutes after 8 o'clock all the light about the station be extinguished, except the one required by the static keeper; the habits of early retiring will thus be established and the met who are required to go on duty at midnight able to get about three hours sleep. Now there is no regular hour for the "relief" to retire, and each man does so when he feels so inclined, and those who having retired early and may have fallen asleep are awakened by the noise of those who

retire at a later hour.

W. S. H. NEWMAN,

Surgeon First District.

PATK. CROGHAN,

Surgeon Second District.

S. A. H. MCKIM,

Surgeon Third District.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS of Metropolitan Police, D. C.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL, Washington, D. C., November 1, 1868.

1063

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report from this office relative to the Capitol and Patent Office buildings.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Since the date of the last report from this office, all the balustrades and other exterior portions of the marble work have been set, and the greater part of that work trimmed and pointed. Many of the passages and rooms have been painted. A large tank has been placed in the loft of the south wing, for a water supply to the centre building. Larger pipes for Potomac supply of water have been provided, also a four-inch iron pipe, laid from the pool on the eastern front, to supply the boilers of the south wing with clear water. Sewers for drainage have been put down, and the archways under the porticoes have been paved, one with Nicolson and the other with the Burlew & Smith's tar and gravel concrete pavement. The chimneys have all been topped out and capped, and two sets of water-closets placed in the upper story of the north wing, besides various other repairs and improvements.

In my first report on taking charge of this work, I recommended the adoption of the plan made by T. U. Walter, esq., for the extension of the eastern front of the central building; but becoming more familiar with the building and its requirements, I am convinced that the additional number of rooms for committees and other purposes which are required, are not provided in that plan; I have therefore made a plan for this extension, which supplies to some extent this deficiency of rooms,

and which is now submitted for consideration.

It is important that the question of the extension of the central building should be decided; for, in case it is not authorized, measures should

be taken at once to have the space in front improved and paved.

The work of resetting the granite steps on the north, south and west fronts has been deferred, in the hope that the question of running an air duct from the eastern grounds, which I had the honor to propose, might be adopted. I believe the duct in question would add much to the comfort of the halls, as in summer a cooler, and at all times a purer air could be obtained. If this improvement should be made, these steps, would rest on the duct, and would thereby obtain a deeper and firmer foundation than can otherwise be obtained without great expense.

The bronze doors, from models designed by Crawford, which have been moulded and finished at the factory of James T. Ames, esq., Chicopee, Massachusetts, are now being put in their place at the building.

Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

Amount paid to Provest, Winter & Co., being retained		
percentage on account of contract	\$15,000 00)
Amount paid to Provest, Winter & Co., for cutting, dress-		
ing, and setting marble	7,024 54	Ŀ
Amount paid to Brevet Brigadier General Eastman, for	• .	
commutation, fuel and quarters, while on duty painting		
committee room of Indian affairs, House of Represent-		
atives	1,284 04	ī

Amount paid for material, casting and fitting, on account of bronze doors	\$ 9,036 3
Amount paid for painting in fresco, on ceiling of Senate	
post office room	1,989 0
Amount paid for plumbing and materials	8,685 %
Amount paid for painting, paint and glass	5,006 75
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as bricks, lime, sand, cement, hardware, lumber, iron work, &c	22,477 81
Amount paid for services of architect, clerks, disbursing	•
agent. draughtsman, &c	13,188 16
Amount paid for services of carpenters	7,561 %
Amount paid for services of bricklayers	1,702 37
Amount paid for services of plasterers	1,384 #
Amount paid for services of smiths	4,503 80
Amount paid for services of stone-cutters	16,768 👏
Amount paid for services of watchmen	6,348 %
Amount paid for services of laborers	31,399 &
Amount paid for services of horses and carts	712 6
Total	154,075 🛭
Cash account of the Capitol extension.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Amount available October 31, 1867	\$125,587 16
Amount appropriated July 20, 1868	100,000 0
Amount received of James, Kirtland & Co	1,689 11
Amount received of James T. Fry	40 00
Amount received of J. R. Doolittle	114 %
Amount received of B. B. French, jr	142 5
Amount received of Charles Just	24 50
Amount received of Richard Morgan	56 40
Amount received of Provest, Winter & Co	88 37
Amount received of N. Acker	7 W
Amount received from sale of column blocks	798 24
Amount received from rent of saw-mill.	825 @
Amount received from sale of old material	347 44
Amount expended from October 1, 1867, to October 1,	229,7 20 &
Amount expended from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868.	154,075 🚳
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1868, an unexpended balance of	75,644 94
. ==	

An appropriation of \$75,000 is required for the next fiscal year, for the continuance of this work.

Annual repairs of the United States Capitol.

The central portion, for the repairs of which a special appropriation is made, has been kept in good repairs, and some improvements have been made and paid for out of the funds appropriated for these repairs. New iron-frame skylights for the top of the cupolas are being made to replace the defective ones of wood. A guard-room fitted up with steam pipe for heating, and water closets and wash stands. Coils for heating the lower passages have been ordered. The old steam boiler and pumpwil

which this part of the building was supplied with water have been taken away and in their place a system of water pipes has been attached to the new tank in the south wing, which insures an ample supply of water to this part of the building, and at the same time gets rid of the noise, inconvenience and expense attending the old arrangement.

I again call attention to the necessity of providing some means for heating the rotunda, and have included in the estimates an item to de-

fray the cost of an apparatus for this purpose.

Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

Amount paid for painting and glazing	\$1,750 12 3,850 00 598 56 2,170 30
ber, hardware, bricks, &c	931 50
general repairs	4,065 22
Total	13,365 70
Cash account annual repairs of the Capitol.	
Amount available October 31, 1867	\$7,258 77 15,000 00
Total	22,258 77
1868	13,365 70
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1868, an unexpended balance of	8,893 07

An appropriation of \$10,000 is required for the necessary repairs and improvements for the central portion of the building, and for heating the rotunda and passages \$15,000.

Extension of the Capitol grounds.

The grounds north of the Capitol have been graded and 53,196 10 loads of earth have been put in the terraces and the square south.

I again call attention to the necessity of making some provision for the disposition of the stables for the mail wagons, &c., for the Senate and House, so that the present buildings can be cleared away and the space they occupy filled and graded.

I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of the passage of the bill authorizing the purchase of squares 687 and 688, as I have before said these squares are indispensable to the proper enlargement of the public

grounds.

If these grounds are extended to C streets north and south, and carriage roads and drives made connecting with and continuing through the mall and the President's grounds, a magnificent park could be obtained. These drives could be so arranged by means of raised bridges across some of the streets which run through the mall, that carriages

could run almost from the Capitol to the President's mansion withen touching a paved street.

I earnestly hope that Congress may take the subject of treating the Capitol, President's grounds and the mall as one, and adopt some plate looking to their ultimate improvement and embellishment as a unity.

As the steam saw-mill, which is now rented to private parties, is of but little use to this work, I recommend its disposal at public auction is order to clear the grounds, unless a law should be passed for the extension of the central building; and even in case the United States should have further use for the mill it should be taken from the Capitol grounds.

mave further use for the min it should be taken from one Cabi	nos Bromme
Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31,	1868.
Amount paid for earth, for filling	\$5,319 fl
Amount paid on rolls for labor	4,634 :9
Amount paid for picks and shovels	73 73
	10,027 56
A 1	=======================================
Cash account.	
Amount available October 31, 1867	\$27.56
Amount appropriated July 20, 1868	10,000 @
	10.027 56
Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868,	
NEW DOME.	
Besides the repairs and painting to the dome, it was found to keep three laborers constantly at work cleaning and dusting to make it fit for the reception of visitors. These laborers paid out of the appropriation for finishing and repairing. The services of painters are continually required to keep the from rust stains and to fasten joints. Several chimneys oper apron, and some even connect with columns, which become small recommend that these chimneys be changed so as to prevestains and other injuries to the dome. Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31,	ng, in order have been ne iron free under the oke-stacks ent further 1868. \$2,511 50 341 35 2,967 34 2,627 8
ware, lumber, &c.	1,023 &
	12,470 %
Cash account.	
Amount available October 31, 1867	8 8,582 %
Amount appropriated July 20, 1868	5,000 0
22mount appropriated only 20, 1000	0,000
	13,582 %
Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868,	12,470 %
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1868, an unexpended balance of	1,112 6



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

An appropriation of \$5,000 will be required to paint this work, and to keep it in order during the next fiscal year.

PATENT OFFICE BUILDING.

The only work, yet to do to complete the building is cleaning down and pointing the marble work of the north front; to make and put in place a portion of the iron fence; to sod and pave the yards, and to pave G street from Seventh to Ninth streets.

Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

11 mount caponaca j' on october 01, 100, to october 01,	7000	
Amount paid for dressing and setting marble, and for flagging and curb	\$19,623 4,888	
cement, copper, bricks, &c	6,362	75
	30,875	26
Cash account.		
Amount available October 31, 1867	\$21,300	
Amount of proceeds of sale of old material	10,000 109	
•	31,409	
Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868,	30,875	26
Leaving on the 31st October, 1868, an unexpended balance of	534	16
An appropriation of \$12,000 is asked for to finish this but to pave G street from Seventh to Ninth.	ilding, a	ınd

to pave G street from Seventh to Ninth.

CITY HALL.

The appropriation for certain repairs and improvements of the eastern portion of the city hall has not become available. A proviso in the law forbids the expenditure of any portion of the sum until the corporate authorities appropriated and expended a like sum for similar repairs on the west portion of the building. The difficulties which have prevented the organization of the city councils for so long a time having been evercome, it is expected that the corporate authorities will soon provide for doing their part of the work, as it is of great importance that the roof should be repaired, and the joints in the cornice and blocking course made tight, to prevent damage to the building during the winter.

Recapitulation of appropriations required for the foregoing works.

United States Capitol extension	\$75,000	00
Annual repairs United States Capitol	10,000	00
Heating the rotunda, the old Hall of Representatives, and	•	
the offices and stairways connected therewith	15,000	
New dome of the United States Capitol	5,000	00
North front United States Patent Office building	12,000	00

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW'D CLARK,

Architect United States Capitol Extension.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE JAIL

NOVEMBER 1, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with an act of Congress of February 29, 1864, requiring the warden of the jail to make an annual report to the Secretary of

the Interior, I have the honor to submit following:

The District has never been more in need of a new jail than at the present time. In consequence of the great increase of crime it has for the past year been crowded to repletion; at times I think it impossible to find room for one more, our ventilation being so very poor. I an opposed to crowding every cell so that the inmates can hardly turn around, much less sleep in them, which is very often the case. It should be borne in mind that only one-half of the building is in a fit condition to keep securely the desperate class of characters we have to deal with viz., the half facing G street, it being divided off into corridors, three cells by 10 feet opening into each corridor. The cells are used at night exclusively for the purpose of shutting the prisoners off from the corridor, thereby denying them the privilege of having recourse to the windows as a means of escape. As it is, it requires the guards to be on the move and watch continually during the night to prevent any mischift that may be contemplated and would be executed were it not for their vigilance. The other half is used only for keeping those charged with light crimes, who consequently would not attempt to get away. It is divided off into rooms with from one to two windows in each, and woods instead of iron doors. In view of these facts it is earnestly to be hoped that the erection of the new jail will not be much longer delayed.

The health of the prisoners has been as good as could be expected during the year, but fearing we might possibly have an epidemic, I, acting upon the advice of the physician, Dr. Young, had the premises throughout

well cleaned, and the building as well ventilated as possible.

In fact our jail seems to have been built without any correct idea of the science of ventilation, and to remedy this defect I would respectfully urge the application of some modern improved ventilator which will exhaust the foul and supply pure air. We have also been free in the use of disinfectants, and point with pride to the remarkable degree of health prevailing as the good results of the efforts made in that directon. Only three persons have died in jail during the year, and of these two were past recovery before they were received into the jail. First, John Bell. (colored.) died December 23, 1867, from effects of pistol wounds. Second. Mary Gant, (colored.) died December 31, 1867, burned almost to a cinder in the station-house the night prior to her admission into this building. Third, Lucy Sprague, died November 20, 1867, of consumption.

For interesting information in connection with the hospital department I would refer you to the physician's report; at the same time I

would respectfully commend his views to your consideration.

I have done nothing in the line of repairs except what was actually necessary for the preservation of the premises and security of the inmates

of the prison.

The evil arising from the indiscriminate admission of visitors into the interior of the jail is apparent to every one having the least knowledge of its effects; consequently I issued a general order excluding visitors except in special cases.

It is a very important fact with regard to finance that the number committed by the court and magistrates to serve out terms of sentence exceeds that of last year, or any preceding year, by about 127 per center.

while the number sent to Albany is 20 per cent. less than last year. daily average of prisoners this year over last is 163 per cent.

average last year, 86; this year, 100; a difference or increase of 14.

It has been alleged by outside parties that the expenditures on account of the jail for the current year have been \$10,000 greater than for any preceding year, and for refutation of such charge I would respectfully refer you to Table No. 4, which exhibits a total expenditure of \$34,388 37. When the salaries of the five additional guards and the messenger placed on duty August 1, 1867, (an annual expense of \$6,720,) and the increase in the daily average of prisoners as explained above, are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the expenses of the current year on account of the same number of guards and prisoners have been about \$4,000 smaller than those of last year.

Total number of commitments for the year, 1,065.

Total number of persons committed for the year, 1,022.

TABLE No .1.—Classification of crimes.

Murder	6
Accessory	2
Assault with intent to kill	57
Assault and battery	133
Robbery	42
Burglary	40
Grand larceny	143
Petit larceny	320
Security to keep the peace	84
Rape and attempt	6
Arson	3
Bawdyhouse	12
Horsestealing	25
Violating revenue laws	2
Fines	31
Infanticide	2
Trespass	13
Sodomy	2
Adultery	7
Witnesses	13
Receiving stolen goods	10
False pretences and fraud	8
Abuse of license laws	3
Contempt of court	10
Indecent exposure	6
Abandonment of infant	3
Forgery	4
Fugitives from justice	ช
Riot	10
Malicious mischief	3
Selling lottery tickets	1
Profanity	1
Bigamy	3
Bastardy	3
Disorderly house	3
Perjury	5
▼ ▼	

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE

The number of prisoners confined in jail at the present time 141, we may be classified as follows:	hid
White men	9
White women	•
White boys	
Colored men	:
Colored women	•
Colored boys	i
Colored girls	•
TABLE No. 2.—This table exhibits the number sentenced during the	yea
Fines	
	11
Assault and battery	
Trespass	i
Disorderly	'
Resisting officers	
Gambling	
Contempt of court	
Concealed weapons	
Indecent exposure	
Cheating	
Selling liquor	
Riot	1
False pretence.	•
Killing game	
Cruelty to child	
Indecent language	
Total	3
The number sentenced by the criminal court, District of Columbia. By the county magistrate	1:

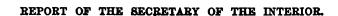


TABLE No. 3.—Consolidated monthly registry of prisoners for the year ending October 31, 1868.

Date.	White men.	White women.	White boys.	Colored men.	Colored women.	Colored boys.	Colored girls.	Total number commit- ted each month.
1867.								
November	30 28	5	1 2	37 44	6 10	3 6	1	83 98
1868.			1					
January February March April May June June July Auly August September October	26 20 18 31 24 25 12 32 20	4 4 4 4 3 7 4 5	1 5 1 1 1	50 31 29 32 28 48 66 46 46 37	9 6 8 4 5 6 16 12 10 20	6 5 1 6 4 4 6	1 2 1 1 1 2	92 68 66 64 69 91 119 83 98
Total for the year	288	.54	17	494	112	49	8	1,022

Of the total number of persons committed during the year, there have been colored (663) six hundred and sixty-three; white (359) three hundred and fifty-nine.

The right hand column indicates the total number of prisoners committed to jail each month.

The bottom line the number (classified) committed during the year.

TABLE No. 4.—Expenditures incurred on account of the United States jail for the year commencing November 1, 1867, and ending October 31, 1868, salaries of warden and guards included.

Salary of warden. Salary of physician. Salary of messenger. Salaries of 14 guards, at \$1,200 per annum each. Salaries of 2 cooks, at \$25 per month. Subsistence.	1,000 720	00 00 00 00
Repairs on jail and outbuildings. Clothing, blankets, bed-ticking, shoes, &c., Fuel, stoves, and lights Transportation of prisoners to Albany penitentiary, and house	851 1,073	35 19
of refuge, Baltimore	1,908 177 30 337	91 00
Aggregate total for the year	34,388	

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1868.

RESPECTED SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the third annual report of the surgeon-in-chief of the Columbia Hospital for Women. This report will detail to you the efficient working of the admirable charity, and the need there is for the fostering care of you department of the government, in order to make the hospital what the wants of the community demand, and the generosity of its friends described accomplish.

I am very familiar with the arrangements, economy, and work which characterize this public charity, and am confident that in particular as a whole it is all its friends and patrons can expect it to be or do with

its present limited facilities for usefulness.

If you, dear sir, can find it consistent with your official and persons position to award to it the influence of your generous commendation to Congress, I am sure you will essentially promote its philanthropic utility, and greatly encourage the directors, surgeon, and consulting surgeon, and oblige yours, truly,

A. D. GILLETTE,
President of the Board of Directors of
Columbia Hospital for Women.

Hon. SECRETARY BROWNING.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM, Washington, D. O. October 1, 186 SIE: I have the honor to report the following summary of the or tions of the hospital under my charge for the year ending June 30.1			
Patients remaining under treatment at date of last report	, di		
Total under treatment during the year	(6)		
Of these there were discharged cured. Of these there were discharged relieved. Of these there died. Remaining under treatment at this date.	;		
Of the 12 deaths reported there died from— Phthisis pulmonalis Dysentery Pyemia Ovariotomy Inanition (infants) Premature births			



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.	.073
Free patients admitted during the year Free patients remaining at date of last report Pay patients admitted during the year	527 71 33
•	631
Out-door patients (free)	322
geon General United States army	276 598

No patients were admitted upon any other orders than those of the above-named officials, the directors in all cases referring the applicants to

one or the other of the gentlemen above named.

The increasing number of patients has necessitated a considerable expenditure for furniture, bedding, &c. The amount appropriated by Congress to aid in the support of the institution for the year embraced in this report was \$10,000; this, with the amount received from pay patients, \$1,339 44, has fallen far short of the necessary expenditure, which was \$18,339 44, leaving the institution, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, in debt to the amount of \$7,000.

The admissions to the free beds were so numerous that most of the available space was occupied by them, to the exclusion of many of those who were desirous of securing private rooms, and who, by the amount they could have paid, would have been of considerable aid to the institution. This state of things must continue until more accommodation is afforded, which cannot be in the present building, which, independent of its small size, is ill adapted by its construction to the wants of a public hospital.

I would most respectfully recommend that the following appropriations be asked for the ensuing fiscal year:

In the estimates submitted to Congress for this institution at its last session was one item of \$70,000 for the purchase of a suitable piece of ground, and the erection thereon of a permanent building; this sum was not appropriated, and I would most respectfully urge that the application be renewed the forthcoming session.

The lease of the building now occupied by the hospital expires in March, 1870, and it is not probable that the directors will be able to secure its

renewal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon-in-chief.

Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D.,

President of the Board of Directors.

68 Ab



REPORT

OF THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December 3, 1868.

SIR: The ordinary postal revenue for the year ended the 30th day of June last was \$16,292,600 80, and the expenditures during the same period, including service for which *special* appropriations were made, \$22,730,592 65; showing an excess of expenditures of \$6,437,991 85.

The receipts from postages, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of six per centum, and the expenditures an increase of eighteen per centum.

The ordinary expenses, not including mail transportation for which special appropriations were made, were \$21,555,592 65; and the receipts, including the amount drawn under the acts making appropriations for carrying "free mail matter," were \$20,092,600 80; showing an excess of expenditures of \$1,462,991 85.

The receipts of the department were, from postages, \$16,292,600 80; the amounts drawn from the treasury under acts making appropriations for "carrying free matter," \$3,800,000; and under the acts making special appropriations for "overland mail and marine service between New York and California," \$1,125,000; "steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China," \$125,000; between the "United States and Brazil," \$150,000; for "carrying the mail on routes established by acts passed during the first session of the 30th Congress," \$486,525; and "for preparing and publishing post route maps," \$10,000; making the receipts from all sources \$21,989,125 80. The expenditures of all kinds were, as above stated, \$22,730,592 65; showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$741,466 85, for which a special appropriation will be required.

The revenue account stated by the Auditor (see appendix) differs from the foregoing because of his adding to the receipts of the department, from all sources, a balance of \$1,494,469 98, standing to the credit of the revenue account July 1, 1867, but which is not immediately available.

The estimates for the *current* fiscal year as submitted to Congress with the last annual report showed an anticipated deficiency of \$3,296,000;

to meet which there was then in the treasury \$2,000,000, being them pended balances of former appropriations standing to the credit of 1 department, leaving the amount to be provided by appropriation in the general treasury \$1,296,000; of this sum Congress appropriation \$800,000.

The expenses during the fiscal year just closed exceeded the estima amount, especially in the item of transportation, and thus absorbed \$2,000,000 relied on to assist in meeting the anticipated deficiency the current year. The ordinary expenditures for the current year walso estimated too low, from the fact that the department could not the time the estimates were made, anticipate the extraordinary increof service established by acts of Congress. Taking those of the lifecal year as a basis, it is anticipated that in the current year there be a deficiency of \$3,604,500. There will also be required \$97,000 service on the route from Fort Abercrombie to Helena, Montana, thorized by the act of July 27, 1868, from January 1, 1869, to June 1869; and to meet the increased liabilities of the department for service on the "overland route," \$161,000, making \$3,862,500, which will required to meet deficiencies in the receipts for the current fiscal year

The accompanying report of the Auditor fully sets forth the detail the financial operations of the department.

Estimates for 1870.

The ordinary expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1 ing \$645,250 for overland and sea mails to California,) a at	re estima
Add the standing appropriations for carry-	
ing free mail matter	
Making the total estimated revenue	17, 800.0
Showing an excess of expenditures ofto be provided for from the general treasury.	6, 740,
It will also be necessary to make the usual special appropriate follows:	p riations ,
Mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and	
China Mail steamship service between the United States and	\$ 500, (
Brazil	150.0
Mail steamship service between San Francisco and the	
Sandwich Islands	75,0

Comparative statements of revenues and expenditures, exclusive of appropriations for special service.

	Per	capita.
Revenues from postage, &c., 1850 \$5,499,985	$23\frac{7}{10}$	cents.
Expenditures, 1850 5, 212, 953	$22\frac{1}{2}$	cents.
Excess of revenue	$1\frac{2}{10}$	cents.
Proportion of revenue to expen-		
ditures	105	per cent.
Revenues from postages, &c., 1860. \$8, 518, 067 40	$27\frac{1}{10}$	cents.
Expenditures, 1860 14, 874, 772 89	$47\frac{3}{10}$	cents.
Deficiency of revenue	$20\frac{2}{10}$	cents.
Proportion of revenue to expen-		
ditures	$57\frac{2}{10}$	per cent.
Revenues from postages, &c., 1868 \$16, 292, 600 80	$42\frac{9}{10}$	cents.
Expenditures, 1868	$55\frac{6}{10}$	cents.
Deficiency of revenue	$12\frac{7}{100}$	cents.
Proportion of revenue to expen-		
ditures	76	per cent.

The following are some of the results of these statements:

1. From 1850 to 1860 the revenue per unit of population increased $14\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., or at the rate of $1\frac{43}{100}$ per cent. per year. From 1860 to 1868 the like increase was $58\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., or $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. per year.

Hence the annual increase of revenue for the eight years of the current decade is per capita about *five times greater* than the same annual increase of the preceding decade.

2. From 1850 to 1860 the ordinary expenditures per unit of population increased 110 per cent., or 11 per cent. per year. From 1860 to 1868 the like expenditures increased $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or $2\frac{18}{100}$ per cent. per year.

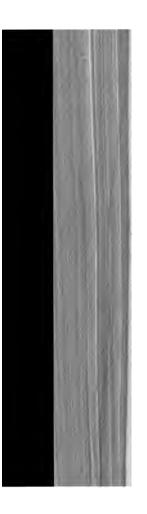
Hence the annual per capita increase of ordinary expenditures for the last eight years is about *five times less* than the same annual increase for the preceding 10 years.

Comparing these two results, relative to the annual average of the present and preceding decade, it appears that, per capita, the revenues have *increased* about five-fold, and that the expenditures have *diminished* about five fold.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

During the year, 383,470,500 postage stamps, of the value of \$11,751,014, (including 160,000 periodical stamps, valued at \$14,750;) 44,552,300 plain stamped envelopes, representing \$1,285,218; 25,469,750 stamped envelopes, bearing printed cards and requests for return to writers, representing \$759,520; and 3,372,600 newspaper-wrappers, valued at \$67,372, were issued. The aggregate value of these issues was \$13,863,124—being an increase of 3_{100}^{45} per centum over the issues of the previous year.

The issue of ordinary postage stamps, as compared with the previous



than the issue; thus absorbing to that amount unsold in the hands of postmasters June 30, 1867.

The number of packages of postage stamps lost the year was thirty-three, representing \$2,672 20; a opes, seven, valued at \$226 01.

CONTRACTS.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

There were in the service of the department on 6,891 contractors for the transportation of the mail

Of mail routes in operation there were 8,226 216,928 miles; aggregate annual transportation, 84, gate annual cost, \$10,266,056; including the corrailway clerks, route agents, local agents, mail m messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of m the aggregate annual cost was \$11,380,689. This s follows, viz:

Railroad routes: Length, 36,018 miles; an 34,886,178 miles; annual cost, \$4,177,126, about 1: Steamboat routes: Length, 19,647 miles; an

Steamboat routes: Length, 19,647 miles; an 3,797,560 miles; annual cost, \$650,631, about 17.13
Celerity certainty and security: Length 161,263

Celerity, certainty, and security: Length, 161,263 portation, 45,540,587 miles; annual cost, \$5,438,291 mile.

The length of routes was increased over the p miles; the annual transportation, 5,241,536, and cos add increased cost for railway postal clerks, route, lo \$93,762, making an aggregate of \$1,023,562.

the 15th of the same month, for conveying the mail from October 1, 1868, to June 30, 1870, dividing the service into three routes, as follows, viz:

- 1. No. 16,635. From Cheyenne, Dakota, or that point on the Union Pacific railroad to which the mails might be conveyed when this service should go into operation, to Virginia City, Nevada, 1,095 miles, and back, daily; the trip to be performed in nine days each way in summer, and twelve days in winter; the service and pay to be curtailed pro rata as each fifty miles of the Union Pacific railroad should be completed westward; and the department reserving the right to curtail the service at its western terminus, when the eastward progress of the Central Pacific railroad should be sufficient to warrant the starting of the western mails from a point on the railroad rather than from Virginia City.
- 2. No. 14,167. From Coyote, Kansas, the end of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, to Denver, Colorado, 265 miles, and back, daily; the trip to be performed in 72 hours each way; and the service and pay to be curtailed *pro rata* as the railroad should be extended westward.
- 3. No. 17,035. From Cheyenne, Dakota, to Denver, Colorado, 102 miles, and back, daily; the trip to be performed in 24 hours each way.

For route No 16,635, the following proposals were received under the advertisement, viz: Louis McLane, president Wells, Fargo & Co., \$1,314,000 per annum; John Allman and John H. Clark, \$460,000; Charles A.Cook, \$390,000; Charles McLaughlin, \$350,000; Carlton Spaids, \$335,000.

For route No. 14,167, Louis McLane, president Wells, Fargo & Co., \$84,000; Charles A. Cook, \$79,000; Carlton Spaids, \$49,000; Henry S. Wheeler, \$45,000; W. B. Hawkes, \$24,600.

For route No. 17,035, Charles A. Cook, \$20,000; Louis McLane, president Wells, Fargo & Co., \$17,800; Carlton Spaids, \$15,000; Henry S. Wheeler, \$12,000; L. H. Johnston, \$9,970 50.

The Department accordingly, on the 15th June, accepted the bid of Carlton Spaids, at \$335,000, on route 16,635; that of W. B. Hawkes, at \$24,600, on route 14,167; and that of L. H. Johnston, at \$9,970 50, on route 17,035; and the accepted bidders were duly notified.

On the 23d of September following, upon representations that it was impracticable to stock the road from the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, to Denver, (route 14,167,) in consequence of raids by hostile Indians, and that the service was unimportant, the mails for Denver beng transmissible with almost equal speed via Omaha and Cheyenne, and upon the recommendation and advice of the United States senators and representative from Kansas, the department issued an order to rescind the acceptance of the bid of W. B. Hawkes and dispense with service on the route.

During the month of September, Carlton Spaids, the accepted bidder on route 16,635, wrote the department that, Congress having passed a

law, since the contract was awarded to him, the effect of which would be to throw upon this route the documentary and newspaper mails in merly transmitted by the isthmus route, he should expect additional per pro rata for every pound of such matter, and that he desired to be informed, as near as possible, what amount of such matter there would be, and for what additional amount of pay the department would be responsible. The department replied by furnishing him with transcript of reports on its files showing the weights of the mails transmitted but by the overland and the isthmus routes, which contained all the information tion it possessed on the subject, and remarking that it would expect him to carry the mail strictly according to the terms of the contract. " using therefor such means" (quoting the language of the contract) "as may be necessary to transport the whole of said mail, whatever may be as size or weight." Whereupon, on the 29th September, Spaids gave notice that he had come to the conclusion to decline to transport any mailore the route; and on the 2d October the department received telegrams. dated the 1st, from its special agent and from the postmaster at Sak Lake City, reporting the failure of Spaids to put the service in operation A despatch was immediately transmitted to the next lowest bidder. Charles McLaughlin, at San Francisco, inquiring whether he would carry the mail at his bid, (\$350,000,) and how soon he could commence the service. His reply, received on the 7th, showed that he would require thirty days to prepare for the service. On the 9th, Wells, Fargo & Co., who as sub-contractors under Holladay and Dinsmore, had carried the mails on their routes for some time prior to the expiration of their contract term, and had continued the service upon the failure of Spaids, gave notice to the department that they could not continue this temporary service longer than the 10th. An inquiry was thereupon telegraphed to the department's special agent at Salt Lake City, whether arrangements could be made to carry the letter mail between the termini of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, and at what cost. He replied on the lot that he could find no one prepared to carry the mails as designated except Wells, Fargo & Co. A despatch was then sent to Brigham Young, at Salt Lake City, inviting a proposal for the service. He replied on the 11th, offering to carry fifteen hundred pounds per day for eight months at \$559,375, with an allowance of 10 cents per pound per 100 miles for all additional mail, remarking that grain was now three prices consequent on the destruction of crops by grasshoppers, and that to put service on the route for the short period of eight months would require proportionately a much higher rate of payment than would be required were the contract to extend for several years. On the same date an offer was submitted on behalf of the Union Pacific railroad to contract for the service for one year at \$1,500,000. Telegrams of the 12th, received on the 13th, notified the department of the stoppage of the temporary service and the accumulation of mails on the route. On the 16th Charles McLaughlin inquired by telegraph whether the contract would be given

to him at his bid. The department replied that it would, on condition that he would commence the service immediately. . To this he made no answer. And on the 21st the Postmaster General, having, with the Second Assistant Postmaster General, repaired to the city of New York, and consulted with Senator Morgan, Senator Cole, of California, Horace Greeley, Isaac Sherman, Postmaster Kelly, and other leading citizens of New York, under their advice accepted a proposition from Wells, Fargo & Co. to carry the mails between the termini of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads daily for the term of one year, or until the two railroads meet, at the rate of \$1,750,000 per annum, subject to deduction pro rata for every section of fifty miles of railroad completed and reported to the department ready to carry the mails—it being estimated that the gap between the railroads, covered by the stage service, will be lessened at the rate of fifty miles every fifteen days, or a hundred miles a mouth, and that it will be closed up entirely by the 1st of August, 1869, and that upon this basis the pay to Wells, Fargo & Co., under their accepted proposal will amount in all to about \$670,000.

Early in October, a senator from Kansas, the principal public officers of Colorado, and other prominent citizens of the State and Territory, began to urge the restoration of service on the route (No. 14,167) from the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, to Denver, representing it to be indispensable; and finally Major General Sheridan, in command of the department of the Missouri, with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, gave assurance that the route was guarded, and would be during the Indian troubles, and that the service was important both to the citizens and soldiers in Colorado. The accepted bidder being released by the order rescinding the acceptance of his bid, the contract was offered to the next lowest bidder, Henry S. Wheeler, who declined; and a temporary arrangement was made, on the 31st October, with Wells, Fargo & Co. to carry the mails till 1st July, 1869, at the rate of \$79,000 per annum, subject to deduction pro rata for every fifty miles of railroad completed and reported to the department ready to carry the mail—the rate being that of the bid next above Wheeler's, excepting that of Spaids, the failing contractor on route 16,635.

On the remaining route, the accepted bidder, L. H. Johnston, having failed, the department accepted an offer from Wells, Fargo & Co. to perform the service for one year, from 1st October, 1868, at the rate of Johnston's bid, viz: \$9,970 50 per annum.

Under the arrangements thus made, the overland mail service on the three routes is now in regular operation.

TERRITORIAL MAILS.

In the last Annual Report, allusion was made to the route from Fort Abercrombie, Dakota, to Helena, Montana, (or the route from St. Cloud to Pembina,) intended to provide direct mail communication to the Territories of Montana, Idaho, and Washington. It was stated that, in con-

sequence of Indian hostilities on nearly the whole of the line, the was unreliable, of no value to the department, and would be discon in the spring, unless a marked improvement occurred. As there improvement, the service was discontinued from March 39, 1868; the last session of Congress a resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to change the of the mail service from Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, to Helena, Messissa'l to post-coach service.

No service existed on the route at the date of this resolution, a resolution is not mandatory in its terms; but, considering it as ind that the legislative will required that the mail should be carried, post-coaches, and acting on the supposition that a special appropriate would be made to meet the expense, an advertisement was issue 28, 1868, inviting proposals for service from January 1, 1869, to J. 1872, three times a week, in four-horse post-coaches. The low received was that of Leech, Piper & Montgomery, of Kittaning sylvania, at \$194,000 per annum, which was accepted October 2 and contracts have since been executed.

The service on the route from Sheridan (on the eastern division Union Pacific railroad) to Santa Fé has been increased from three trips a week, and the schedule time reduced to four days in an The service is well performed, though still occasionally interrup hostile Indians.

The important route from Salt Lake City to the Dalles, Orego been relet from 1st October last for six-times-a-week service, at the of \$149,000 per annum—a saving, as compared with the last contra \$164,000 per annum.

READJUSTMENT OF PAY ON RAILROAD BOUTES.

The 30th June, 1868, being the period for the expiration of the of contracts for transporting mails in the States of New Jersey. I sylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, the department, in anticp of the close of the term, entered upon a systematic revision and real ment of the rates of pay on railroad routes in those States, based returns of the weight of the mails conveyed and the accommed provided for mails and agents of the department, received in response the "railroad weight circular" referred to in the last Annual Report 11.) Wherever the returns required or justified a change from the rate, a circular (a copy of which is annexed) was addressed to the prietors of the route, submitting the offer of the department and exing its purpose. In many instances, the terms offered have, after siderable correspondence, been accepted, and contracts made accord In others, though formal contracts are not executed, the department proceeded to settle for the service for the first quarter of the at the rates offered. Many routes in other States than those above have been brought up for review, upon application made by the

tors of the railroads interested; and in every case where the returns showed a readjustment to be proper it has been ordered. Thus the rates have been changed upon seventy-one routes in all, as appears in the annexed "table showing the readjustment of the rates of pay per mile on certain railroad routes, based upon returns of the weight of the mails conveyed and the accommodations provided for mails and agents of the department.". The routes are arranged, as in table E in the last Annual Report, not by States, but according to the rate of pay, the highest being first, and those of equal pay according to the average weight carried the whole distance, and the table is accompanied by an alphabetical index, for easy reference. The total amount of the annual pay upon these routes, under the readjustment, it will be seen, is \$926,043 20, and the total amount of the former annual pay \$775,722 50—an excess of the present over the former amount of \$150.320 70. In reaching this result. the rates on more than one hundred and fifty routes, being more than onethird of the whole number of railroad routes in the service of the department, have passed under review.

In connection with this subject it may be proper to state that at different times within the months of January, February, and March last, while Congress was in session, there were submitted to the department, in behalf of a "committee on mail service" appointed at a national railroad convention previously held, several schedules of proposed changes in the rates of pay for the transportation of mails on railroad routes, and finally the draught of an act on the subject, to be submitted, if approved by the Postmaster General, to the Post Office committees of the House and Senate. The proposed act provided that in all contracts hereafter to be made with railroad companies for the transportation of the mail, the rates of compensation should be, at the option of the Postmaster General, in proportion either to the weight of matter to be transported or to the number of cubic feet of car space which the department might require for the accommodation of its mails and agents. The schedule of rates prescribed in the act allowed upon every mile of actual transportation 7 cents for car space per day not exceeding 25 cubic feet, or weight per day not exceeding 250 pounds; 12 cents for car space per day exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 cubic feet, or weight per day exceeding 250 and not exceeding 500 pounds; and so on, ascending by a similar sliding scale, until, for 2,600 cubic feet, the largest amount of "car space" found upon any route reported, the rate reached 115 cents **for** every mile of transportation. The proposed act provided further that an additional sum of \$1 should be allowed for every mile run by a train specially required to be run for the transportation of the mail, and two cents per mile for transporting in the passenger cars any agent travelling on the business of the department, route agents to be transported Free, but at their own risk.

Among the other papers was a "comparative statement," purporting to show the effect of the adoption of the committee's rates upon the whole

cost of the railroad mail service in operation, by which it was made w appear that a diminution of 38 per cent. would result, leaving out of the account all car space beyond the amount required to transport the mais as freight, allowing a cubic foot for every 10 pounds' weight; and the 38 per cent., it was suggested by the committee, would probably be more than sufficient to cover the cost of extra car service required for the use of route agents and postal clerks. It was found, however, upon estimating the car space used upon the first seven routes in table E in the last Annual Report, (pages 72-85,) allowing six and a half feet for the height of the car ceiling, as suggested by the committee, that the 38 per cent. would be insufficient to cover the amount of transportation shown upon the routes alone, at the committee's rates. To ascertain, therefore, the resi effect which the adoption of the proposed rates would have upon the annual cost of mail transportation on railroad rates, a statement was made up in the department, predicated upon the "car service" and actual transportation already in use, as shown in table E in the last Annual Report, by which it was found that the increase of expense would be enormous Thus, for illustration, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, mail apartments of eight different sizes were reported, which were estimated to average 1,750 cubic feet. For this amount of "car space" the schedule prescribed in the proposed act allowed 81 cents per mile. The number of trips on the route was reported at 28 per week Each trip including the run forth and back, the number of trips must be doubled to find the amount of transportation per week on each mile of the road's length, making 56 miles, and this again multiplied by 22 to find the amount per annum, making 2,912 miles, which at 81 cents per mile would give \$2,358 72 as the pay per annum for every mile of the road's length. The present rate is \$375. The disparity on some other routes would be still greater, the rates running up from \$75 to \$2.000 and more, and from \$200 to \$3,000 and more. On the whole amount of railroad mail service in operation on the 30th of June, 1867, the effect would be to increase the annual expense from \$3,812,600 to \$21,710,02)an excess of \$17,897,423. The department forbearing, upon such a showing, to take any part in presenting the proposed act to the Pasi Office committees of the two houses of Congress, has proceeded with the work of readjusting the rates of pay on railroad routes upon a start within the limits of existing laws and much more compatible with the resources at its command.

POST-ROUTE MAPS.

During the past year, an engraved post-route map, in four sheets, has been completed by the topographer, and copies issued for the use of the department, representing the post offices and mail service in the State of New York, and its connections with adjacent States and with the dominion of Canada.

This map, along with that previously published, representing the

northeastern States, has been found of great use in the several branches of this department in its current work, to postmasters and others, and especially to the clerks of the travelling (railroad) post offices, in sorting and distributing letters.

A similar map of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland was expected to have been issued before this, but the large amount of work required in compilation from insufficiently surveyed State and county maps, and the very extended and minute service in those States to be represented, has delayed the issue. The plates are expected from the engraver within three months.

The map of the State of Maine and adjacencies is also well advanced in the engraver's hands, and will be completed about the same time.

Drawings are being prepared for the map of Ohio and Indiana; and those of other States, in groups, will be taken up as fast as the peculiar nature and the magnitude of this work will allow.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.

The amount of fines imposed on contractors, and deductions made from their pay, on account of failures and other delinquencies, during the year ending June 30, 1868, was \$116,609, and the amount remitted during the same period was \$70,795, leaving the net amount of fines and deductions \$45,814.

MAIL-BAGS, LOCKS, AND KEYS.

A table herewith shows the number, description, and cost of mail-bags, locks, and keys, purchased during the year, the amount expended for new mail-bags being \$58,016 87, or nearly 28 per cent. less than the expenditure for like objects during the previous year, when it amounted to \$80,440.

During the fiscal year last ended, new contracts for mail-bags were made, after due advertisement for proposals, according to law, at prices averaging, for those of canvas about 20 per cent. less, and for those of leather about 12½ per cent. more, than the prices of the last contracts.

THROUGH MAILS.

The method used by the department to ascertain the speed and regularity with which through mails are conveyed is shown in a circular, issued in January last, (copy herowith,) referring to the routes from New York to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and from Washington and Baltimore to St. Louis and Cincinnati; and appended hereto are tables exhibiting the state of the service on these and other routes.

With regard to the service on the Southwestern route from New York and Washington to New Orleans, via Lynchburg, Virginia, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Grand Junction, Tennessee, and Canton, Mississippi, twas remarked in the last Annual Report that the records to October 31, 267, exhibited a marked improvement. This improvement was main-

tained going south during the months of November and December of last year; but failures and delays going north in those months, and in both directions in January and part of February following, were n frequent that the department ordered the mails to be transferred to the Western route—a route never before used for the transmission of the great northern and southern mails, except for a few days in the spring of 1867, and then in one direction only-viz: from New York, via Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, Louisville, Kentucky, Humboldt and Grand Junction, Tennessee, and Canton. Mississippi, to New Orleans—the route from Washington, via Cumberland, Maryland, uniting with it at Columbus. The Western route was used for the Washington mails to and from New Orleans from February 9 to March 16, 1868, and for the New York mails from February 10 to May 17, 1868. The Washington mails were restored on the 17th March. on the adoption of a quicker schedule and the promise of improved service, and the New York mails on the 18th May, to the Southwestern route, on which they still continue.

Since the 13th of June last, two mails a day have passed between New York and Memphis—one by the Western and the other by the Southwestern route. The comparative speed and regularity of the two routes will be seen by examining the tables.

RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

There are now in operation in the United States 26 railway postal lines, subdivided into 34 routes, extending, in the aggregate, over 7.019 miles of railroad and steamboat lines, upon 1,571 miles of which twice daily service is being performed, making a total equal to 8,090 miles et railway postal service daily each way, and an increase of 3,276 miles over the service in operation in 1867. There are employed in this service 279 men, as head clerks, clerks, and assistant clerks, at salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,400 per annum, making an aggregate cost of \$329.700 per annum-an increase of 119 men, at a cost of \$141,800, over the previous year. It would require, to perform this same service in the ordinary way, by slow mail trains, 141 men as route agents, whose compansation, at the rate now paid to such agents on first-class routes, would amount to \$152,280 per annum. This shows the increase in the cost of the postal service over the route agent service, on the 26 lines upon which this service is in operation, to be \$177,420 per annum. tain to how great an extent this apparent increase in the cost of the one service over the other was offset by saving in clerk-hire, a circular was addressed, in June last, to all the larger offices in close connection with the railway postal service, inquiring, among other things, how many more clerks, if any, would be required, with the natural increase in the size of mails, to perform the labor in their offices, if the railway postal service should be abandoned and the old system of route agents and direct mails restored. Answers were returned by most of those addressed, admitting

and fully endorsing the great superiority of the railway postal over the route agent service, stating that their mails both in coming and going were facilitated in their transmission from 12 to 24 hours, and, in cases where they would, under the old route agent system, be obliged to go through the process of redistribution, from 36 to 48 hours; but many could not state definitely the amount of clerical force saved to their offices, they having been appointed postmasters since the introduction of the railway postal service. From the reports of those who responded fully, however, it appeared that the number of clerks saved in local post offices amounted to 142, whose compensation, at the average rate allowed to good distributing clerks, would amount to \$142,000 per annum. Full returns would doubtless show the number of clerks saved to be still greater. About the same time that the circular above referred to was sent to postmasters, a circular was addressed to all head clerks in railway post offices, requiring them to keep, for one week, as nearly as possible, an accurate account of letters received at the postal cars for mailing, and the number of stamps cancelled. Most of the head clerks responded to this circular, and it was found that the average number of stamps cancelled by railway postal clerks in that week, upon the routes that made a full report, (19 in number,) amounted, on each line, to 2,321, which, multiplied by the 26 lines, would amount to 60,346 per week, or, in the aggregate, to 3,137,992 per year. Counting each stamp at three cents, the value of stamps cancelled by railway postal clerks in the year would amount to \$94,139 76. This count is exclusive of newspaper stamps cancelled, or the stamps on foreign letters, which sometimes amount to four or five times as much. Forty per cent. on the amount of stamps cancelled being the average amount of commissions, or the amount allowed in the adjustment of salaries to postmasters, this amount saved in salaries to postmasters should be credited to the railway postal service; and 40 per cent. on \$94,139 76 being \$37,655 90, the financial result, exclusive of the extra compensation allowed to some railroads for the use of postal cars, may be recapitulated as follows:

Salaries to 279 railway postal clerks		\$ 329, 700	00
141 route agents at present salaries, \$1,080	\$152, 280 00	·	
142 clerks saved to local post offices, \$1,000	142,000 00		
Saving in salaries of postmasters	37,655 90		
	·	331, 935	90
Net saving	••••	2, 235	90 .

It is proper to state that the service is being performed, not as formerly by route agents, on the slow way or accommodation trains, but upon the fastest express trains, and that, by means of Ward's mail-bag catcher, the clerks are exchanging pouches at all offices on the line once, and in many cases twice, daily each way. On the Hudson River and New York Central railroads, for instance, the postal car leaves New York at 8 a. m., performing service at all stations to Syracuse, where the arrive at 6.30 p. m.; and from Syracuse to Buffalo, where they arrives 12, midnight, at all express stops. The night line leaves New York & 11 p. m., performing service for all offices at express stops to Alban; leaving Albany at 7.15 a.m., performing the service at all post offices a Buffalo, where they arrive at 8.30 p. m., so that every office on the lim from New York, via Albany to Buffalo, that chooses to exchange make twice, is served twice daily with mail each way. Under the old row agent system this same service was performed as follows: Route agent left New York in the morning and ended in Albany in the afternoon: other route agents left Albany in the morning and arrived in Syncer in the evening; and still other route agents, leaving Syracuse in the morning, arrived in Buffalo in the afternoon-requiring from two to three days to send a letter from one point to another and receive a answer. Now, letters can be sent and answers returned between almost any two offices on the line within twenty-four hours. This is simply as illustration, the same improved facilities for the rapid transmission of mails obtaining on most other lines of railway postal service.

Another feature of marked improvement in this service is the fact that letter mail which, under the route agent system, was required to go into a distributing office for distribution, is now distributed on the railway postal cars while they are in motion. For instance, on the New York Central and Hudson River railroads, letters from the interior towns for the New England, southern, or western States, instead of being sent to the Albany, New York, or Buffalo distributing post office, causing a delay of from 12 to 24 hours, are now distributed while in transit. pouched, and forwarded on connecting railway postal routes, with no delay. And still another is the large increase of mails on all railway postal routes. The chief clerks on the Erie and Lake Shore postal carreport that since the introduction of the service on those routes the keter mail has increased from 33 to 50 per cent. Though part of this may be a natural increase, it is believed that a large proportion of it is duto the increased facilities for sending mail from and to every office on the line, however insignificant it may be. These remarks apply conally well to all other railway postal routes where the full way service is performed.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Statistics.—The aggregate amount of postage (inland, sea, and foreign upon the letter correspondence exchanged with foreign countries was \$2,153,690 66. Of this amount \$1,706,467 76 accrued on the letter mails exchanged with European countries; \$309,516 43 on letters exchanged with the dominion of Canada; and \$137,706 47 on the letters exchanged with the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, Central and South America, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and China.

The total letter postages on mails exchanged with countries of Europe,

during the first six months from July 1 to December 31, 1867, inclusive, under the provisions of the postal conventions then in force, amounted to \$1,057,612 99; and on mails exchanged with the same countries during the residue of the fiscal year from January 1 to June 30, 1868, at the reduced rates established by existing conventions, amounted to \$648,854 77, being a reduction to the advantage of correspondents during said six months of \$408,758 22, on an increased correspondence amounting to 626,548 letters per annum.

The postage collections in the United States on the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and countries on the continent of Europe amounted to \$1,090,244 03, and the postages collected in Europe amounted to \$616,223 73. Excess of collections in the United States \$474,020 30.

The estimated amount of United States postage upon the letter mails exchanged with Great Britain and the continent of Europe was \$793,700 64; with Canada and the British North American provinces, \$176,179 55; and with the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China, and Central and South America, \$128,098 87; making in all \$1,097,979 06, a decrease of \$93,425 61, compared with estimate of previous year. Adding the amount of United States postage upon printed matter exchanged in United States and European mails, calculated at \$90,000 00, and \$10,529 40, the reported amount of United States postage on printed matter exchanged with the West Indies, Mexico, South America, China, &c., the total United States postages on foreign mails (exclusive of printed matter interchanged with the British North American provinces, of which no separate account is kept) was \$1,198,508 46.

The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries (exclusive of the British North American provinces) was 11,128,532, of which 5,900,307 were sent from and 5,228,225 received in the United States. Increase over number of previous year 830,298. Of this number 10,068,659 were exchanged with European countries, an increase of 626,548, compared with the previous year. Estimating the number exchanged with the British provinces at 2,476,000, the total number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 13,600,000.

Ocean mail transportation.—From the 1st of January, 1868, the date on which the new postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, &c., came into operation, the arrangements made by this department for the transatlantic mail steamship service have been restricted to the outward mails, in accordance with the new system adopted in said convention that each office shall make its own arrangements for the mails which it despatches, and shall, at its own cost, remunerate the owners of the steamships employed for the conveyance of the same; and in like manner, the sea transportation of mails received from Europe since the 1st of January, 1868, has been provided and paid for by the respective foreign post departments despatching the same to this country.

From July 1 to December 31, 1867, inclusive, the steamers employed in same service by foreign post departments conveyed 1 during same period, the total postages on which amounted to \$491,534 13, and employed in same service by foreign post departments conveyed 1 during same period, the total postages on which amounted to \$566,6000 During the last half of the fiscal year from January 1 to June 30, inclusive, the total postages on mails sent to Europe under the arrangements amounted to \$340,835 54, and the total postages on received from Europe, during the same period, amounted to \$308,019 these reduced amounts resulting from the reduced rates of internal postage charged on and after the 1st of January, 1868, under the visions of the new postal conventions, which came into operation of date.

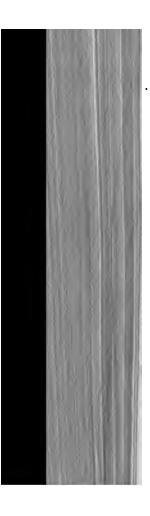
The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steamship st from July 1 to December 31, 1867, under arrangements then in allowing the sea postages as compensation, was \$282,017 42, and January 1 to June 30, 1868, under the new arrangements, \$139.76 a reduction of over one-half from the cost of the same service duri previous six months. Total cost of transatlantic service for the \$421,777 44, being \$129,560 57 less than the preceding year. amount paid for the transportation of mails to and from the West I &c., by steamers receiving various rates of compensation within limit of the postages, was \$70,287 67, and the cost of sea and is conveyance of mails to and from Central and South America, via Pa was \$27,334 33, making a total expenditure for ocean transportat \$519,399 44, exclusive of payments amounting to the sum of \$497.9 made during the year to the steamship lines to Brazil, to Japar China, and to the Sandwich Islands, respectively, receiving st grants fixed by special acts of Congress.

POSTAL CONVENTIONS WITH COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

New postal conventions with Great Britain, the North German I Belgium, and the Netherlands, respectively, the leading provisions of were briefly stated in my last report, were carried into effect on t of January, 1868; and those concluded with Switzerland and Italy into operation on the 1st of April, 1868. Under the provisions of conventions important improvements have resulted, not only in rerates of international postage, but in greater uniformity of postal and enlarged facilities of mail accommodation. The detailed regularranged and adopted for the execution of each of these convention annexed.

On the 13th of December, 1867, before the new convention wi United Kingdom of 18th June, 1867, went into operation, notic given by the British post office to terminate the same on the 31st cember, 1868, in accordance with the power reserved in the 21st thereof; which notice was accompanied by the announcement the . Anthony Trollope would be despatched to Washington in the spring of 1868 with full powers to negotiate a new convention better calculated to afford satisfaction to the people of the two countries. The provisions of a new convention to supersede the present one on the 1st of January, 1869, were accordingly arranged with Mr. Trollope at Washington in July last; and, after adjusting by direct correspondence between the two post departments, certain modifications on which Mr. Trollope did not consider himself authorized to treat, the modified convention was formally executed on the 24th of November last. Its general provisions are substantially those of the present convention. The only change in the existing rates of international postage is a reduced charge on small pamphlets, book packets, and patterns, not exceeding two ounces in weight; the British post office having declined to assent to a further reduction of the international letter rate, but agreeing to consider the question of such reduction at the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of the convention. A copy of the new convention and detailed regulations for carrying the same into execution is annexed.

The French government having communicated, through its minister at Washington, an invitation to this department to send a special delegate to Paris authorized to negotiate and arrange, in person, the details of a new postal convention between the United States and France, the Hon. John A. Kasson was, on the 5th of April, 1867, appointed a special commissioner on behalf of this department to proceed to Paris, and there to negotiate and arrange the conditions of agreement between the respective post departments of a new convention, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General of the United States. Mr. Kasson's mission was primarily and specially to the French post department, with authority also to negotiate and settle the details of new postal conventions with the post departments of Great Britain, Prussia, and Belgium, respectively, and conclude postal conventions with other European governments, subject to like approval of the Postmaster General of the United States. While Mr. Kasson succeeded in negotiating improved postal arrangements with Great Britain, Belgium, and North Germany, and advantageous conventions with the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, his mission to the French post department failed to accomplish any revision or modification of the postal convention with France. It being thus made apparent to me, that the French post department was indisposed to conclude a new convention modifying the provisions of the convention of March 2, 1857, in conformity with the more liberal and improved arrangements concluded between the United States and other countries on the continent of Europe, this department was constrained to avail Steelf of the power reserved in the present convention to terminate it By a previous notice of one year, and notice was accordingly given on the 8th of January last to terminate the same on the 1st of February, **369.** Subsequently negotiations were opened with the French office for new convention, this department submitting for its consideration and



The postal convention between the United Sta of Canada was modified, to take effect on the 1 reducing the single rate of international letter p prepaid, and continuing the 10-cent rate for all u paid letters; and the like modification has been crespondence exchanged with Prince Edward islan

POSTAL CONVENTION ESTABLISHING AN EXCHABINE BRITISH EAST INDIES.

A postal convention has been concluded with the ment, establishing and regulating an exchange United States and the Straits' settlements and the by means, conjointly, of the United States mail passan Francisco and Hong-Kong, China, and the plying between Hong-Kong and Singapore, Calculand Aden, a copy of which is annexed. Its prothose of the postal convention concluded between the colonial government of Hong-Kong, China.

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO JAPAN A

During the year ended June 30, 1868, seven ro San Francisco and Hong-Kong were completed I mail packets of the Japan and China line, and two completed between said ports during the quarter 1868. The average actual running time on the outs San Francisco and Hong-Kong, during this perioduring which the steamship Great Republic was accident in mid-ocean,) was 29 days 21 hours, and the inward voyages. The Great Republic on her o

and thus, notwithstanding the outward voyage was by this accident protracted eight days, the round voyage to Hong-Kong and return was terminated at San Francisco within two days of the regular schedule time. The timely precaution of the contractors in providing a spare ship at Yokohama, to guard against the possibility of an interruption of the service, and the energy which they manifested on this occasion in completing the round voyage with as little delay to the mails as possible, are worthy of commendation.

The new steamer Japan, 4,350 tons government register, was added to the line in August last, and the company state that they expect to place the America in service during the coming summer, thus completing the full number of four steamers required by the contract, although three only are actually required to perform monthly voyages, the fourth furnishing the means of relieving the others in case of repairs or accident.

The branch line between Yokohama and Shanghai, touching at Hiogo and Nagasaki, has been run in regular connection with the main line, and has proved a very important addition to the service. The qualified permission granted by the department to the contractors in April, 1867, to terminate the voyage of the large ships at Yokohama, and to employ one or more branch steamships of a less size to do the service between Yokohama and Hong-Kong, to which reference was made in the last report, was not executed, the company notifying the department of its decision not to avail itself of said permission, but to continue the service by the large ships to Hong-Kong as provided by the contract. In like manner the company did not avail itself of the authority given at the same time to change the Japan port of calling from Yokohama to Osaka, their president deciding that it would not be for the interest of the government or that of the company to make such change.

The regular monthly trips provided for by the law authorizing the establishment of this service, and by the contract made in pursuance thereof, delayed by unavoidable causes, which have been satisfactorily explained, were begun on the 3d of June, 1868, and have since been regularly maintained.

It was hoped that the discovery by American citizens of a small group of islands midway between California and China, and conveniently situated with respect to this steamship route, would have resulted in increasing the efficiency of the service by relieving the steamships from the necessity of carrying the great weight of coal required for consumption on their long voyage of 5,000 miles, and the efforts of the contractors to effect this desirable improvement were regarded with great interest. But, unfortunately, the surveys made by officers of the navy, as well as those of the steamship company, demonstrated that the project was impracticable of execution at present, owing to shoalness of water at the entrance to the harbor. If it should prove feasible, however, as I am informed is the opinion of competent naval officers whose attention has been given to the subject, to obtain the necessary increased depth

of water on the bar, by a reasonable expenditure, the propriety and expediency of undertaking the work would be a question worthy the attention of our government, as well for the attainment of this object as for other public advantages of a national and commercial character, that will readily suggest themselves.

In view of the rapidly-growing importance of our relations, political and commercial, with the great empires of China and Japan, and of the prospective development of our Pacific States, as well as of the territor west of the Rocky mountains and east of the Sierra Nevada, rich in natural resources, but now sparsely peopled, it becomes an important question for consideration whether provision should not be made for a increase and extension of the service on the Japan and China mail line. While submitting this matter to the wisdom of Congress, and without being prepared to offer any suggestions at present as to details. I as clearly of the opinion that the best interests of the government and people of the United States require that the period of the completion of the Pacific railway across our continent ought not to be allowed to pass without making adequate provision for placing its western terminus at San Francisco in at least semi-monthly communication with China and Japan. Any legislation with this object should follow the safe and practicable precedent furnished by the successful working of the act authorizing the present service.

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO BRAZIL AND TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The required number of monthly trips have been satisfactorily performed by the contractors on the mail steamship route between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the average time occupied on the outward voyages being 27 days 8 hours, and on the inward voyages 26 days; and on the mail steamship route between San Francisco and Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands: the contractors performed eight round trips from 15th October, 1867, to 30th June, 1868, the average length of the outward voyages being 11 days 1 hour, and of the inward voyages 12 days 3 hours.

PROPOSED CONTRACT WITH "THE COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY."

I have had under careful consideration the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, authorizing and empowering the Postmaster General "to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New York—a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York, under a special charter passed by the legislature of said State, under the date of April 23, 1866—for the weekly or semi-weekly conveyance of all European and foreign mails of the United States between New York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, England, or Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, in first-class seaming steamships, to be constructed in the United States, and owned company, for a term not exceeding fifteen years;" and af examination of the subject in all its bearings, in 1

1,194

191

ney General on the legal questions involved, I decided, in the exerof the discretion given to me, that it was impracticable to make a
act with said company for only a weekly or semi-weekly mail serto Europe, and accordingly declined to execute a contract in the
er and on the conditions therein stated. I have, however, advised
company of my willingness to make a conditional contract, subject
e approval of Congress, for the conveyance of the United States
to Europe by American steamships, of sufficient number to perform
ast four outward trips per week—that being the present number of
ly mails to Europe—and with the additional stipulations necessary
sure regularity and efficiency in the service always inserted in
mail steamship contracts; said contract to be approved by Conby the passage of an act or joint resolution ratifying the same.
iew of the great importance of this subject, I earnestly commend
roposed contract to the careful consideration and action of Congress.

CONTINUANCE OF MAIL SERVICE IN TIME OF WAR.

illy concur in the recommendation of my predecessor, Postmaster ral Dennison, in his annual report of November 2, 1864, that pro1 should be made, by treaty stipulations between nations or otherfor the exceptional treatment of regular mail packets in time of
by authorizing such packets, under proper safeguards against the
portation of persons or articles contraband of war, to continue their
cation without impediment or interruption.

ch a principle ought to be universally recognized and adopted, as overnments and peoples have a common interest in maintaining ar and uninterrupted postal communications between nations in of war; and I respectfully recommend that the Postmaster General thorized, by and with the advice and consent of the President, to porate such a stipulation in the postal conventions already cond, or hereafter to be made, with foreign governments.

APPOINTMENTS.

e operations of the appointment office may be summed up	as fol-
:	
ber of post offices established during the year	2,167
ber discontinued	849
ase of offices	1,318
ber of offices in operation on June 30, 1867	25,163
ber of offices in operation on June 30, 1868	
ber of offices subject to appointment by the President	849
ber by the Postmaster General	
Changes made during the year.	
intments made to fill vacancies by resignations	4,021

intments made to fill vacancies by removals.....intments made to fill vacancies by change of name and sites

Appointments made to fill vacancies by death of postmast Appointments made to fill vacancies by establishment of new Number of cases acted upon	offices 🕮
Special agents, route agents, mail-route messengers, postal-rollocal agents, and baggage-masters in service during the fiscal June 30, 1868.	
•	Affredan a
49 special agents, five of whom are in charge of the mails between San Francisco, China and Japan, at a compensation each of \$1,600 a year, and \$2 a day for subsistence.	
490 route agents	478, 389
54 mail-route messengers	29, 890
232 postal railway clerks	274, 300
69 local agents	48, 405
150 baggage-masters	9, 000
-	961.070

LETTER-CARRIERS.

The free-delivery system has been in operation during the year in of the principal cities. It has continued to grow in popular favor. a has, to a great extent, supplanted the general and box deliveries. Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Louisville, and other citi the number of post-office boxes has been greatly reduced, and the he is confidently entertained that this mode of delivery will ultimate supersede all others. Its necessity in large cities is illustrated by t single example of New York, with its 6,000 boxes representing 30.0 names, any one of which each sorting clerk must be able to recall a associate with the proper box on the instant, a work impossible to done without liability to error. This difficulty necessarily increase with the growth of the city, and finds no remedy (for the reason state in the multiplication of clerks.

The only remedy for this evil known to me is the delivery by carriwhich, after years of experience, has received the sanction of the prin pal postal departments of Europe, and which, by inducing the habit directing letters to street and number, renders the sorting computively simple, and the delivery accurate and reliable.

Where the system has been judiciously and energetically conducte the people have not been backward in acknowledging its merits, availing themselves of its benefits.

The experience acquired by carriers has greatly facilitated operation and enabled them to perform an additional amount of proportionate labor.

I would here respectfully suggest that some legislative expression favoring the retention of experienced and efficient carriers would, by making their tenure of office dependent on themselves, conduce to more exemplary conduct, better order, and a more faithful discharge of duty. It would, besides, give stability to the system, conciliate public confidence towards it, and extend its usefulness.

While it is gratifying to state that the postage on *local* matter has increased, in some cities, as high as 300 per cent., during the last four years, still experience has shown that, in general, the postage from this source is insufficient to meet the expense of this mode of delivery, especially in the smaller cities. This, however, should not be expected, nor can it be used as an argument against it, since the local matter constitutes a very small portion of the matter handled. Besides, the facilities afforded by this delivery must operate to increase *mail* letters as well as local, but whether in the same ratio cannot now be determined for want of the proper data.

Its benefits are also observable in the more thorough and accurate delivery of letters, especially in the populous cities where there are so many persons of the same name, the street and number serving to identify the person addressed. Many of these letters would without the carrier's delivery be advertised and sent to the dead letter office to be there destroyed, or returned to the writers at considerable expense to the department, and after many vexatious disappointments to correspondents.

The aggregate results for the year are shown in the following figures: The number of letter-carriers employed was 1,198; mail letters delivered 64,349,486; local letters delivered 14,081,906; newspapers delivered 16,910,715; letters collected 63,164,625; amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses, \$995,934 59; postages on local matter \$475,982 36. (See tabular statements in the appendix.)

READJUSTMENT OF SALARIES.

Under the provisions of the 2d section of the postal act approved July 1, 1864, postmasters are now paid stated salaries, in accordance with the amount of business done, instead of commissions, as formerly. These salaries have to be reviewed and readjusted once in two years, throwing upon this office a large amount of extra labor.

The readjustment for the two years commencing July 1, 1868, is now so far completed as to show that the salaries of 26,481 postmasters will amount to \$4,548,137. This business is continually upon the increase, as will appear by a comparison with the two previous adjustments.

In view of the great importance and responsibility of this branch of business, I would respectfully request authority to appoint one additional fourth-class clerk to take charge of the same.

BLANK AGENCY.

Under the provisions of the 14th section of an act to further aneal the postal laws, approved July 27, 1868, a blank agency for the distribution of blanks, wrapping paper, twine, letter balances, and marking stamp to the several post offices in the United States has been established at Washington, and the agencies heretofore in operation at New York and Buffalo have been discontinued. This change was deemed important and necessary, not only on the score of economy in the distribution of the articles named, but because of the very large amount of property to be purchased and distributed, as well as that the operations of the agent might be under the immediate supervision of the department; and the wisdom of Congress in authorizing its establishment has been fully demonstrated by the recent development of startling frauds perpetrated upon the department under the old system.

The agency has been organized by the appointment of a competent and reliable superintendent—an assistant superintendent of tried integrity and long experience in the business, with the necessary clerks and laborers to insure a prompt and faithful discharge of all the duties devoted upon them.

The increase in the number of post offices in 1867, over the number is operation in 1866, was 1,135. The increase in 1868, over the number is operation in 1867, was 1,318.

The number of postal railway clerks in 1865 was 64; the number in 1866, 83; the number in 1867, 170; the number in 1868, 232.

The annual salaries of postal clerks in 1865 aggregated	\$ 75,000
Salaries in 1866	96, 200
Salaries in 1867	197,500
Salaries in 1868	274, 300
Increase of route agents between 1865 and 1868	113
Aggregate increase of compensation	\$148,868

Special attention is called to this increase of postal clerks and rown agents and to the increase in their compensation. The service has required, and will continue to require, an increase in this class of departmental agents and employés. Congress passed laws authorizing an increase in compensation of route agents, postal clerks, and letter-carriers. I have increased the compensation of these men so far as I have been able, and regret that it is not in my power to pay them still higher salaries. They are not paid enough, any of them.

The number of letter-carriers has been increased from 757 in 1865, to 1,198 in 1868. The amount paid them, including incidental expenses, is \$995,934 59. These men, also, are insufficiently paid, and I would increase their compensation if in my power

DEAD LETTERS.

whole number of letters of all classes received during the year the 30th June last, by actual count, was 4,162,144, showing a use of 144,364 letters from the number *estimated* to have been received; the previous year.

these letters 3,995,066 were domestic letters; 167,078 were foreign, ere returned unopened to the countries where they originated.

domestic letters received may be stated as follows:

ary dead letters
and hotel letters
ilable
ious addresses 9,190
tered letters
ned from foreign countries
he examination of domestic dead letters for disposition, 1,736,867
found to be either not susceptible of being returned, or of no
tance, circulars, &c., and were destroyed. About 333,000 more
lestroyed after an effort to return them, making about 51 per cent.
yed. The remainder were classified and returned to the owners as
practicable.

whole number returned was 2,258,199, of which about 84 per cent. lelivered to owners, and 16 per cent. returned to department.

hteen thousand three hundred and forty letters contained \$95,169 52 is of \$1 and upwards, of which 16,061 letters, containing \$86,638 66, lelivered to owners, and 2,124, containing \$7,862 36, were filed or or disposition; 14,082 contained \$3,436 68, in sums less than \$1, ich 12,513, containing \$3,120 70, were delivered to owners; 17,750 ned checks, drafts, deeds, and other papers of value, representing lue of \$3,609,271 80; of these 16,809 were restored to the owners, 21 were returned and filed; 13,964 contained books, jewelry, and articles of property, of the estimated value of \$8,500; of these were forwarded for delivery, and 9,911 were delivered to owners; 1 contained photographs, postage stamps, and articles of small of which 114,666 were delivered to owners, and 2,068,842 letters ed had no enclosures.

s, of the ordinary dead letters forwarded from this office, about cent. were delivered, and of the valuable dead letters, (classed as and minor,) about 89 per cent. were delivered.

decrease of money letters received (about 3,000) is probably owing growing use of money orders for the transmission of small sums. ninent among the causes of the non-delivery of letters is the lable character of many of them, ascertained during the past year 163,898 letters, showing a decrease of 79,888 from the previous year. 189,290,448 were detained for non-payment of postage; 58,387 ed for misdirection or want of proper address; 13,470 were used to places for which no mail service had been established, and

1,593 had no address whatever. There were also returned 23,425 km addressed to persons stopping temporarily at hotels, departures or a arrivals preventing delivery, and 9,190 found to be addressed to fiction names. These are mostly cases where the causes of non-delivery approximately from the letters themselves, and no effort was made to deliver them.

The number of dead letters returned during the year to foreign of tries was 184,183, and the number received from foreign countries 66,558. It further appears that out of 4,666,673 letters mailed to United States through British, French, and German mails, 126.86 2.160 per cent.) were returned to Europe as dead letters; and out 5,401,986 letters forwarded from this country through those mails, 38. (or 100 per cent.) were returned as dead letters, showing an extraording discrepancy between the proportion of dead letters received from Europe and the proportion returned from the United States to European countries.

This difference is doubtless largely owing to causes existing in country which do not operate in the same proportion in Europe.

The geographical extent of the United States and Territories, as largely unsettled, the constant arrival of emigrants in search of thomes in remote regions, and the continual changing of places of ab in a sparsely settled country, all operate to increase the difficulty in delivery of foreign letters.

The aggregate of postal letter service during the year is estimate 720,000,000, and the proportion of domestic dead letters to the numb domestic letters mailed is about one to 126.

There were received at this office, during the fiscal year, 5,459 at cations for letters, of which 1,151 were answered satisfactorily, the let applied for being found. About one-third of these applications were ordinary letters without enclosures, no record of them being kept search for them being useless.

The amount of money taken from all dead letters undelivered s last report and deposited in the United States treasury was \$27,967

The amount realized from sales of waste paper and deposited \$1,280 42.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of money-order offices now in operation is 1,468. Sethe date of the last annual report 245 additional offices have been estimated and one office has been discontinued.

The number of orders issued during the year was 831,937,	
of the aggregate value of	\$16, 197, 85 8
The number of orders paid was 836,940,	•
amounting to	
To which is to be added the amount of	
orders repaid to purchasers 142,035 92	
Total of payments	16

Excess of issues over payments.....

Ĭ

ł

The last Annual Report shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30 the aggregate amount of orders issued was \$9,229, 327 72, and of orders paid and repaid \$9,071,240 73. Hence it appears that during the last fiscal year there was an increase in the amount of orders issued of 75 per cent., and in the amount of orders paid of 77 per cent. over the corresponding transactions of the previous year. This large and constant increase from year to year in the amount of the money-order business plainly indicates the great utility of this system for the public, as a safe and convenient method of transmitting small sums of money through the mail.

The average sum for which money orders were issued last year was \$19 47, being nearly the same as that of the previous year, \$19 45. The number of duplicates was 3,873, of which 3,792 were issued as substitutes for originals lost in the mails or otherwise; 58 were in lieu of orders rendered invalid because not presented for payment until more than one year after date, and 23 to replace orders made invalid in consequence of bearing, contrary to law, more than one endorsement.

The receipts and expenditures of the last fiscal year, as adjusted and stated by the Auditor, were as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS.

Fees on money orders issued Premium received on exchange	,
•	124,503 19
EXPENDITURES.	
Commissions to postmasters and allowances for clerk hire	70,345 04
Excess of receipts over expenditures	54,158 15

Being the gross amount of revenue derived from the transaction of the money-order business.

Under existing law post office blanks of every description are furnished exclusively by the Congressional Printer, hence the cost of money-order blanks used by postmasters is not included in the forgoing statement of expenditures.

In the transaction of the money-order business the smaller offices payably issue more orders than they pay, in consequence of the general trace and commerce. For the dat the larger post offices greatly y the latter with sufficient funds



after a reasonable time, credit for the amount of allowed, provided it is proved, after a thorough circumstances of the case by the special agent, t only sent the money in a registered package, bu strictly with all the requirements of the departments thereof an exact description of the notes remibe ready to prove by the testimony of a disinte enclosed these notes in a secure package, which mode prescribed, and duly despatched in the matabove stated, the sum of \$1,769 was allowed dost remittances. In addition to this amount a was made to the postmaster at Austin, Texas,

appears from the report of the special agents for investigated the case and caused the arrest a alleged depredator. The allowance in this inst made, and notice thereof transmitted to the Audi in his report, and will therefore be included in his The sum of \$1,205,253 01 was transferred by postage to the money-order account, to enable the sented for payment at times when their money-order accounts.

remittances, proved conclusively to have been ding the first quarter of 1868 to the postmaster at 1 These remittances were stolen by a clerk in the pa

close of the year, a balance in favor of the former Application has repeatedly been made to this past year by citizens of the United States who quently visit Panama, New Grenada, for the establishment of the Alexander of the Mariana States who

cient for the purpose. On the other hand, the tr order to the postage account amounted to \$1,217,

well as the numerous American sailors who frequent the port. For like reasons it seems desirable that a money-order office should be opened at Aspinwall. I would therefore recommend that the Postmaster General be authorized to establish an agency at each of the cities in question, for the issue and payment of money orders by the United States consul, in the same manner and under the same regulations as at money-order postoffices in the United States. These two consuls at present act as agents of this department for the receipt and despatch of mail matter. The addition of the money-order business to these duties would involve an increase of responsibility and of clerical labor, for which they should receive an additional allowance proportionate to the amount of business transacted.

The department is at present engaged in arranging the details of a convention for the interchange of postal money orders between certain money-order post offices of this country and those of Switzerland. After it shall have been put into successful operation, similar arrangements will gradually be made with other foreign countries which may desire the establishment of an international money-order system.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The law requires the salaries of postmasters to be adjusted once in two years. The aggregate salaries of postmasters, as revised July 1, 1864, was \$3,383,381 77. As adjusted July 1, 1866, the sum was \$4,033,728 17. As adjusted July 1, 1868, the sum was \$4,545,888. The increase in a little over two years, from June, 1866, to and including July, 1868, was \$1,162,506 23. This increase of salaries, under the rules prescribed by law, is encouraging. It is based solely upon the continual increase of the business of the department and of the people.

The increase of the expenses of the postal service, based as it is upon public necessity and public demand, instead of being cause of discouragement, is a subject of congratulation. The restoration of so large a part of the postal service, suspended during the war, and the new service created by Congress since the close of the war, equal to one-third of the amount of service in operation at that time, have produced a less deficiency than existed in time of peace and prosperity previous to 1860.

The proportion of deficiency to revenue is far less now than then, notwithstanding the service is very much greater than ever before. In 1859 the sum of the deficiency was only one million less than the entire revenue. In 1860 the sum of the deficiency was about three millions five hundred thousand dollars less than the entire revenue. For the year 1868 the deficiency is ten millions less than the entire revenue. The majority of the southern States have never paid their own expenses for postal service. They will not do so for a long time to come. With the exception of Iowa and Missouri, none of the States or Territories west of the Mississippi river have ever paid a revenue equal to their postal expenses. The cost of the transportation of the mails in all new States and Terri-

tories, and in all sparsely populated portions of the country, never has been paid by those States or Territories out of their own revenues. It is only as population and business increase, and the country is developed, that postal service can be self-sustaining.

The idea that the Post Office Department can be self-sustaining, a the present condition of the country, is absurd. It cannot be, and ought not to be, for fifty years to come. The revenues will largely increase, and so will expenditures. Ten years hence I estimate the expenses of the Post Office Department at \$40,000,000, and the revenues at \$30,000,000. This increase must go on as long as the country prospers, and mineral, agricultural, and commercial business increases. The mines are not yet all developed. The lands are not all cultivated. The rivers are not all navigated. The railroads are not all surveyed. The cities are not all built. The sea has not given us all we have a right to exact. Our country is not finished. Until it is finished, he is not a wise nor a segacious man who assumes that the postal service will pay for itself.

The Post Office Department can be made self-sustaining in one way, and that is by cutting off the postal service in the States and Territories where the receipts for postages are not equal to expenses. This would exclude all but Iowa and Missouri west of the Mississippi, and all the States overborne by the rebellion. It could further economize by with drawing all aid from the China, Brazil, and Sandwich Islands steaming lines, thus saving \$725,000. It could save \$995,000 by abolishing the letter-carrier system for the cities. It could also economize to the extent of over \$700,000 by overturning the system of postal cars. It is tree that in public estimation the letter-carriers for cities are thought to be almost indispensable, but the system costs money and brings small revenue. It is all disbursement and no receipt. What if from 12 to 24 hours are saved in the transmission of mails between Washington and Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Chicago, and the whole west and northwest, by these travelling post offices, which put off and receive mails while travelling at thirty miles an hour, and which receive mails, make up mails, and distribute mails as they go hurrying along? It costs money, and the government, like a miser, can keep its money in its chest. It gives return and helps nobody, but is safely hoarded. A halting, timid, illib eral policy like this will save one million and lose twenty. Every dollar put out by the government in subsidies to build railroads, in subsidies to aid ocean commerce, in liberal appropriations to open lines of travel and develop material resources in a great nation like this, is money per out at exorbitant usury, and will bring returns in development of math rial wealth, and in making the nation great and rich and strong in ever thing of value and interest to a great people.

FRANKING.

I have twice in my annual reports called attention to the gross about of the franking privilege. It becomes my duty again to speak of the

frauds perpetrated upon the revenues of the Post Office Department by these abuses. I have had occasion frequently during the past year to call the attention of members of Congress to the use of their names in sending mailable matter free under a fac simile frank. Three dollars will buy the fac simile frank of any member of Congress, and the use of it by claim agents and business men in cities in sending books, periodicals, letters, and business circulars, defrauds the department out of immense sums of money. It is estimated that the loss to the department by this species of abuse of the franking privilege has amounted to from one million to one million and a half of dollars during the past year. On former occasions I have urged, in order to avoid the continuance of this serious cheat in the use of names of members of Congress without their knowledge or consent, that the law be so changed as to require the written signature of the person exercising the franking privilege upon the matter franked; and to relieve the heads of departments and bureaus of great labor, that a franking clerk be authorized by law for each department of the government, with the right to frank all matter pertaining to the department for which he is so appointed; and to relieve members of Congress from great labor and care, that one or more franking clerks be appointed for each house of Congress to frank such letters and public documents as it is desirable to send free through the mails. I have thus far failed to secure any attention to these urgent appeals, and am becoming satisfied that the only way to avoid an abuse which is becoming systematized and which is so severe a tax upon the revenues of the department is to abolish the franking privilege altogether.

POST OFFICES IN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

In the city of Boston the government has purchased, for a large sum of money, a very valuable site for a post office and for revenue offices. It is of very great importance, both to the postal and revenue service, that at as early a day as possible plans for buildings should be adopted and appropriations made to erect them. There is no occasion for any delay, and every reason that economy and public necessity can suggest why the work should go immediately forward. Boston is the capital of New England, and the government ought to erect public buildings there which would gratify the pride of that people and do honor to itself.

I must again urge that steps be immediately taken to erect a suitable post office in the city of New York. A most eligible site has been purchased there for this purpose. The necessities of the public service mand that there shall be no further delay in this case. The building occupied for a post office is what is left of an old church. It is patched and battered, full of dark corners and discomforts. The sunlight can scarcely penetrate its gloomy interior. Gas is burnt there day and night, and men work by it. It is over an old graveyard, and under the rotten floors lie skulls and bones, and the damp mould of dead men. On removing the floors for repairs a short time ago, these unwelcome

sights were exposed to view. The building is unfit for any use ever; yet there, in summer and winter, in heat and cold, by gaslight. night until morning, and from morning until night, 300 men are at t for the people of the whole United States, and inhaling a poisoned x sphere every breath they draw. It is a disgrace to the city of New 1 and a disgrace to the nation. An average of nearly 30 men and sa the time from laboring in that unwholesome place. The Post Department pays every year for extra help on account of it a sum r to the interest on half a million of dollars. It is not always that commercial and moneyed centre of a nation is the same. New York is both the moneyed and commercial centre of the wes hemisphere. In 50 years it may be the moneyed centre and comme centre of the world. In less than 20 years the city will contain a p lation of at least 3,000,000 of people—a population equal to that o the colonies at the date of the Revolution. It is time now to begin t something to meet its growing necessities. The post office building unsafe. It is liable at any time to burn down, and scarcely a day pe but there goes through that office, in money, drafts, and securities; \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in value. To erect suitable public build there is the nation's work, and the nation's representatives out attend to it.

In the year 1854 the deficiency of the department, as between reve and expenditures, was \$1,621,837 90; in the year 1855 the deficiency \$2,626,206 16; in the year 1856 it was \$2,787,046 50; in the year 18 was \$3,453,718 40; in the year 1858 it was \$4,543,843 70; in the 1859 it was \$6,996,009 26; in the year 1860 it was \$5,656,705 49; in year 1861 it was \$4,557,462 71; in the year 1862 it was \$2,112.514 in the year 1863 it was \$150,417 25; in the year 1864 it was \$200,532 in the year 1865 there was a surplus of revenues over expends of \$861,430 42; in the year 1866 the excess of expenditures over revel left a deficiency of \$965,093 09, making the expenditures for the ending June 30, 1866, \$1,826,523 57 greater than for the year ele June 30, 1865. The years 1865 and 1866 above mentioned were the vears in which the department was administered by my immed predecessor. The deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1867. \$1,906,789 92, including as revenue \$900,000 drawn under acts mai appropriations for carrying free mail matter, and not including as exp iture \$1,191,666 67 paid for service for which special appropriation made.

The actual difference between revenues, independent of special propriations, and expenditures, including special appropriations, \$3.998,456-59.

The revenues, independent of special appropriations, for the year of ing June 30, 1868, were \$16,292,600 80; and the expenditures, include service for which special appropriations were made, were \$22,730,32 showing an excess of expenditures of \$6,437,991 85. To meet this

ciency there were drawn under appropriations made for carrying free matter \$3,800,000, and under acts making special appropriations for overland mail and marine service between New York and California, \$1,125,000; steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, \$125,000; between the United States and Brazil, \$150,000; for carrying mail on routes established by acts passed during the first session of the 39th Congress, \$486,525; and for preparing and publishing post-route maps, \$10,000; leaving a deficiency, as stated in the first part of this report, for the year ending June 30, 1868, of \$741,466 85.

It is seen from the foregoing statement of receipts, expenditures, and appropriations that in supplying necessary postal accommodations for the people, the excess of expenditures over revenues rapidly increased from 1854 to 1859 and 1860, inclusive; the deficiency for 1859 being \$6,996,009 26, and for the year 1860 being \$5,656,705 49. After the year 1860 the expensive service in the southern States began rapidly to diminish, until in the year 1865 there was so little mail service performed in the States involved in the rebellion that the revenues exceeded the expenditures by \$861,430 42. The service was almost entirely suspended. Directly after the war ended and during the second year of the adminstration of my immediate predecessor, ending June 30, 1866, the Postmaster General entered upon the serious task of restoring the service in the insurgent States. In the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, the service was restored during the year ending June 30, 1866, to an extent costing \$1,086,527.

In the same States the cost of service for the year ending June 30, 1867, increased to \$1,891,531, and for the year ending June 30, 1868, it increased to the sum of \$2,168,459. This expenditure was for transportation alone, and include none of the other large expenses necessarily connected with the postal service in those States.

Before the rebellion, and in times of ordinary prosperity, the excess of expenditures over the revenues of the department was nearly \$7,000,000. The almost total abandonment of the service in the southern States, and the rapid increase of revenues growing out of the remarkable increase of correspondence connected with the army and army operations, and of domestic correspondence between soldiers and their families and friends, soon brought expenses and revenues near together, and in the year ending June 30, 1865, left an unexpended balance in the treasury as before stated.

In the year ending June 30, 1865, the aggregate length of routes was 142,340 miles, and the annual transportation reduced to 57,993,694 miles.

During the year ending June 30, 1866, the aggregate length of routes had increased to 180,921 miles, and the annual transportation to 71,837,914 miles, an increase of 38,581 miles in length of routes, and of 13,844,220 miles in annual transportation.

During the year ending June 30, 1867, the aggregate length of routes

had increased to 202,245 miles, and the annual transportation to 78,982,789 miles, an increase of 21,324 miles in length of routes, and an increase in transportation of 7,144,875 miles over the previous year.

During the year ending June 30, 1868, the aggregate length of routes increased to 216,928 miles, and the annual transportation increased to 84,224,325 miles, an increase of 14,683 miles in length of routes, and 5,241,516 miles in annual transportation.

Since the 30th day of June, 1865, and to the 1st day of July, 1868, three years, the aggregate length of mail routes has increased 74,588 miles, and the annual transportation has increased 26,230,631 miles.

Since I came to the head of the Post Office Department, in July, 1866, after the close of my immediate predecessor's second and last year as Postmaster General, the aggregate length of mail routes put under contract, and in actual operation, up to the 1st day of July, 1868, is 36,008 miles, and the increase of annual transportation for the time increased 12,386,411 miles.

The increase of service, and great increase of the expenses of the department for inland mail transportation, have not all arisen from the restoration of mail service in the late disordered States. A large amount of the service in operation previous to the war, and discontinued during the war, has not yet been restored. In addition to the increased and increasing railroad transportation, with its increasing expenses, Congress, by a series of acts, between the 3d day of March, 1865, and the 25th day of July, 1868—a little over three years—created 1,267 new mail routes, with an aggregate length of 48,744 miles, to wit:

By act of March 3, 1865, 114 routes-6,640 miles.

By act of March 14, 1866, 76 routes-4,901 miles.

By acts of July 18 and 26, 1866, 367 routes—15,741 miles.

By act of March 2, 1867, 139 routes—4,888 miles.

By act of March 30, 1868, 386 routes-10,779 miles.

By act of July 25, 1868, 185 routes—5,795 miles.

Of these, 33 were established in the late rebel States, with an aggregate length of less than 1,000 miles. One hundred were established in the Territories, with an aggregate length of 12,141 miles. The following is a complete list of States and Territories in which such service was established, with the amount of such service in each State:

utes authorized by acts of Congress, from March 3, 1835, to July 25, 1868, inclusive.

State or Territory.	Aggregate No.	Aggregate No. of miles.	Name of State or Territory.	Aggregate No. of routes.	Aggregate No. of miles.
	1		New York	68	871
	3	126	North Carolina	4	
a	46	3, 242	Ohio	56	883
cut	1	15	Oregon	22	1,092
	6	39	Pennsylvania	141	1,690
		4	Rhode Island	1	1,000
		3.50	South Carolina	1	
	66	1,339	Tennessee	2	30
	47	953	Texas		50
	131	3,728	Vermont	9	96
	85	4, 411	Virginia	1	37
	17	556		20	323
y	i	72	West Virginia	38	
a	22	311	Wisconsin	90	1,012
			TERRITORIES.		
l	20	149 50	Autorea		1 000
isetts	3		Arizona	4	1,690
	64	1,650	Colorado	12	536
a	119	4,260	Dakota	7	760
pi	2	57	Idaho	16	1,726
	86	3,655	Montano	37	4,661
	46	2,491	New Mexico	14	1,475
*****************	21	3,437	Utah	7	603
npshire	2	23	Washington	3	690
ey	10	67	Wyoming		

re the satisfaction of stating that a decree has been rendered in h court of chancery of the Dominion of Canada, in the "stamp the United States vs. Boyd et als,) in favor of the plaintiffs. was brought to recover United States postage stamps of the value it \$10,500, which had been stolen in July, 1864, from the steamer e Spark, conveying the United States mails from New York to rleans, which was captured at sea by the armed steamer Florida, cal vessel, sailing under rebel colors. The court sustained the f the United States to the stamps, awarding costs of suit, and g the return of the stamps to this country. The preparation of e in this country was chiefly conducted by Joseph A. Ware, esq., r of the auditor's office, who deserves great credit for his diligence ll; and the case was prosecuted under the counsel and direction . Caleb Cushing. The report of the solicitor of the auditor's and the opinion of the chancellor, is published in the appendix. subject of connecting the postal service with the magnetic teles one deserving the special attention of Congress. ort on the subject will be prepared and submitted for consideration arly day.

capid growth of the postal service of the United States since the organization of the Post Office Department was established by

1

the act of July 2, 1836, has devolved on its officers an amount ness of so extensive, varied, and responsible a character, that a r zation, wisely adapted to the present and prospective conditions service, is necessary to secure the greatest practicable efficient administration. I will take an early opportunity to prepare, and to Congress for its approval, a plan for its reorganization.

Respectfully submitted:

ALEX. W. RANDALI

Postmaster Ge

The PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX.

Estimates for expenditures (out of the revenue) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

For mail transportation, inland, inclu					
	ding overl	and and se	a mail to (Cali-	
_ fornia				\$13,9	231,563 00
For mail transportation, foreign	• • • • • • • • • •			4	450,000 00
For ship, steamboat, and way letters For compensation to postmasters	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		8,000 00
For clerks for post offices			• • • • • • • • •		546, 000 00 500, 000 00
For payments to letter-carriers			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,,	000,000 00
For wrapping paper		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			70,000 00
For twine					20,000 00
For letter balances					4,009 00
For compensation to blank agents and	l assistante	3	••••••	••••	8,000 00
For office furniture					2,500 00
For advertising				••••	40,000 00
For postage stamps and stamped enve	elopes				500,000 00
For mail depredations and special age					118, 350 00
For mail bags and mail-bag catchers		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	••••	130,000 90
For mail locks, keys, and stamps For miscellaneous payments, includin	- halamaa			••••	37,000 00
For retransfer to managed and accoun	g Dalances	aue foreigi	o countries		875,000 00
For retransfer to money-order accoun masters and deposited in the treasur					000,000 00
masers and deposited in the freastr	y as posta	Re receibre	•••••		000,000
Total				24.	540, 413 00
Expenditures 1	_				
Steamship service between San France	_				150,000 00 75,000 00
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	_	per wrappe			75,000 00
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	nd newspa ding June	per 10rappe 30, 1868.	ers issued a	luring the	75,000 00
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	nd newspa ding June	per wrappe 30, 1868.	ers issued o	during the	75,000 00
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	nd newspa ding June	per wrappe 30, 1868.	ers issued o	during the	75,000 00
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	nd newspa ding June	per wrappe 30, 1868.	ers issued o	during the	75,000 00
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	nd newspa ding June	per wrappe 30, 1868.	ers issued o	during the	75,000 00 fiscal year
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	nd newspa ding June	per wrappe 30, 1868.	ers issued o	during the	75,000 00 fiscal year
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	nd newspa ding June	per 10rappe 30, 1868.	ers issued a	during the	75,000 00 fiscal year
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	nd newspa	per wrappe 30, 1868.	ers issued o	luring the	75,000 00 fiscal year
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a	nd newspa ding June	per wrappe 30, 1868.	ers issued o	during the	75,000 00 fiscal year
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en	Onarter ending Sept. 30, 1867.	20, 1868. 30, 1868. 31, 1867.	Outster ending Mar. 31, 1868.	during the Onarter ending June 30, 1868.	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total.
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en FOSTAGE STAMPS. One-cent	on d newspadding June Onarter engling Sept. 20, 1867, 300, 1867, 300, 12, 549, 000	on 1868. On 1868. On 1868. On 1869.	3,774, 400 31,1869, 360, 198	during the only 1868, 30, 1868, 3, 219, 800	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 63, 989, 600
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps. One-cent	nd newspa ding June 20, 1863, 300 12, 549, 690 71, 696, 690	9, 805, 300 14, 336, 800 74, 396, 800	3,774, 400 31,1869, 360, 198	during the only 1868, 30, 1868, 3, 219, 800	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 63, 989, 600 299, 321, 800
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps. One-cent. Two-cent. Three-cent. Five-cent.	and newspadding June ding June 1608 2, 163, 300 12, 549, 000 71, 696, 900 1, 993, 730	2, 805, 300 14, 356, 800 74, 390, 800 269, 400 1, 195, 930	3, 774, 400 18, 607, 900 78, 802, 700 1, 573, 810	during the sum of the	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 63, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 947, 480 5, 145, 180
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps. Postage stamps. One-cent. Two-cent. Tive-cent. Tive-cent. Tre-cent. Tre-cent. Tre-cent.	and newspa ding June 1,000 1,000 12,549,000 11,549,000 11,549,000 11,949,000 11,949,000 11,949,000 11,949,000 11,949,000 11,949,000 11,949,000	2, 805, 300 74, 356, 800 74, 356, 800 14, 95, 930 14, 875, 930 14, 875, 930	3, 774, 400 18, 602, 700 262, 300 1, 573, 810 955, 800	3,219,800 15,475,900 74,431,400 222,920 1,281,720 759,175	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 63, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 947, 480 5, 145, 190 2, 372, 93
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps. One-cent. Two-cent. Three-cent. Tree-cent. Tree-cent. Tree-cent. Tree-cent. Tree-cent.	nd newspadding June ding June ide 2, 163, 300 12, 549, 000 71, 496, 900 1, 93, 730 201, 073 201, 073	2, 805, 300 14, 356, 800 74, 390, 800 1, 195, 930 416, 875 324, 360	3,774,400 18,607,900 78,802,700 1,573,810 955,800	3, 219, 800 15, 475, 900 74, 431, 400 1, 281, 720 759, 175 206, 420	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 63, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 5, 143, 190 2, 372, 925 1, 130, 630
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps. One-cent. Two-cent Tree-cent. Twe-ty-cent. Twe-ty-for-cent. Twe-ty-for-cent.	2, 163, 300 12, 549, 000 17, 496, 900 1, 93, 730 201, 075 295, 900 476, 225	2, 805, 300 14, 356, 800 2, 805, 300 14, 356, 800 289, 400 1, 195, 930 416, 875 324, 360 366, 700	3, 774, 400 18, 607, 900 1, 573, 810 955, 800 303, 940 110, 425	3, 219, 800 15, 475, 900 74, 431, 400 222, 920 1, 281, 720 759, 175 206, 420 43, 425	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 63, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 947, 480 5, 145, 195, 195, 195, 195, 195, 195, 195, 19
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps. One-cent. Two-cent. Three-cent. Tree-cent. Tree-cent. Tree-cent. Tree-cent. Tree-cent.	nd newspadding June ding June ide 2, 163, 300 12, 549, 000 71, 496, 900 1, 93, 730 201, 073 201, 073	2, 805, 300 14, 356, 800 74, 390, 800 1, 195, 930 416, 875 324, 360	3,774,400 18,607,900 78,802,700 1,573,810 955,800	3, 219, 800 15, 475, 900 74, 431, 400 1, 281, 720 759, 175 206, 420	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 63, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 5, 143, 190 2, 372, 925 1, 130, 630
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en FOSTAGE STAMPS. One-cent	end necospadding June index i	2, 805, 300 114, 356, 800 74, 390, 800 11, 195, 930 416, 875 324, 360 366, 700 130, 370	3,774,400 18,607,900 78,802,700 1,573,810 955,800 303,940 110,425 73,620	3,219,800 15,475,900 74,431,400 1,281,720 759,175 206,420 43,425 83,910	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 60, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 5, 145, 190 2, 372, 925 1, 130, 620 996, 775 395, 420
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps. One-cent. Two-cent. Tro-cent. Five-cent. Five-cent. Five-cent. Fifteen-cent. Twenty-four-cent. Thirty-cent. Ninety-cent.	end newspa ding June 14698 163, 300 12, 549, 000 71, 496, 900 192, 860 1, 093, 730 201, 075 295, 900 176, 225 107, 520 18, 430	2, 805, 300 14, 356, 800 2, 89, 400 1, 95, 930 416, 875 324, 360 366, 760 360, 760 370, 370 12, 550	3, 774, 400 18, 602, 700 282, 300 1, 573, 810 995, 800 303, 940 110, 262 8, 280 8, 280	3,219,800 15,475,900 15,475,900 74,431,400 222,920 1,281,720 259,175 206,420 43,425 83,910 7,630	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 63, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 5, 143, 190 2, 372, 925 1, 130, 620 996, 715 385, 420 47, 890
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en FOSTAGE STAMPS. One-cent	2, 163, 300 12, 549, 000 1, 952, 860 1, 993, 730 201, 075 295, 900 476, 225 18, 430 22, 774, 187	90 1968. 90 2 1968. 90 3 196	3, 774, 400 18, 607, 900 78, 802, 700 982, 300 1, 573, 810 995, 800 10, 200 8, 280 83, 165, 606	3,219,800 15,475,900 74,431,400 1,281,790 75,175 206,420 43,425 206,420 43,425 7,630 \$2,878,502	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 60, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 947, 480 5, 143, 190 2, 372, 935, 420 47, 190 \$11, 736, 264
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en Postage stamps, one envelopes, a envelopes	2, 163, 300 12, 549, 000 1, 996, 900 1, 993, 730 295, 990 476, 225 18, 430 1, 000 20, 000	2, 805, 300 14, 356, 800 2, 89, 400 1, 95, 930 416, 875 324, 360 366, 760 361, 760 370 370 370 370 370 370 370 370 370 37	3, 774, 400 18, 607, 900 78, 802, 700 262, 300 10, 425 73, 620 8, 280 \$3, 165, 606	3, 219, 800 15, 475, 900 74, 431, 400 1, 221, 920 1, 221, 720 759, 175 206, 420 43, 425 7, 630 \$2, 878, 502	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 63, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 947, 480 5, 143, 190 2, 372, 925 1, 130, 620 47, 890 \$11, 736, 264 40, 000 115, 000
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, a en FOSTAGE STAMPS. One-cent	2, 163, 300 12, 549, 000 1, 952, 860 1, 993, 730 201, 075 295, 900 476, 225 18, 430 22, 774, 187	90 1968. 90 2 1968. 90 3 196	3, 774, 400 18, 607, 900 78, 802, 700 982, 300 1, 573, 810 995, 800 10, 200 8, 280 83, 165, 606	3,219,800 15,475,900 74,431,400 1,281,790 75,175 206,420 43,425 206,420 43,425 7,630 \$2,878,502	75, 000 00 fiscal year Total. 11, 962, 800 60, 989, 600 299, 321, 800 947, 480 5, 143, 190 2, 372, 935, 420 47, 190 \$11, 736, 264

Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspapers wrappers-Continued.

	Quarter ending Sopt. 30, 1867.	Quarier ending Dec. 31, 1867.	Quarter ending Mar.		Quarter ending June 30, 1868.	Toni
STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.						
One-cent. Two-cent Three-cent Six-cent Nine-cent Ten-cent Twelve-cent Eighteen-cent Twenty-four-cent Thrity-cent Forty-cent Wrappers, one-cent two-cent	1,000 1,557,750 9,148,550 75,850 1,900 15,850 1,050 450 450 1,350	11,000 1,502,750 9,334,500 57,250 7,600 12,700 950 400 300 350 600	2,030, 9,660, 39,	050 959 350 100 600 700 600 600	5, 750 1, 232, 000 9, 716, (000 49, 700 1, 200 12, 0.0 45n 8, 000 811, 000	3
Amount	\$327,572 50	\$332, 289 00	\$355,907	00	\$336, 821 50	\$: 325
STAMPED ENVELOPES BEARING A REQUEST FOR THE RETURN OF UNCLAIMED LET- TERS, ETC.						
One-cent Two-cent Six-cent Nine-cent Ten-cent Twelve-cent	12,500 112,720 5,531,250 12,000	4, 000 153, 000 5, 963, 250 12, 500 1, 000 500 500	195, 6, 383, 27,	000	8,500 186,350 6,833,500 21,500 1,000	1.4
Amount	\$169, 037 50	\$182, 947 50	\$197, 275	00	\$210, 260 00	\$734,58
			-			
				2	Number.	L'alan
Whole number of stamps, postage periodicals				38	3, 310, 500 \$ 160, 600	11,70%,54
			1	38	3, 470, 500	1, 76.0
Whole number of stamped envelopes, plain. reque					4,522,300 ± 5,469,750	11, 885, 5 * 725, 24

A. N. ZEVELT.

69, 992, (.50)

3, 372, 600



Whole number of newspaper wrappers.....

[The entire service and pay are set down to the State under which they are numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.] Table of mail service for the year ended June 30, 1868, as exhibited by the state of the arrangements at the close of the year.

or to drama. E. 2002 -	Celerity, certainty, and security. Miles. 3, 912 1, 429 27, 234 1, 055 942 29, 729 7, 431 197, 729 10, 074 20, 015 2	By steambor Miles. Doll 63 1, 63 1, 63 2, 63 7, 72 2, 72 2, 85 6, 65 6,	7 0 3 1 M	By railroad. Dollars. 568 37, 485 183 17, 181 182 194, 118 17, 911 183 17, 911 183 17, 911 183 184 194, 118 189 189, 718 183 184 184 029 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	Total annual portation by portation by portation by portation by the porta	Innuana fatoT \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	i lanama lator 1 See See See See See See See See See Se	Total annual to T	Dollars. Total annual Barnel 129, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25
Affles. 4 480 1 915 1 915 1 915 1 92 2 92 2 92 2 92 2 92 2 92 2 92 2 92	2017224 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Miles. Dolla 63 1, 63 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	H 1 6 6	Dollars. 36, 445. 37, 445. 67, 692. 1194, 118 17, 911. 98, 705. 448, 039. 115, 209.	1,576,512 542,620 542,620 803,236 773,086 109,460 463,136 3,294,977	Miles 89, 89, 145, 145, 145, 145, 145, 145, 145, 145	Miles. 417, 144 377, 208 443, 770 1, 694, 555 190, 684 872, 654 4, 572, 238 833, 674	Miles. 1, 945, 656 942, 636 1, 553, 626 2, 442, 673 3,99, 981 1, 301, 850 8, 012, 323 1, 496, 694 6, 018, 448	Dollars. 152, 876 63, 829 102, 830 26, 502 184, 504 184, 534 153, 450
수	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	28 88 8 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82	சி வி	24 52 54 52 54 55 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	1, 578, 512 542, 620 809, 236 775, 086 109, 460 109, 460 3, 294, 377 3, 294, 377	8 48 E	417, 144 377, 208 1, 624, 535 190, 681 872, 238 833, 634	1, 25,5 556 1, 25,5 504 2, 442, 073 3,92,981 1, 401, 850 6,084 6,084	FE SE
. 이 이 그 등 이 전 이 그 속 또 속 된 수 없다. 1 등 이 전 이 그 속 또 속 된 수 없다. 1 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	8.03 P5.58 20.03 P5.55 20.03 P5.55	ਜੋ ਲੱਗੋਂ 	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11,	809 577 109 400 109 400 116 400 116 400 116 400 116 400 116 400	48, 3	1.04.5.7. 190, 62. 190, 62. 180, 63. 180, 63.		26, 502 103 26, 502 123, 534 133, 450 133, 450 133, 450 133, 450
252 9. 1.5 0.0 1. 1. 4. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.	28 29 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	88.00 705.728 4.01 9.02.02	പ് ത്രി	194, 118 17, 911 99, 795 448, 029 115, 346	3, 100, 460 100, 460 3, 196, 196 177, 460 177, 460	5,8	1, 694, 535 190, 681 839, 654 4, 572, 238 833, 022	2, 442, 073 309, 981 1, 301, 850 8, 012, 323 1, 496, 084 6, 018, 468	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
- 5 or 5 o	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	201 202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	ත් ශ්	28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28,	3, 294, 277	145	832, 654 4, 572, 238 893, 092	1, 301, 850 8, 012, 323 1, 496, 094 6, 018, 468	14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
- 5 o t	431 074 250 350 39, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9	202 27.28 8.8.20	ಣ್ ಈ	115,909 267,732	3, 294, 277	145	4, 572, 238	8, 012, 323 1, 496, 094 6, 018, 466	150,55 15
921 921 4 8 8 8 2 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	25.00 S. 20.00 S. 20.	85.3	O.	965, 732	558 144		893 095	1, 496, 094	153, 490
2 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	353	85 6,	¢€	965, 732	The state of the s		The second deposit to	6 018 466	478, 347
2 1.1. 0.2. 0.1.1. 0.2. 0.1.1. 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	200		091		3, 407, 220	53,	2, 538, 906		
11, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28		96	11.0 CT	14, 083	153, 400		145, 354	298, 754	977 064
8 684 8 684 8 680 8 730 8 730	774 190	9000	4	521 354	9 089 XIR	050	2 000 491	6 (184, 695	67H 182
3,390	000	250 12	149 40	3,410	696, 046	156,312			65, 422
3,390	745 111,	617 37,	-	112, 444	1, 442, 017	343	1,034,664		261, 781
3,390	641 73,	137 2,	_	62, 395	860,002	33	532, 256		138, 397
	2H3 33,			115, 650	25. Mg		911, 723		123, 265
Florida 4 781	900	3 119 58	000	90,053	927, 358	200, 536	1, 171, 711	612, 535	104, 345
8, 117	407 119,	1,458 22	f	126,962	1, 670, 798	317.	1, 213, 884		261, 880
7,120	302 78,		-	212, 833	1, 237, 860	1	1, 768, 550		291, 668
9, 685	564 134,			387, 555	1,995,018		3, 426, 890		521,669
2,563	141 100,	239 12,	513 1, 163	122, 733	1, 582, 871	91, 130	1, 235, 609		236, 040
3000	131,	*************		33, 111	F. 292, E30		GH1, 270		190,635
0.973	101	0.00		000 000	1,004,570	101	200,010		140 107
Controlly	4 804 R6 50H	878 +40 0	018 619	63,305	1 300 816	300 596	481 454		189,871
	4.026 60.681			77, 901	747 580	1	249 796		137, 883
A labama.	5, 192 108, 074	513 16.5	500 967	84, 472	862, 602	139,464	604,000		209, 046
3	9,949 66,541			91, 985	534, 638		630, 362		158, 526
	5, 600 183, 325	27.		4,800	1,321,658	149, 176	90,953		215, 135
	130,	1,833 105,0	2000	29,800	575, 848	482,	185, 173		265, 183
TOTAL 10, 381 9	9, 221 311, 619	55	00 357	23, 760	1,851,824	150,	199, 738		387, 879

The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad is under a Maryland number.
 This includes stoamboat from Louisville to (Inclunati, and from Evansville, Indiana, to Calre, Illinois.

Table of mail service for the year ended June 30, 1869, &c. -Continued.

	,ees,		Annu	al transpo	Annual transportation and cost.	d cost.		celer- celer- baa ,y	-snari -m'ia	trens-	-snart .n	deost.
States and Territories.	Length of ron	Celerity, and se	Celerity, certainty, and security.	By ste	By steamboat,	By	By railroad.	Total annual by Total annual by totation by ity, ecrtainty.	Total annual portation by boat.	Total annual Portation by portation by	lennne lesoT otservoq	rage letoT
California Cregon K. unsta K. unsta K. unsta K. unsta K. unsta K. unsta Nobraska	Miles. 12,007 10,007 10,007 10,007 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 12,000 13,000 13,000 14,000 15,000 16	Miles 1, 1985 1, 1985 1, 1985 1, 1980 1, 1980	Dollars. 384, 728 384, 978 384, 978 489, 748 545, 748 545, 748 545, 748 54, 74	Hiles. 6, 927 318	Dellars. 274,500 22,490	Miles. 227 423 1573	Miles. Dollars. 'eg, 1800 423 (61, 800	Miles. 1, 949, 828 665, 392 1, 940, 000 1, 940, 000 14, 764 824, 908 404, 440 828, 512 70, 148 825, 540 825, 540 825, 540 825, 540 825, 540	Miles. 489, 536 125, 216 57, 980	Miles 226, 070 483, 356 714, 104	JAGE 9, 674, 834 739, 608 739, 608 714, 734 734, 734 734, 734 734, 734 734, 734 730, 148 730, 148 235, 694 695, 339 68, 339 68, 339	Dollars, 641, 468 33, 663 33, 663 551, 506 551, 506 170, 488 264, 389 10, 144 32, 920 4, 386 14, 700 14, 700 14, 700 33, 650
Total	216,928	161, 263	5, 438, 299	19,647	650, 631	36,018	4, 177, 126	43, 540, 587	3, 797, 560	34, 886, 178	84, 224, 325	10, 266, 056
Route agents Postal rullway clerks Mail-route messengers Local agents Mail messengers Mail messengers Baggage-masters in charge of mails												478, 386 274, 300 28, 890 48, 405 274, 628 9, 000
Aggregate				*****								11, 380, 629

* Includes amount paid for the service from New York, via Panama, to San Francisco, under not Congress approved March 25, 1864.

Overland route from Atchison. Kunna, to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Overland route, Onatha to Larumie City.

Luciudes overland route from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Folsom City, California.

GEORGE WM. McLELLAN, Second Assistant Instinaster General.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

\$83,991 681,744 805, 953 783, 253 1, 910, 010 660, c47 \$5,5g 113, 312 3, 499, 256 80, 011 Cost of annual transportation. \$105,688 562, 588 562, 886 54.38 54.38 40,405 222 77,947 Increase. 8 3 8 S \$3,243,974 1,157,843 5,066,940 £3,349,669 1,073,852 4,385,196 2, 543, 709 2, 475, 186 234, 542 224, 542 2, 977, 463 496, 115 298, 245 057, 474 2, 567, 044 253, 274 2, 996, 151 9, 468, 757 908, 701 5, 309, 454 5, 853, 834 5, 740, 522 5, 818, 409 Amount. œ ď ų 7, 350, 307 7, 536, 936 13, 121, 236 14, 14, 14 7, 583, 636 339, 604 867,028 107, 363 448, 405 125,384 W. 11 20, 260, 352 1,022,929 8, 498 Decrease. Miles of annual transportation. 708, 099 385, 365 183, 703 95 338 793, 490 430,384 Increase. ci oi 27, 653, 749 3, 951, 268 43, 119, 759 22, 116, 823 1, 830, 016 29, 508, 615 27, 268, 384 4, 569, 962 50, 470, 086 22, 7:7, 219 9, 013, 719 22, 641, 567 22, 301, 942 30, 901, 942 30, 901, 281 82, 308, 412 22, 671, 558 2, 004, 771 31, 349, 686 74, 724, 776 54, 455, 454 439, 525 56, 226, 015 315, 357 Miles. ឌ z 5, 111 9, 677 85, 447 Decresse. 6,386 16,344 19, 458 6,014 8 3, 424 100, 195 8 8 Length of routes. -----Increase. : 308 5, 585 ::::: ::::: 5,674 81 호점 28, 010 19, 209 214, 833 21, 338 107, 687 260,052 22, 22, 26, 976 58, 689 80 % EI 80 % EI 8.4년 최도함 139, 598 22, 616 7, 278 100, 278 140,399 134,013 139, 172 240,594 Miles. : No. of routes. 8, 75 25 Š : 6,340 بر 900 6, 161 ::::: 용 ::::: ::::: : œi હ Railroad Steamboat Steamboat ''Celerity and security". Railroad |Bailroad Rallroad Steamboat "Celerity and security" Total...... Service. Celerity and security" Total Railroad Railroad Year. 88 8 8 8 **188** 1961

Statement showing increase and decrease of inland mail service for ten years, from 1859 to 1868, inclusive.

Statement showing increase and decrease of inland mail service for ten years, from 1859 to 1868, inclusive-Continued.

		No of	Ie	Length of routes.	tes.	Miles of	Miles of annual transportation.	ortation.	Cost of a	Cost of annual transportation,	tation,
Year.	Service.	routes.	Miles	Increase,	Decrease.	Miles.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
1865	Rallroad Steamboat "Celority and security"		23, 401 13, 088 105, 851	5,810	3, 427	24, 087, 568 2, 444, 696 31, 461, 430	785, 626 332, 562 569, 149		\$2, 707, 421 359, 598 3, 179, 865	\$140, 377 106, 324 181, 714	
	Total	6,012	142,340	3, 168		57, 903, 694	1, 678, 337		6, 246, 884	428, 415	
1866	Railroad Steamboat ''Celerity and security''		32, 092 14, 346 134, 483	8, 691 1, 258 28, 638		30, 609, 467 3, 411, 962 37, 816, 465	6, 521, 899 967, 266 6, 355, 055		\$3, 391, 592 440, 844 3, 798, 038	\$684, 171 81, 246 618, 173	
	Total	6,930	180,921	38, 581		71, 837, 914	13, 844, 220		7, 630, 474	1, 383, 590	
1867	Raircad Steamboat "Celerity and security"		34, 015 15, 094 153, 136	1, 923 748 18, 633		32, 437, 900 3, 210, 740 43, 334, 149	1, 828, 433	201, 222	\$3,819,600 472,206 5,051,480	\$421, 008 31, 362 1, 253, 442	
	Total	7,743	202, 245	21, 324		78, 983, 789	7, 144, 875		9, 336, 286	1, 705, 812	
1868	Rairoad Steamboat "Celerity and security"		36, 018 19, 647 161, 263	2, ons 4, 553 8, 12*		34, 886, 178 3, 797, 560 45, 540, 587	2, 448, 978 586, 820 9, 906, 438		\$4, 177, 126 650, 631 5, 438, 239	\$364, 526 178, 425 386, 819	
	Total	8, 226	216,928	14, 683		84, 224, 325	5, 241, 516		10, 266, 056	929, 770	

Statement showing operations and results of foreign mail service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868.

I.—POSTAGES ON UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MA	D.TT

The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland, and foreign)	
on the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom	\$858,820 48
With Prussia	248, 214 54
With France	285, 556 27
With Hamburg	108, 091 33
With Bremen	.174, 381 07
With Belgium	13, 679 05
With Netherlands, (six months)	7, 478 59
With Switzerland, (three months)	5, 690 20
With Italy (three menths)	4,556 23
With Italy, (three months)	4,000 20
Matal masta mas	1 500 407 50
Total postages	1, 706, 467 76
TO * A000 100 00 1 11 11	•
Being \$263, 137 79 less than the amount reported for the	previous year.
The postages on mails sent to Europe were as follows, v	riz:
Ma Creat Pritain	644E CO4 70
To Great Britain	
To Prussia	
To France	
To Bremen	
To Hamburg	
To Belgium	. 6, 438 93
To Netherlands, (six months)	. 3,857 81
To Switzerland, (three months)	. 2,862 55
To Italy, (three months)	. 1,629 90
Total	. 883,579 06
Tual	. 000,010 00
The postages on mails received from Europe were as fo	llows, viz:
From Great Britain	. \$413, 135 78
From Prussia	
From France	
From Hamburg	
From Bremen	
From Belgium	
Town Notherlands (six months)	
From Netherlands, (six months)	
From Switzerland, (three months)	2,827 65
From Italy, (three months)	2, 926 33
Total	822, 888 70
stages collected in the United States	\$1,090,244 03
cotages collected in Europe	616, 223 73
	,
Excess of collections in the United States	474,020 30

Number of letters sent from the Un Number of letters received from E			\$5,401,986 4,666,673
Total	**********		10, 068, 659
Being an increase of 626,548 over year.	the number	reported for	the previous
Aggregate amounts of letter postage of Europe from July 1 to December 3 1868, respectively.	on the mails e 31, 1867, and j	exchanged wit from January	h countries of 1 to June 30
	From July 1 to December 31, 1867, in- clusive.	From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1868, inclusive.	Total for the year.
With Great Britain	\$570,688 04 154,401 68 167,782 89 104,916 75 51,752 41 8,071 22	\$288, 132 44 131, 154 59 206, 234 89 5, 607 83 7, 478 50 5, 690 20	\$858, 820 45 285, 556 87 530, 686 94 13, 679 65 7, 478 58 5, 680 20
With Italy, (from April 1 to June 30, 1868). Total	1,057,612 99	4,556 23 648,854 77	4,536 23 1,706,467 76
The excess of postages on mails s			
countries of Europe over that accr countries was as follows:			
Great Britain			10, 089 29 25, 697 15 27, 852 41
Total			96, 459 70
The excess of postages accraing as follows:	on mails rec	eived over the	ose sent was
PrussiaBelgium			\$33,671 72 801 19 1,206 45
m-+-1		_	35 709 74

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

Number of letters and amounts of postage on the mails conveyed to and from Europe by the following steamship lines:

	Letters.	Postage.
Cunard line Bremen (Lloyd) line Inman (Dale) line Hamburg line Canadiau line French line Havre line (United States) Baltimore line American Lloyd line (United States) Belgian line	2, 880, 553 2, 654, 619 2, 003, 862 1, 600, 359 353, 632 323, 292 169, 575 11, 962 9, 539 1, 236	\$549, 035 .84 407, 377 .96 355, 874 .50 220, 889 .63 71, 038 .64 51, 910 .53 36, 981 .41 2, 790 .86 1, 382 .90 185 .40

Number of letters and newspapers, and amounts of postage on the mails conveyed by United States steamships to and from the West Indies, Panama, Mexico, Brazil, Central and South America, Japan and China, &c.

	Number of letters.	Number of newspapers.	Amounts of postage.
West Indies	647, 055	201,688	\$84,986 39
Panama and South Pacific	225, 649 122, 895	191, 912 83, 476	40,780 17 14,711 84
Brazil Mexico		27, 199	3,906 07
Chiua and Japan	16, 643	15, 881	1,981 92
Sandwich Islands	9, 252 5, 135	4,865	1,022 50 413 50
Nicaragua		1, 351	379 52
Venezucia	520	980	53 96
	1, 059, 873	527, 352	148, 235 87

Total operations of the appointment office for the year ended June 30, 18

70 70 11 24 25 11 3 4 4 26 3 3 4 4 7 33 33 33	Names and sites changed.	Appointments on change of names and after.	76 72 76 22 26 6 5 17 68 12 247 263	41 47 27 36 67 22 23 33 51 45	Decembed.	Total number of cases.
1 94 25 11 3 4 2 26 3 47 33	3 4 15 13	2 2 8 6	3 72 76 22 26 6 5 17 68 18	4 27 36 6 47 2 2 13 33 5 41	4 2 7 1	
24 25 11 3 4 2 26 3 47 33	3 4 15 13	2 2 8 6	72 76 22 26 6 5 17 68 19	27 36 6 47 2 2 13 33 5	7	
24 25 11 3 4 2 26 3 47 33	3 4 15 13	2 2 8 6	72 76 22 26 6 5 17 68 19	27 36 6 47 2 2 13 33 5	7	
25 11 3 4 2 2 4 26 3 47 33	3 4 15 13	2 2 8 6	76 22 26 6 5 17 68 19 247	36 6 47 2 2 13 33 5 41	7	
3 4 2 4 26 3 47 33	3 4 15 13	22 28 6 4	22 26 6 5 17 68 18 247	13 33 5	7	
3 4 2 4 26 3 47 33	3 4 15 13	2 2 8 6 4	26 6 5 17 68 18 247	13 33 5 41	12	.
4 26 3 47 33	3 4 15 13	2 2 8 6 4	17 68 18 247	13 33 5 41	12	.
26 3 47 33	4 15 13	9 6 4	17 68 19 247	13 33 5 41	7	.
4 26 3 47 33	4 15 13	9 6 4	17 68 19 247	13 33 5 41	7	.
26 3 47 33	4 15 13	9 6 4	68 19 247	33 5 41		.
26 3 47 33	4 15 13	9 6 4	68 19 247	33 5 41		.
3 47 33	4 15 13	9 6 4	19 247	5 41		.
47 33	15 13	6 4	247	41		1
33	13	4				1
32			2043	-	1 18	! 1
32	21					
		9	211	34	7	
20	16	ıi	76	25		ī
33	16	ii	146	23	. 5 e	
19			39	23	•	, 3 3
iŏ	10	3	110	13		;
3	-4	4	65	-5	1 1	î
					1 7.	• '
		2	78		1 3	! 1
15	7			26	7	1
9	l il					
		15	201			
2			9			!
ñ	9	7		- 4		r
16	. .			3		
	2	2		90 '	4	
	8	3	53	12	Š	1
7			4	5 :	• • • • • •	
23	21	7	280	79 ;	25	4
	1	1	130	6≎ ˈ	. 9	3
		5		6 3 ·	25	5
				4	ł	
40				97	19	:
•••••	2	1	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	
						1
					4	3
					17	3
				2 .		
				6	6	
	4	3			5	3
			12		· • • • • • •	
	6	3		59	5	9
23	17	10	146	38 ¹	ì	
			••••••	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	
• • • • • •				'		
849	305	167	4,021	1, 194	267	4.8
	59 2 5 16 8 6 7	18 6 6 15 7 9 1 1 59 24 9 16 8 2 8 9 16 8 7 23 32 1 328 9 9 6 10 34 2 2 3 34 2 2 3 3 50 10 7 14 4 5 5 20 6 6	. 18 6 2 2 1 5 9 7 16	.18 6 2 78 15 7 4 94 9 1	18 6 2 78 27 15 7 4 94 26 9 1 41 13 59 24 15 201 64 9 7 39 4 16 9 7 39 4 16 9 7 39 4 16 9 7 39 4 16 2 2 39 12 23 21 7 280 79 23 21 7 280 79 28 9 5 321 63 40 34 25 323 97 20 3 2 21 64 20 3 2 44 21 43 7 2 114 26 26 4 3 112 2 26 4 3 152	3 4

Table showing the increase and decrease of post offices in the several States and Territories; also the number of post offices at which appointments are made by the President and by the Postmaster General.

	_	Ircrease.	Decrease	By the President of the United States, June 30, 1867.	Increase.	Decroase.	By the President States, June	Total by the Postmester eral, June 30, 1868.	Whole number of the United States 1868.
labama	374	101		8			8	467	475
Vlaska		1						1	1
rizona	15							15	15
rkansas	240	111		3			3	348	351
California	433	11		18		*******	18	426	444
Colorado	73	2		3	*******	*******	3	72	75
Connecticut	392	1		25			25	368	398
Dakota	26	5	*******	1	******	*******	1	30	31
Delaware	77	9		1 2		*******	1 2	85	86
	85	23		4			4	104	108
Florida Feorgia	394	56		12			12	428	450
daho	31	30		- 1			2	29	31
llinois	1, 524	23		73	2		75	1, 472	1, 547
ndiana	1, 250	20		41	1274745	1	40	1, 230	1,270
indian Territory	.,							.,	2,2.0
owa	1,007	47		31			31	1,023	1,054
Kansas	301	28		7		1	6	323	329
Kentucky	825	47		15	3	*******	18	854	872
Louisiana	178	25		3			3	200	203
Maine	790	10		22			22	778	800
Maryland	453	22	******	8	1		9	466	475
Mas-achusetts	665	5	******	64		*******	64	606	670
Michigan	886	16	******	40			40	862	902
Mianesota	512 300	62		7 9	3	******	10	564 331	574 340
Mi-souri	975	87	******	19	1	2000000	20	1,042	1,062
Montana .	23	13		2			2	34	36
Nebraska	125	33		2			2	156	158
Nevada	51		8	4			4	39	43
New Hampshire	398		4	12			12	382	394
New Jersey	478	25		24			24	479	503
New Mexico	34	9		1			1	42	43
New York	2, 569	27		115	*******		115	2, 481	2, 506
North Carolina	623	68		7			7	684	691
Ohio	1,942	31		70	5	*******	72	1,901	1,973
Oregon	120	9	******	3			3	126	129
Pennsylvania	2, 593 96	46	*******	85 8	*******		85	2, 554	2, 630
Rhode Island South Carolina	225	60		5		*******	5	280	98 285
Tennessee	653	56		7	i	200000	8	701	709
Texas	453	42		10			10	784	494
Utah	92	5		1			1	96	97
Vermont	442	5		14	Carrier .	1.5	14	433	447
Virginia	880	79		15			15	944	959
Washington	63	3					********	66	66
West Virginia	516	50		5		*******	5	561	566
Wisconsin	977	14		30			30	961	991
Wyoming		1						1	11
Total	25, 163	1,330	12	837	- 14	2	849	25, 632	26, 481

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, November 16, 1868.

SIR: The statements and tables herewith submitted, numbered from 1 to 40, both inclusive, will exhibit the operations of this office for the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June last.

The receipts for the year show a satisfactory increase from those of the year preceding, rising from \$15,237,026 87 in 1867, to \$16,292.600 80

in 1868.

The expenditures, however, have been augmented in greater proportion, and have absorbed not only the current postal receipts of the department, but the balances of special appropriations granted by Congress for the supply of anticipated deficiencies unexpended at the close of the preceding year.

of the preceding year.

The extra and additional expenses for which these special appropriations were chiefly made have been unusually large during the past year, and this special fund being exhausted, the resources of the department for the current year will be limited to its ordinary postal revenues, and

it is apparent that these alone will be insufficient.

By reference to the revenue account it will be seen in what branches of the service these increased expenditures have been incurred, and how impossible it will be to maintain the improvements and extensions recently adopted, without the aid of further appropriations. The ordinary postal revenues will be as inadequate for the support of these additional services in the future as in the past.

Among the extraordinary demands upon the department may be

enumerated, as per table:

1. The expense of supporting the system of free delivery of letters and newspapers in the cities and towns where it is now authorized, which additional service amounts to the sum of \$995,934 59.

2. The maintenance of postal service upon the exceedingly long and expensive mail routes recently established in the new and remote States and Territories, and which has cost the department \$3,849,560 68. Of this sum, but \$1,014,700 26 has been reimbursed by postal receipts leaving an excess of expenditures for this purpose of \$2,834,860 42.

3. The restoration of old, and the opening of new routes in the south ern and southwestern States, where the mail service was suspended during the rebellion, for which the excess of expenditures over receipts

has been \$1,337,000.

To these principal sources of extra expenditure may be added the expense of the foreign mail service, that of railway postal clerks, and other lesser items, which make up the difference between receipts and expenditures, as shown by the tables. For the accuracy of these figures I beg to refer to tables numbered 1, 2, and 3.

With these enormous burdens upon the department, it is scarcely possible to hope that for the present, at least, its ordinary postal receipts

will defray its expenses.

The money-order system continues to grow in public favor, and it is gratifying to be able to report that the accounts for the past year show it to be now entirely self-supporting. The number of orders has increased from 474,496, in 1867, to 831,937 in 1868, and the aggregate amounts transmitted from \$9,229,327 72, in 1867, to \$16,197,858 47, in 1868. This vast number and amount of money transfers have been transmitted not

only without cost to the department, but has yielded, as will be seen by reference to the report of Mr. Lynch, having charge of that branch numbered 7, a surplus of \$54,158 15, a sum more than sufficient to defray the

expenses incident to its operations.

The quarterly balances due from postmasters have been, with few exceptions, promptly paid upon the settlement of their accounts; and in all cases of delinquency measures are immediately taken to enforce payment from the principals or their sureties. With a constant and careful supervision over these multitudinous accounts, urging immediate payment of the balances found due from retiring postmasters; in default of payment, notifying their sureties, and, as a last resort in extreme cases, invoking the aid of the criminal law, it is believed that little loss need be sustained by the department. It is satisfactory to know that no considerable failures to honor drafts or collection orders of the department in payment of these balances have occurred during the past year.

COLLECTION OF POST-OFFICE REVENUES.

The number of post offices in operation during the year was 26,481, which are thus classified under the regulations adopted for the government of the department, chapter 26, sections 275 to 279, page 50.

The following named offices, 66 in number, are denominated depositories, and are required by the Postmaster General to receive and retain, subject to the drafts of the department, the funds of certain adjacent offices as well as the revenues of their own.

List of offices designated as depositories, with name of postmaster.

Albany, New York, Joseph Davis.
Atlanta, Georgia, T. G. Simms.
Baltimore, Maryland, E. Shriver.
Bangor, Maine, George Fuller.
Batavia, New York, W. Tyrrell.
Binghamton, New York, W. Stuart.
Buffalo, New York, J. M. Schemerhorn.
Chicago, Illinois, S. T. Sherman.
Cincinnati. Ohio, C. W. Thomas.
Cleveland, Ohio, G. A. Benedict.
Columbus, Ohio, J. J. Wood.
Concord, New Hampshire, M. T. Willard.
Davenport, Iowa, A. H. Sanders.
Des Moines, Iowa, G. C. Tichenor.
Detroit, Michigan, F. W. Swift.
Dover, Delaware, J. H. Bateman.
Dubuque, Iowa, E. C. David.
Easton, Pennsylvania, J. J. Horn.
Evansville, Indiana, A. T. Whittlessy.
Fort Wayne, Indiana, M. Drake, jr.
Geneva, New York, A. McDonald.
Grand Rapids, Michigan, S. O. Kingsbury.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, J. F. Knipe.
Hartford, Connecticut, E. S. Cleveland.
Hautsville, Alabama, J. J. Pittman.
Indianapolis, Indiana, D. G. Rose.
Kalamazoo, Michigan, F. Pratt.
Keene, New Hampshire, J. A. Walter.
Lafayette, Indiana, W. C. Wilson.
Lancaster, New Hampshire, O. Nutter.
Lavenworth, Kansas, J. L. McDewell.
Lancaster, Kentucky, L. B. Todd.
Lana, Ohio, W. H. Harper.

Lowell, Massachusetts, J. A. Goodwin. Madison, Wisconsin. E. W. Keyes. Meadville, Pennsylvania, C. Cullom. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, H. A. Starr. Montpelier, Vermont, J. G. French. Newark, New Jersey, A. N. Dougherty. New Haven, Connecticut, N. D. Sperry. Olean, New York, R. L. Page. Ogdensburg, New York, R. L. Page. Ogdensburg, New York, R. G. Pettibone. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, J. H. McClelland. Plattsburg, New York, L. Platt. Portland, Maine, W. Davis. Portsmouth, Ohio, O. Wood. Providence, Rhode Island, E. S. Jackson. Quincy, Illinois, W. H. Benson. Ripon, Wisconsin, D. McKercher. Rochester, New York, J. W. Stebbins. Rutland, Vermont, M. G. Everts. Sandusky, Ohio, T. C. McEwen. Scranton, Pennsylvania, W. H. Pier. Springfield, Illinois, J. T. Smith, special agent Post Office Department, in charge. Springfield, Massachusetts, W. Stowe. Steubenville, Ohio, G. B. Filson. Syracuse, New York, G. L. Maynard. Urbana, Ohio, N. Ambrose. Utica, New York, C. H. Hopkins. Vincennes, Indiana, H. M. Smith. Wheeling, West Virginia, C. J. Rawlings. William-port, Pennsylvania, J. J. Ayres. Wooster, Ohio, A. L. McClure. Worcester, Massachusetts, Josiah Pickett, Zanesville, Ohio, J. J. Douglass.

The following depositaries and assistant treasurers receive and retain, subject to the warrants of the Post Office Department, the funds of such post offices as are instructed to deposit in their hands:

Baltimore, Maryland, E. H. Webster. Buffalo, New York, J. K. Tyler. Chicago, Illinois, W. B. Scates. Cincinnati, Ohio, Geo. W. Neff. Loniaville, Kentucky, R. R. Bolling.
Mobile, Alabama, Albert Elmore.
Olympia, Washington Ter., J. Cushman.
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Geo. C. McLean.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Abou	SIANI IREASURERS.
New York, New York. St. Louis, Missouri. Boston, Massachusetts. New Orleans, Louisians.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Charleston, South Carolina. San Francisco, California. Denver, Colorado.
14,506 drafts issued by the Postmast and sent out by the Auditor, for su Eight hundred and sixty-three are de	aft offices," and paid during the year er General, and countersigned, entered, ms amounting in the aggregate to \$2, 483, 494 >> posit offices, a portion of which during or and assistant treasurers of the United
\$437,193 02, which is embraced in drafts of the department by said de	the sixty-six depositories named above, the sum of \$2,483,494 80 paid on the positories and draft offices. and ninety-one are collection offices, and
paid on collection orders issued to r Four thousand one hundred and eight	nail contractors
Amount of deposits made by postmas	537, 194 % ters with other postmasters. 437, 193 (c)
	Treasury for the use and purposes of the

Revenue account of the Post Office Department.

The balance standing to the credit of the revenue account on July, 1867, was. The receipts of the department for the fiscal year ending June 3. The amounts placed in the treasury for the service of the depfiscal year, being grants in aid of the revenue, under the for Congress, were:	\$1,494,469 9 30,1365, were. 16,292,600 50 artment for the
Under the second section of the act approved February 18, 1867, for overland mail transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and for marine mail transportation between	•••
New York and California. Under the second section of the act approved February 18, 1867, for mail steamship service between San Francisco	\$900,000 00
and China. Under the second section of the act approved February 18, 1867, for mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil.	125,000 00
Under the twelfth section of the act approved March 3, 1847, for the transportation of free matter for Congress and the other departments of the government.	150,000 00 300,000 00
Under the eighth section of the act approved March 3, 1851, for the transportation of free matter for Congress and the other departments of the government.	3,500,000 00
Finder the second section of the act approved March 30, 1868, for preparing and publishing post route maps Under an act approved July 28, 1866, for postal service on	10,000 00
mail routes established by thirty-ninth Congress	486, 525 00 295, 000 00
-	5,606,505 #

Aggregate of revenue and grants.....

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were	•
debts account"	
22, 858, 031 68 Deduct amount of credit balance account closed by "sus-	
pense" during the year	\$22, 837, 345 97
Leaving to the credit of the revenue account on the 1st day of July, 1868.	646, 249 81
The net revenue of the department from postages being the aggregate of the amount of the balance due the United States by postmasters on the adjust ment of their quarterly accounts for the year, after retaining their compensation and deducting the expenses of their offices, was—	; -
For the quarter ending September 30, 1867	
For the quarter ending March 31, 1868	. 2, 353, 790 63 . 2, 580, 707 50
For the quarter ending June 30, 1868	2,317,840 31
Total net revenue from postages	9, 501, 454 96
The amount of letter postage paid in money was—	
For the quarter ending September 30, 1867.	. \$160,380 29
For the quarter ending December 31, 1867	. 154, 225 41 . 132, 838 02
For the quarter ending June 30, 1868.	112, 144 61
Total	559,588 33
The number of quarterly returns of postmasters received and audited duri on which the sum of \$9,501,454 96 was found due the United States, was For the quarter ending September 30, 1867. For the quarter ending December 31, 1867. For the quarter ending March 31, 1868. For the quarter ending June 30, 1868.	23, 699 23, 990 24, 745 24, 735
Total number	97, 169
The total amount of stamps and stamped envelopes sold during the year	was:
For the quarter ending September 30, 1867	\$3,334,856 49
For the quarter ending December 31, 1867 For the quarter ending March 31, 1868	. 3,462,434 48 . 3,710,476 97
For the quarter ending June 30, 1868.	3,558,371 70
Total	14, 066, 139 64
The gross amount collected as registration fess on valuable letters was:	
For the quarter ending September 30, 1867	\$1,963 00
For the quarter ending December 31, 1867	1,824 45
For the quarter ending March 31, 1868	1,402 35 970 15
Total	
CONTRACTORS' ACCOUNTS.	
The average number of accounts of contractors and others engaged in ca settled in each quarter of the year was:	rrying the mails
On regular mail routes	6, 162
On special mail routes	2,117
Of route, special and local mail agents, postal railway clerks, &cOf mail messengers	1, 109 2, 072
Total number of accounts each quarter	
Aggregate settlement of such accounts during the year	
mpgingate presidents of paint uncoming desired and legerossesses	

Statement from collecting division.—Revenue and balances uncollected from late postmasters.

	Gross revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30.	Amount due the United States not in suit	Amount due the United States in suit.
1846	\$ 3, 487, 199 35	\$ 5 32	\$ 3,025 77
1847	3,945,892 98	115 01	538 46
1848	3, 371, 077 00		555 21
1849	4,705, 176 28	24 13	1,747 35
1850	5, 499, 984 86	103 09	743 29
1851 1852	6, 410, 604 33 5, 184, 526 84	183 51 576 49	604 95 1,343 45
1853	5, 104, 320 64	12, 289 34	38,602 91
1854	6, 255, 586 22	9,994 36	5, 398 99
1855	6, 642, 136 13	5,525 86	6, 137 17
1856		42 90	8,751 72
1857		6,760 37	3,670 47
1858		9,571 50	12 469 18
1859	7, 968, 484 07	1, 254 32	13, 946 53
1860		8,678 28	19, 161- 79
1861		7,675 68	106, 387 34
1862		2,821 44	21, 252 24
1863	11, 163, 789 59	2,059 19	8,216 02
1864	12, 438, 253 78	3,857 69	3,795 67
1865	14,556,158 70	24,882 82	37,993 92
1867	14, 386, 986 21 15, 237, 026 87	81,350 32 568,843 29	88, 955 42 20, 139 16
1868	16, 292, 600 80	323, 132 05	6,923 84
2000			
Total		1 069 746 96	410 300 85
Total amount due by late postma	sters to June 30, 1867.	1,069,746 96	410,300 85
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount During the past year this divi accounts: Of present postmasters Of late postmasters, whose terr	sters to June 30, 1867.	of the following n	330, e55 89 330, e56 89 1, 480, 047 81 umber of 26, 481
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount During the past year this divi accounts: Of present postmasters Of late postmasters, whose terr June 30, 1867 Of late postmasters for the last fi	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge of service expired	of the following n	\$1,149,991 92 330, c55 89 1,480,047 81 umber of 26,481 845, and 28,342 7,591
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount	sters to June 30, 1867sion has had charge on sof service expired scal year	of the following not between July 1, it is appointment offi	
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount During the past year this divi accounts: Of present postmasters Of late postmasters, whose terr June 30, 1867 Of late postmasters for the last fi Total number The number of changes of postm during the year was 7,591, and amounted to Of which there has been collecte	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge of the service expired scal year. nasters reported by the the balances due the to	f the following n between July 1, 1 a appointment offi Juited States there	26, 481 845, and 28, 342 7, 591 62, 414 68 8330, 055 89 143, 992 92
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount During the past year this divi accounts: Of present postmasters Of late postmasters, whose terr June 30, 1867 Of late postmasters for the last fi Total number The number of changes of postm during the year was 7,591, and amounted to Of which there has been collecte Amount remaining for coll	sion has had charge on sof service expired iscal year	of the following numbers between July 1, 1 as appointment offinited States there	330, 055 89 26, 481 845, and 28, 342 7, 591 62, 414 28 330, 055 89 143, 992 92
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount During the past year this divi accounts: Of present postmasters Of late postmasters, whose terr June 30, 1867 Total number The number of changes of postm during the year was 7,591, and amounted to Of which there has been collecte Amount remaining for coll Of which there is in suit	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge on sof service expired scal year. nasters reported by the the balances due the tell.	of the following not between July 1, 1 as appointment off Juited States there says 89,884	\$1, 149, 991 92330, c55 891, 480, 047 81 umber of26, 481 845, and28, 3427, 59162, 414 ce on\$330, 055 89\$330, 055 89\$43, 992 92\$186, 062 97
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount During the past year this divi accounts: Of present postmasters Of late postmasters, whose terr June 30, 1867 Of late postmasters for the last fi Total number The number of changes of postm during the year was 7,591, and amounted to Of which there has been collecte Amount remaining for coll	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge on sof service expired scal year. nasters reported by the the balances due the tell.	of the following not between July 1, 1 as appointment off Juited States there says 89,884	26, 481 845, and 28, 342 7, 591 62, 414 68 8330, 055 89 143, 992 92 186, 062 97
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount During the past year this divi accounts: Of present postmasters Of late postmasters, whose terr June 30, 1867 Total number The number of changes of postm during the year was 7,591, and amounted to Of which there has been collecte Amount remaining for coll Of which there is in suit	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge on sof service expired scal year. nasters reported by the the balances due the tell.	of the following not between July 1, 1 as appointment off Juited States there are \$9,884	\$1, 149, 991 92 330, 055 89 1, 4×0, 047 81 umber of 26, 481 845, and 28, 342 7, 591 62, 414 ce bn 143, 992 92 184, 062 97 59
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal year total amount	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge of the service expired scal year. nasters reported by the the balances due the total decision.	between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 1 states there \$9,884 176,178 whose terms of se 1867, uncollected as	\$1, 149, 991 92 330, 055 89 1, 1480, 047 81 umber of 26, 481 845, and 28, 342 7, 591 62, 414 ce 28 143, 992 92 186, 062 97 69 186, 062 97
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge on sof service expired scal year. nasters reported by the lithe balances due the U. d. ection	between July 1, 1 a appointment off Juited States there \$9,884 176,178 whose terms of se 1867, uncollected as	330, 055 89
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal year Total amount	sters to June 30, 1867. ar	between July 1, 1 a appointment offi Juited States there \$9,884 176,178 whose terms of se 1867, uncollected as	\$1, 149, 991 92 330, 055 89 1, 4×0, 047 81 umber of 26, 481 845, and 28, 342 7, 591 62, 414 ce on \$330, 055 89 143, 992 92 186, 062 97 27- 38 186, 062 97 28- 391, 200, 793 11
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount During the past year this divi accounts: Of present postmasters Of late postmasters, whose terr June 30, 1867 Total number The number of changes of postmatering the year was 7,591, and amounted to Of which there has been collected. Amount remaining for coll off which there is in suit Amount due and not in suit The balance due the United State vice expired between the July not in suit, as stated in my las off which there has been collected. Credited on vouchers	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge on sof service expired scal year. nasters reported by the lithe balances due the U. d. ection es by late postmasters, 1, 1845, and June 30, 1845, and J	between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 1, 1 between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 1, 1 between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 2, 1 a ap	\$1, 149, 991 92 330, 055 89 1, 480, 047 81 umber of 26, 481 845, and 28, 342 7, 591 62, 414 ce on \$330, 055 89 143, 992 92 186, 062 97 27, 591 38 186, 062 97 28, 342 29, 343
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount During the past year this divi accounts: Of present postmasters Of late postmasters, whose terr June 30, 1867 Total number The number of changes of postmatering the year was 7,591, and amounted to Of which there has been collected. Amount remaining for coll off which there is in suit Amount due and not in suit The balance due the United State vice expired between the July not in suit, as stated in my las off which there has been collected. Credited on vouchers	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge on sof service expired scal year. nasters reported by the lithe balances due the U. d. ection es by late postmasters, 1, 1845, and June 30, 1845, and J	between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 1, 1 between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 1, 1 between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 2, 1 a ap	330, c55 89
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal year total amount	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge on sof service expired scal year. nasters reported by the lithe balances due the U. d. ection es by late postmasters, 1, 1845, and June 30, 1845, and J	between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 1, 1 between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 1, 1 between July 1, 1 a appointment off July 2, 1 a ap	330, c55 89
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal year Total amount During the past year this divinaccounts: Of present postmasters	sters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge of the scal year. nasters reported by the lithe balances due the U. d. ection. est by late postmasters, 1, 1845, and June 30, 1, 1845, and 1845	between July 1, 1 a appointment offi Julied States there \$9,884 176,178 whose terms of selected as \$403,219 259,493 16,412 95,097	330, 055 89
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal year total amount	siters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge of the search of service expired is cal year. masters reported by the the balances due the total decition. es by late postmasters, 1, 1845, and June 30, 14 annual report, was decited.	\$9,884 176,178 whose terms of se 1867, uncollected as \$403, 219 259, 493 16, 412 96, 097	330, 055 89
Total amount due by late postma Amount due for the last fiscal ye Total amount	siters to June 30, 1867. sion has had charge of the search of service expired is cal year. masters reported by the interest of the balances due the interest of the service expired by the	\$9,884 176,178 whose terms of si 1867, uncollected as \$403, 219 259, 492 16, 412 96, 097	330, 055 89 26, 481 845, and 28, 342 7, 591 \$330, 055 89 143, 992 92 186, 062 97 \$1, 200, 793 11 \$1, 200, 793 11 \$1, 200, 793 11 \$29 \$74, 222 54 426, 570 57

-Statement exhibiting the receipts of the Post Office Department, under their several appropriate heads, by quarters, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868.

Receipts.	Third quarter 1867.	Fourth quarter 1867.	First quarter 1868.	Second quar- ter 1868.	Total amount under each head.	
oetageper postage, &c	\$160, 380 29 166, 765 93	\$154, 225 41 176, 638 74	\$132, 838 02 192, 636 74	\$112, 144 61 188, 821 49	\$559, 598 33 724, 862 99	
red letters	1,963 00	1, 824 45	1, 402 35	970 15 83 60	6, 159 95 778 69	
ientssold	208, 926 03 3, 334, 856 49	201, 531 76 3, 462, 434 48	206, 467 54 3, 710, 476 97	208, 482 C6 3, 558, 371 70	825, 467 39 14, 066, 139 64	
revenue from postmasters	16,683 40	12,636 08 14,676 79	6, 067 63 14, 463 91	6, 264 00 14, 628 54		
neous	5, 089 48	6, 978 39	3, 160 01	3, 481 40	18, 709 27	
otalggregate amount	3, 900, 198 99	4, 038, 961 09	4, 268, 193 17	4, 093, 247 55	16, 292, 600 80	

H. J. ANDERSON, Auditor.

DE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 27, 1868.

-Statement exhibiting the expenditures of the Post Office Department, under their several appropriate heads, by quarters, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868.

Expenditures.	Third quarte 1867.	Fourth quarter 1867.	First quarter 1868,	Second quar- ter 1868.	Total amount under each head.
sation to postmasters	\$1, 115, 020 61	\$1, 050, 292 08	\$1,029,960 38	\$1,060,037 91	\$4, 255, 310 98
sation to letter-carriers	207, 516 29	239, 827 78	267, 544 72	281,481 98	996, 370 77
amboat, and way letters.	2, 367 01	1, 958 75	1, 234 15	2, 334 73	7,914 64
ortation of the mails	3, 226, 604 30		3, 246, 553 01	3, 050, 460 51	12, 647, 949 61
ng paper	13, 691 81		15, 365 00	9,000 0	42, 781 81
rniture	662 36 12,755 66		438 50 4, 091 64	438 32 3, 818 55	2,099 81
sing	14, 831 64		29, 612 07	34, 296 88	36,98 01 114,941 22
genta and assistants	1.917 95		1,843 80	2, 129 79	7, 731 12
ks, keys, and stamps	3,340 34		3, 225 34	2, 931 26	12, 073 39
oredations and special ag'ts	34, 259 61		34, 657 91	34, 691 23	138, 905 16
or offices	575, 328 45	551, 066 36	562, 127 65	581, 568 20	2, 270, (9) 66
stamps and stamped en-	89, 498 06	92,700 92	104, 681 66	104, 606 73	391, 487 37
es.	03, 450 00	32, 100 32	201, 001 00	101,000 10	w., 101 u i
iters					
neous	331, 766 44	266, 694 03	314, 078 61	427, 812 11	1, 340, 351 19
neous acc't British mails.	64, 808 11		120, 397 75	43, 024 18	228, 230 04
neous acc't French mails.	38, 830 33		20, 470 23		
neous acc't Bremen mails.	63, 155 27		34, 911, 58	1	99, 066 85
neousac. Hamburg mails.	19, 340 81	23, 122 11		18, 739 74	61, 202 66
neous ac. Prussian mails.	1, 275 45				1, 275 45
otal			5, 791, 234 00	5, 657, 392 12	
ggregate amount	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-			22,730,592 65
ggregate amount					22, 730, 592
rland mails					. \$900,000 (
Francisco, Japan, and C	hina mails				. 125, COO G
	 .				. 150,000 0
zil mails		h Congress			486, 525 0
zil mails t roads established during	lst session 39				
zil mailst roads established during paring and publishing pos			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		. 10,000 CO
t roads established during paring and publishing pos	t route maps .		8		
t roads established during paring and publishing pos ance of appropriation act	t route maps . March 3, 1847,	to June 30, 186	8		300,000 0
izil malis t roads established during paring and publishing pos ance of appropriation act ance of appropriation act ance of appropriation act	t route maps . March 3, 1847, March 3, 1851,	to June 30, 186 to June 30, 186	8 8		300, 000 00 3, 500, 000 00 5, 471, 525 00

H. J. ANDERSON, Auditor.

6, 341, 525 00

CE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 27, 1868.

No. 3.—Statement of the postal receipts and expenditure:

States and Territories.	Letter postage.	Newspaper post-	Waste paper and twine.	Registered letters.	Stamps sold.	Emoluments	Berenne tas.
Maine	\$8,700 32	\$18,678 29	\$65 58	\$79 90	\$254, 109 83		
New Hampshire Vermont	2, 965 16		61 02 25 75	41 85 102 15	163, 840 37 158, 396 60	16, 747 45, 3, 1967 153	531
Massachusetts	47, 983 66	38 858 95	411 73	120 70	1, 131, 436 47	69, 193, 07	4.142
Rhode Island	4, 417 23	4, 453 80	37 53	9 60	124, 027 80	11, 856 64	3.2
Connecticut	10,063 63	17, 277 43	165 29	66 70	353. 867 F7	19 931 95	1, 807
New York	15, 159 17	14, 092 30	657 69 79 56	537 55 104 85	3, 272, 554 02	140, 331 61	10.30
New Jers y Pennsylvania	53, 881 70	58, 472 54	964 31	705 85	282, 412 91 1, 462, 657 80	55, 402 45	4 16
Delaware	760 09	2, 395 66	4 75	6 90	41, 874 68 296, 780 74	727 49	- 6
Maryland	13, 065 67	11.487 81	82 79	90 75	296, 780 74	9, 042 10	1.125
Virginia	3, 306 46	13, 484 03	7 24	117 90	229, 756 79	13, 5 × 41	1, 150
West Virginia	1,690 85	6, 405 41 7, 341 79	2 10 24 78	142 65 129 25	74, 320 23 91, 913 36	4, 733 89	30
South Carolina	3, 183 69		23 75	82 45	65, 939 30	5, 1914 67.	318
Georgia	3, 361 84	11, 376 91	58 94	134 55	173, 631 29	19, 147 (3)	547
Florida	746 88		85	37 10	29, 242 81	2, 197 75	136
Ohio	25, 903 76 19, 871 09		701 42 349 28	428 10 958 55	965, 334 69 426, 145 96	55, 842 57	2.26
Michigan	19,871 09	33, 324 84	165 43	313 00		30, 534 73	1.00
Illinois		58, 246 70		574 40	371, 144 31 1, 126, 173 20	71,542 29	4 3 3
Wisconsin	21,590 83	25, 316 81	145 82	207 35	348, 594, 48	20 044 MP	1,46
lowa	10, 604 17	26, 670 17	75 55	252 95	331, 609, 50	21 3 5 79	150
Missouri	13, 878 54	26, 310 71	310.73	330 35	434, 219 78 239, 458 94	18, 709 (0)	1 36
Kentucky Tennessee	6, 312 76 3, 290 22	14,745 49	177 99 173 23	114 15 221 75	239, 438 94 174, 457 54	12,7:0 9e 10,384 te	1.04
Alabama	2, 765 91	6, 160 02		121 85	114,942 36	11, 773 31	47.
Mississippi		5, 027 38	37	141 50	85, 874 9.1	B. 114 101	33
Arkansas	702 26	2, 263 70	2 50	65 50	40, 922 88	3, 131 79	177
Louisiana	16, 176 42	5, 436 60	1 75	08 10	184,771 19	21, 24, 73	715
Texas California	5, 663 48 21, 771 76	8, 822 20 25, 763 97	12 73 99 55	101 05	115,939 42 314,270 97	33, 6-5 19	2.78
Oregon	691 02		1 00	20 60	314, 270 97 22, 999 42	3, 247 -7	1.0
Minnesota	9, 298 98	11, 150 95	39 59	84 00	116, 262 77	TO 1886 24	607
Kansas	1,689 36	6, 393 52	25 15	75 75	63, 758 35	7, 206 79	543
Nebraska	1,366 58	2,504 83	20	35 30	46, 791 R4	3, 556 17	277
Nevada Colorado			15 95	21 40	20,970 89	4, 4#4 54 7, 573 74	33
Utah	1,756 68		65	15 45	10,903 66	1,20 25	1.2
New Mexico	281 09	181 90		29 90	7,382 49	Ster val	100
Washington	214 37			13 05	5, 266 17	257 14	
Dakota			75	7 70	13, 646 83	7-6 20	
Idaho			3 00	22 45	6.500 66	1, 845 (8)	250
Montana		550 NS		11 00	11, 399 16	3, 70 1 114	2.78
District of Columbia	6, 951 13		6 93	40	104, 814 70	7, 380 1.	2.2
	1 74	1 60	******		54 90	in the same	ive 1
				2 221 20			
Alaska		719 4'07 05	7 1.50 154		12 Gent felt the a		
Aluska	560 917 61	718, 436 85	7, 652 15	174 35	13, 980, 021 24 8	21, 42 1 03	
Total	560, 917 61 1, 329 28	********		174 35	**********	200	
TotalDeduct miscellaneous items	560, 917 61 1, 329 28	6, 426 65		174 35	66, 118 40	3,9-7 14	
Alaska	560, 917 61 1, 329 28	6, 426 65		174 35	**********	3,9-7 14	
Total	560, 917 61 1, 329 28	6, 426 65		174 35	66, 118 40	3,9-7 14	
Total	560, 917 61 1, 329 28 559, 588 33	6, 426 65 724, 862 90	7, 052 15	6, 159 95	86, 118-46 14, 066, 139-64 8	3,007 H 23,4-7 20	2 87 N. E.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 27, 1868.

the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868.

Receipts.	Compensation of postmasters.	Incidental expen's of post office.	Compensation and incidental ex- penses.	Transportation by States.	Expenses.	Excess of expenditures over re-	Excess of receipts over expendi- tures.
\$298, 107 62 187, 075 66 1, 292, 749 44 145, 315 10 402, 836 42 3, 686, 002 63 324, 844 93 31, 670 69 981, 362 84 85, 517 57 105, 806 52 100, 768 72 449, 012 44 1, 119, 455 66 508, 166 72 449, 012 44 1, 206, 733 91 490, 426 15 396, 119 03 495, 085 51 274, 673 60 147, 347 88 229, 484 54 145, 916 56 396, 196 91 147, 690 21 99, 692 17 147, 690 21 99, 692 17 15, 412 91 16, 616 90 30, 145 50 31, 167 30 31, 16	4, 095, 241 38	2, 330, 61 14, 220, 75 15, 391, 12 8, 081, 47 13, 467, 65 6, 8:4, 33 7, 835, 97 790, 50 2, 471, 50 15, 50 1, 399, 99 6, 689, 90, 608, 19	497, 554 38 243, 774 95 256, 519 81 540, 637 29 189, 444 42 185, 256 85 188, 624 82 130, 220 38 103, 144 52 55, 510 77 76, 860 74 157, 339 57 16, 739 57 16, 739 57 16, 739 57 16, 739 57 16, 739 57 16, 912 26 28, 912 26 4, 370 54 8, 246 07 1, 240 12 6, 918 12 13, 314 97 97, 261 19 97, 261 19	26, 973 55 30, 812 50 10, 240, 371 08	1, 108, 781 40 42, 305 75 364, 131 16 392, 330 12 118, 393 91 197, 261 55 157, 590 19 256, 748 62 105, 175 37 1, 174, 870 38 526, 041 26 549, 245 78 1, 008, 715 56 434, 685 77 375, 999 12 631, 737 16 246, 823 07 272, 739 84 214, 191 11 247, 594 06 335, 543 36 366, 662 39 655, 537 21 394, 119 32 216, 413 80 603, 594 37 138, 586 15 239, 033 48 52, 539 63 485, 573 34 251, 122 89 101, 472 96 77, 034 50 150, 411 57 33, 891 67 17, 34, 1197 47 97, 261 19	32, 460 47 130, 967 28 32, 876 34 91, 455 36 91, 455 36 56, 921 47 148, (394 12 71, 450 95 55, 414 73 17, 834 54 100, 233 34 14, 439 62 136, 186 25 37, 133 56 46, 392 75 136, 424 09 113, 035 66 68, 793 59 503, 145 83 257, 165 14 354, 018 66 68, 793 59 503, 902 20 84, 091 55 223, 887 95 18, 392 35 469, 505 14 242, 858 55 95, 108 79 61, 622 29 148, 443 18 24, 409 63 27, 515 54	104, 480 78 377, 214 83 527, 998 96 5, 550 34 298, 018 35 20, 119 91 25, 433 33 33 24 3, 456, 448 00
	<u> </u>	1	1	10, 361, 529 57	L	L	\$391, 487 37 958, 751 36 136, 551 08
Receipts on a Receipts on a Receipts on a	ecount of dea ecount of fine ecount of mis	d letters	•	••••••		= 	\$30, 502 08 \$30, 502 08 778 69 11, 657 1 6, 437, 991 4

No. 4. LETTER CARRIERS.

Statement of the operations of the carrier system at the following of for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868.

Offices.	Mail letters delivered.	Local letters delivered.	Newspapers delivered.	Am't paid riers,includ incidental penses.
Albany, N. Y	1, 401, 080	107,875	251, 947	\$19.30
Aileghany, Penn	313,740	28, 246	162,998	4,25
Baltimore, Md	2, 368, 259	271,887	616, 279	47,97
Buston, Mass	3, 535, 254	939, 575	564, 593	50, -70
Brooklyn, Mass	1, 953, 949	264,764	451, 188	34,679
Buffalo, N. Y	1, 144, 301	126, 529	417, 392	22,63:
Cambridge, Mass	315, 611	26, 931	197, 414	3,74
Cambridgepert, Mass	201,916	6,804	68, 090	2,95
Charlestown, Mass	370, 925	46,676	102, 570	5, 178
Chicago, Ill	5,731,250	727,709	1, 191, 404	61,66
Cincinnati, Ohio	2, 108, 512	316,526	343, 811	30, 22
Cleveland, Ohio	1,646,616	115,711	555, 437	21,74
Detroit, Mich	1, 262, 268	148,805	346, 976	17,246
Erie, Penn	248, 810	20, 132	252,000	6, 1/21
Harrisburg, Penn	197,864	8,016	57, 405	3, 177
Hartferd, Conn	367, 028	21, 120	150, 055	6, 43
Jersey City, N. J	412, 170	22, 436	71.768	4,97
Lancaster, Penn	189, 194	9,795	60, 319	2,39
Lawrence, Mass., (3 quar's).	135, 553 1, 306, 185	7,427	39, 552 351, 424	3,544
Louisville, Ky Lowell, Mass	336,004	118,016	99, 359	16, ±06 5, 567
Lynn, Mass	275, 202	17, 429 11, 666	110,010	
Manchester, N. H.	294, 821	12, 900	154, 914	3, 679 4, 383
Memphis, Tenn	911,523	55, 883	184, 474	11, 55
Milwaukee, Wis	1,069,628	73,765	296, 325	16, 919
Nashville, Tenn	433, 474	29, 853	144, 505	6,63
Newark, N. J	869, 392	121,033	365, 206	20,104
New Bedford, Mass	227,400	11,872	65, 084	4,790
New Haven, Conn	347, 398	36,725	141,703	6,74
New York, N. Y	13, 680, 735	5, 983, 494	2, 263, 717	21- 34
Philadelphia, Penn	7, 389, 634	3, 137, 186	2, 341, 422	132.35
Pittsburg, Penu	1,016,330	117,826	311,005	14, 243
Portland, Maine	318, 263	19, 296	90, 183	7, 96
Providence, R. I	570, 847	70,406	142, 374	Ju. 42
Reading, Penn	240, 215	15,854	102, 130	4,511
Rochester, N. Y	821,418	63, 488	287,871	14. liir
Roxbury, Mass	264, 434	30,681	90,977	5, 549
St. Louis, Mo	4, 058, 407	437, 116	1, 368, 663	40,7il
alem, Mass., (3 quarters).	162, 571	9,215	65, 578	3,6 -
yracuse, N. Y	1,076,791	93,019	313, 206	11, 400
l'oledo, Ohio	487, 580	22,900	367, 626	P. 377
Trenton, N. J	127,881	8,544	48, 391	2,
Froy, N. Y	700,899	65,065	171, 9:14	10,444
Utica, N. Y	745, 268	54,210	296, 091	11, 121
Washington, D.C	1, 325, 406	136,890	417, 853	25, 6. €
Williamsburg, N. Y	674, 018 376, 797	49,691 30,302	151,955	9,515 4,571
Wilmington, Del Worcester, Mass	376, 797 337, 665	31,617	120, 962 111, 555	5,38.3
Total	64, 349, 486	14, 081, 906	16, 910, 715	995, :54

H. J. ANDERSON, Ander.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 27, 1868.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1868.

No. 7 .- Statement showing the transactions of the money order

	orders mlast		r. r. orders		ae.	-bog-	pest.
States.	Number of orders issued.	Balance from last quarter.	Amount of orders issued.	Total fees received.	Promiums.	Drafts and depos	Dalance due
\labama	8,064	\$1,452.74	\$184, 980 87	\$1,327 70		\$150 00	
Arkausus	4, 321	724 63	131, 332 16	825 75		2,000 00	
California	24, 323	44, 522 52	636, 019 05	4, 943 85		622, 284 00	
Colorado	1,577	1,513 98	32, 234 52	243 00		**********	
Connecticut	17, 735	4,849 03	310, 407 80	2,521 10		127, 044 41	\$
Dakota Territory	227	**********	6,361 48	41 85		***********	-
Delaware	2,942	1,072 65	51, 275 01 258, 244 28	420 65	*****	950 00	
District of Columbia	11, 820	2, 673 50	440,400,000	1,862 65		48, 062 28	
Clorida	5, 702	5, 240 45	212, 119 15 196, 981 27	1,208 65		000 500 00	
daho Territory	9,703 2,410	2, 354 13 5, 412 30	98, 726 04	1, 493 00 541 65	*****	220, 732 00	
llinois	86, 738		1, 483, 787 99	12, 155 50		2,582 00	3
ndiana		13, 792 09	810, 181 61	6,852 43		196, 373 99	
owa	36, 678	9, 084 32	605, 071 52	5, 080 60			
annas	9, 363	4, 232 50	197, 751 62	1, 452 85		25, 480 00	
entucky		1, 697 95	186, 842 58	1.527 50		51, 349 25	
onisiana	9, 647	14, 745 47	267, 232 88	1.681 65		201, 729 12	
daine	12, 703	5, 756 32	314, 178 34				-
faryland	12, 886	5, 321 59	250, 146 01	1,924 75		303, 251 91	
Inssuchusetts	32, 792	8,947 82	695, 365 48	5, 107 40		1,007,208 00	
dichigan	39, 297	12,716 74	682, 584 08	5, 518 85			
linnesota	15, 781	2,750 09	300, 042 22	2, 341 05		72, 299 28	
Mississippi	5, 059	2, 324 16	122, 340 93	860 90		150 0.1	
Missouri	26, 534		491, 644 90	3,861 75		545, 767 17	20
Montana Territory	1, 272		46, 228 69	269 25			
Nebraska			91, 059 90	667 55		**********	
Nevada			136, 284 76	757 65			
New Humpshire	8, 409		180, 476 32			22, 900 Cu	
ew Jersey	15, 574		299, 981 02			31, 600 66	
ew York			1,658,300 34	13, 468 10		3, 349, 939 20	
Corth Carolina		289 82	100,927 26	818 80		1,900 00	
hio	78, 875 3, 614	18, 707 08	1, 376, 186 08	11,590 85	*****	888, 640 00	19
Pregon	72, 05	22, 384 07	1, 302, 656 43	691 25 10, 359 85	,	1, 482 00	
thode Island		1, 353 05	119, 717 49	925 60		900, 518 39 40, 756 91	10
South Carolina.	4, 363		94, 503 29		4 51	10, 247 00	3
Cennessee		1, 333 93	278, 606 94	2,065 00			
exas	4, 301	21 000 00	140, 094 44	839 50		620 00	
tah	916	1,530 16	24, 384 42	160 85		0.0 0	
ermont	10, 515		179, 892 44	1,477 50		7, 200 00	
irginia	13, 126		260, 092 55	1,977 10	8 94	209, 776 23	
Washington Territory	1, 133		45, 241 90	249 00		4,000 00	
West Virginia	5, 990	915 96	169, 515 45	874 95		2,050 00	
Wisconsin	47, 137	12, 222 17	906, 807 47	6,984 20	20	608, 378 65	
A	Ann. 107.5		22 400 000				_
	831, 937	329, 470 90	16, 197, 858 47	124, 487 00	16 19	11, 302, 391 55 L	(07)

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 27, 1868.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

office of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Transferred from postage fund.	Number of orders paid.	Amount of orders paid.	Amount of orders repaid.	Transferred to postage fund.	Deposited.	Expenses.	Commissions and clerk hire.	Balance due the United States.	Miscellaneous Items,
\$693 85	2,050	\$54, 321 03	\$2, 157 93	\$550 00	\$126, 434 00	\$87 60	\$292 91	\$4, 761 69	
600 00	877	29, 429 34	956 38	500 00	97, 698 80	138 65	311 89	6, 447 48	
1,731 00	7,019	278, 574 90	8,459 73		255, 896 00		4, 663 12		
16, 733 56	354 14, 951	10, 849 39 323, 056 26	272 75 2, 737 71	5 000 00	20, 345 00 123, 870 31	10 00 62 65	1, 341 15	2, 514 36 5, 493 07	
10, 133 30	32	1, 160 30	57 40	5,000 00	4, 690 00	02 03	15 39	480 24	
2, 335 00	1, 687	37, 099 05	661 53		17,069 00	38	186 54	1, 036 81	
200 00	12,661	251, 157 79	2,058 60		54, 056 00	81 97	1,935 17	1,753 18	
***************************************	582	20, 697 92	1,050 58	650 00	186, 185 37	66 35	428 50	10, 139 53	
7, 250 00	5,429	123, 370 47	2, 347 89	650 00	289, 963 00	134 05	451 22	11, 913 77	
8 00	77,663	19,912 49	341 00 12,543 78	470 00	75, 685 00	024 04	205 43		215 0
45, 356 83 12, 222 37	22,847	433, 293 84	5, 473 51	3, 597 45	994, 309 61 572, 211 43	834 94 46 24	5, 954 54 2, 912 53	45, 396 92 22, 160 04	
27, 431 85	20,053	430, 336 45	5, 307 87	300 00	314, 085 67	363 05	2, 110 35	13,922 06	
6,898 20	4,779	129, 641 70	1,894 28		88, 739 11	28 90	519 75	15, 063 31	
6,740 00	7,381	156, 319 53	1,664 81	2,060 00	83, 392 00	27 70	395 56	4, 290 68	
275 00	6, 219	199, 611 32	3, 357 87	195, 102 00	74, 506 90	222 75	486 37	12, 376 91	
23, 814 00	11, 117	321, 765 76	1,802 00	2,700 00	181,029 60	00 00	815 16	9, 902 69	
1, 893 44 35, 914 86	16,949 95,860	368, 155 89 1, 621, 653 12	2, 033 93 5, 911 06	37 00 801 16	179, 468 50 131, 825 65	88 00 420 51	469 34 4, 368 98	14, 285 04 17, 778 99	9 0
14, 123 00	37,063	497, 375 22	5, 687 65	400 00	487, 770 19	88 06	2,072 91	25, 768 20	
11, 181 49	8,766	211, 387 59	3,064 06		162, 782 97	12 00	891 62	10, 324 68	9 2
1,800 00	1,332	37, 254 32	710 86		87, 626 01	148 75	264 92	1,471 13	
9, 279 28	23,712	565, 462 33	4, 782 48	20 00	474, 904 13	166 60	2,617 77	15, 267 25	
272 00	404	17, 837 62	115 50	**********	28, 457 00	*******	112 00	2, 870 02	
656 00	1,617	43, 509 59 23, 828-50	1,026 12 811 00		46, 817 65 112, 012 00	5 00 152 90	277 08 282 37	1,759 98 5,192 70	
11,950 00	6, 450	155, 100 46	991 45		58, 772 74	104 50	637 20	3, 843 87	8
17, 601 98	12, 581	281, 338 78	2, 269 76	450 00	84, 293 88	40 02	1, 128 22	7, 145 99	
823, 209 61			19, 300, 54	48, 381 40	2, 339, 624 39	935 28	9,968 60	91, 932 94	458 58
3, 205 00	2, 163	39, 638 93	504 84	805 00	70, 716 78	11 53	319 22	4, 144 58	
41, 181 86	90,676	L, 451, 622 13	12, 115 69	5, 195 00	828, 513 39	190 60	5, 324 57	33, 356, 79	7,6
5, 535 00 21, 577 00	1,553 80,730	61,378 06	219 00 11,765 31	100 00	55, 752 00 760, 669 51	12 33 97 55	307 14	6, 405 06 30, 761 77	
3, 525 00	4, 360	1, 448, 250 27 106, 481 77	1, 656 83	100 00	55, 357 91	25 70	5, 851 33 620 73	2, 154 61	
4, 500 00	2, 691	66, 609 59	635 03		42, 390 00	12 75	139 09	2, 082 05	
700 00	6, 114	146,072 68	2, 793 26		266, 225 00	18 50	1, 274 42	9, 081 05	
7, 534 54	1,099	38, 420 25	971 89	28, 548 00	71, 716 21	30 46	233 55	9, 148 12	
400 0.	232	7, 765 76	45 00	400 00	15, 838 00		63 33	2, 363 34	
15, 515 00	5, 632	128, 879 40	1,054 40	163 89	72, 894 57	117 70	653 63 597 90	4, 644 52 5, 706 68	7 95
12,573 89	8, 827 546	196, 070 87 25, 908 13	2, 354 97 948 00	102 99	281, 152 01 23, 153 00	117 73	115 34	1, 611 58	
697 00	2, 140	47, 186 39	777 24	190 00	62, 485 75		350 30	3, 149 13	4 55
8, 409 40	31, 152	672, 467 31	6, 344 43	800 00	830, 071 00	298 44	3, 304 22	29, 516 69	

H. J. ANDERSON, Auditor.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C., November 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The interests confided to this Department are those of an industrial class more numerous than any other, and upon whose labors, under the guidance and with the blessing of a Power that rules the year, depend the well-being and the very existence of the human family. The sphere of its operations is a territory unsurpassed for fertility of soil, and a climate favorable to the health and comfort of the husbandman and the fruitfulness of his toil. Its marvellous breadth of area invites the toiling millions of the world, offering to each family a farm and a home, with the added boon of citizenship, and asking in payment only a guarantee of improvement, and a share in the production of the bread of a nation. It is the function of this Department to aid this great foundation interest in all legislation affecting it, in the diffesion of practical information concerning it, and in the dissemination and testing of rare and untried plants of other countries, that promise to enrich its store of production. This work involves a familiarity with the latest discoveries of the natural sciences, and a knowledge of the technicalities of many arts, with a fund of practical knowledge and sturdy sense that intuitively judges aright in all the actualities of every-day life. If its true object and proper function is understood, a work of great magnitude and importance is opened, requiring a variety of skilled official labor, and special training, in preparation for it. A beginning has been made. small it may be, but foreshadowing, it is believed, a future fraught with good to agriculture and to the country. Difficulties have been encountered, and discouragements met, but the obstacles are disappearing and shadows lightening, and the way is open for rapid progress and a successful career.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The industrial colleges now springing into being throughout the northern and western States, though various in character and aims, and at present in the weakness and inefficiency of their infancy, are destined to be powerful coadjutors in the legitimate work of this Department. Already has the discussion attendant upon their organization elicited inquiry, corrected prejudices, diffused information, and aroused enths.

siasm for a practical education, which cannot fail to accomplish good results. They are calling forth from the ranks of the professions, and of educated, practical farmers, earnest men of enlarged views, and training them for the position of teachers in these institutions, thus opening spheres of usefulness to which schoolmen have hitherto been strangers, and eventually making a new area in the education of the world. The material for these professorships is yet in the rough, and must be fitted and polished in the institutions themselves; and as this is a progressive work, the country must be patient, not expecting the culmination of a century of progress in a moment of time.

SYSTEMATIC AGRICULTURE.

Hitherto this country has been characterized by random farming, for immediate results, with no reference to future advantages, and no persistent following of any prescribed course. It has been a speculative business, with a constant endeavor to overreach the soil, even at the risk of its bankruptcy. Cotton, wheat, wool, hops, and other products have been either periodically or locally the innocent causes of unnatural excitements, and it may be long ere cool reason shall hold undisturbed sway among our husbandmen; but there are evidences that more stable views and more systematic practices are beginning to prevail. central settlements of the west, farm animals, the basis of systematic farming, are held in higher esteem than formerly, and a preparation at least is made for some simple rotation of crops. More stability exists, under adversity, as in the case of wool-growers, many of whom, farseeing and wise, are confident of future profit in the midst of present discouragement. There is a disposition in the south to produce their own bread and meat, and hold their cotton as a surplus, bearing a better price when the quantity does not suffice to glut the market. These and many other signs of thoughtfulness and growing wisdom are apparent.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

It is gratifying to observe the evidences of vitality in southern agriculture, which is progressively and successfully marshalling the forces of recuperation, and gradually dispelling the despondency resulting from the losses of civil war, the change in the labor system, the disruption of families and the impoverishment of estates. This despondency, together with political disappointments, led to chimerical plans for settlements in Brazil, in Central America, in Mexico, and even in the morthern and northwestern States. I have regretted and combatted, in personal intercourse and correspondence, this morbid tendency to expatriation, or to distant removal, as an aggravation of the evils of poverty and discontent rather than their cure. It is a self-evident proposition that forced sales of remnants of property, mostly real estate, at a place and time in which few purchasers have disposition or ability to make

investments, are not favorable to a conservation of reduced estates: and the expenses of removal would leave emigrants in a condition of more abject poverty, among strangers, and surrounded by unfamiliar circumstances and occupations. There is abundant evidence of gradual tranquilization of discordant social and business elements, and an increasing hopefulness and energy in industrial effort. An impetus has been given to business by the introduction of northern capital; and in the future more rapid progress may be expected from the same cane. Money, population, and skill in special industries, are the indispensable requisites for success in developing the resources and extending and perfecting the agriculture of the south.

In view of all the circumstances affecting cotton culture, it may be deemed a remarkable fact that the yield has attained an equality with that of 1850, and is half as great as the excessive product of 1859 and 1860, which glutted the markets of the world, and would have caused a discouraging depression in prices but for the cessation of cotton production in the years that followed. The cash receipts for the crop of 1859 were larger than those of 1859, though of less actual value as reckoard in a depreciated currency.

tThe sugar interest is rapidly attaining prominence, the product having doubled in the last two years. The total product of rice is also increasing.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The farmers of the country, while enduring the necessary burden of internal revenue taxation, and submitting cheerfully to imposts upon all foreign products consumed by them, will enter a vigorous protest against any proposition for the renewal of the abrogated reciprocity treaty, exany arrangement admitting untaxed and low-priced Canadian profittions customs free, or at a lower rate of duty than is provided in existing laws regulating the tariff upon similar imports from other nationalities They justly demand equality in taxation and in exemption from its burdens; they ask no favors for a class pre-eminent in numbers that they would not accord to one of the smallest in the nation, and properly regard with jealousy any assumption of claims for special privileges to: the few at the expense of the many. They cannot see the justice of subjecting farmers to a direct and ruinous competition in wheat, bear, wool, and all products of the farm, along a line of thousands of miles a extent, for the benefit of foreigners who bear none of our burdens and for the enrichment of a few of our citizens who stand in a necessary year unproductive position between the producer and consumer. treaty of reciprocity would bear with peculiar hardship upon the week growing interest, and especially upon the production of combing-work the production of Canada, a fibre in growing demand, which our lawers can readily supply, and at the same time furnish the markets with mutton of superior quality, if no unjust discrimination is permitted :a

the practical working of the wool tariff. Whatever settlement of questions of navigation or fisheries may be desirable, it is hoped that no advantages may be secured by concessions prejudicial to the farming interest.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

A system of international agricultural exchanges has been established with many of the governments of Europe, Asia, and South America, already including Austria, Prussia, China, Japan, India, Guatemala, and British Honduras. Arrangements have also been made for valuable exchanges of rare seeds, plants, trees, and various products of agriculture, with the botanical gardens of Kew, in England, and Melbourne, in Australia; the India museum, in London; the Cape of Good Hope agricultural society; the botanical department of the British museum; the Commissioner of Patents of the Argentine Republic, and the Central Agronomical Society of the Grand Duchy of Posen. Correspondence, in initiating this measure, has elicited expressions of the utmost cordiality and a cheerful readiness for zealous co-operation. The arrangement with Doctor Forbes, of the India museum, in London, contemplates a general exchange of the agricultural products of the United States for those of India. He proposes that similar specimens shall bear the same numbers in the India museum, in London, in that of this department, and in the local museums of India, for the purpose of facilitating reference at London, India, or in the United States, or any other country to which similar collections may be sent. Among the samples are nearly 1,000 specimens of the textile fibres of India. It is my design to extend and complete this system of exchange, which promises valuable results to agriculture, and incidentally to manufactures and commerce.

DISEASES OF FARM STOCK.

The prevalence of fatal maladies among all varieties of farm animals, resulting in the annual loss of not less than \$50,000,000, demands the prompt attention of this department, the vigilance of the agricultural associations, and national and State legislation. The past year has not been one of peculiar misfortune in this respect, except in the dissemination of the splenic fever, communicated by Texas cattle; yet horses, mules, sheep, and swine have all suffered from the local prevalence of malignant forms of disease, against which little veterinary skill is opposed, and little more than empiricism and superstitious folly is practiced. A disease may suddenly decimate the cattle or horses of a neighborhood, the only popular knowledge of which is the statement that it is a murrain or distemper. A disease exists locally in several of the southern States, by which the total loss of a plantation's stock of horses and mules not unfrequently occurs, with scarcely an effort or hope for a cure. The annual losses in swine cannot be less than \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000

by the disease commonly known as "hog cholera," for which no remedy has been found; and prevention has proved difficult and uncertain.

On the breaking out of the splenic fever at the halting places of Texas cattle during the past summer, I commissioned Professor John Gamgee. of the Albert Veterinary College of London, to investigate its character and causes and the means for its prevention. The labor was undertaken at once and continued with zeal and activity in several western States. including the Texas cattle stations of western Kansas. Post morten examinations, not only of diseased native stock, but of the cattle from Texas, were repeatedly made, and their results carefully recorded. all tending to connect the migrating herds of the Gulf coast unmistakably with the existence and spread of the disease. The report of this investigation, enriched with valuable material collected by the statistical division of this Department for a history of the outbreak, will be presented to Congress at an early day, together with a statement of the previous history of this disease in this country, and chromo-lithographs of internal organs of animals dying from the disease. The Department has been cramped for means to conduct this investigation, having no fund from which to defray its expenses, except that for statistical purposes which is quite too meagre for the absolutely indispensable demands upon it, and congressional aid will therefore be requisite for the completion of the work undertaken and for the proper publication of the report upon it.

While it is deemed important to investigate the cattle diseases prevalent, and to obtain the best professional aid in seeking to diminish the extent of their ravages, it is evident that effort directed toward the curof any disease which is well developed in any section of the country must be very unsatisfactory and ineffectual. Many of the diseases of cattle, as of men, have their origin and distribution in the unnatural and unhealthy conditions of their growth and management, naturally resulting from what is termed our civilization. These diseases belon; to the class of ailments which are preventible. Their causes are known. and means of prevention are at our disposal; and if an enlightened state of public opinion leads to the formation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, a higher appreciation of the dependence of domestic animals upon us, not only for food but for care and protection from disease, should lead to the formation of establishments for the study of cattle in health and disease, and the training of a class of practitioners who would bring the highest medical skill to the treatment of our domestic animals. If motives of humanity should fail to influence. self-interest, in view of the annual losses of millions of dollars in valuable property, should be a potential inducement to prompt action in this direc-The formation of veterinary colleges—not for the treatment of animals, but for the education of a class of practitioners of skill and science, who might become beacons, warning the proprietors of stock of the approach of disease, and pointing out the means of prevention—has

been adopted in many European states, from which much benefit to the community has been derived. I consider it eminently the duty of this Department not only to point out the want of such an institution, but to initiate its establishment; and I carnestly hope that Congress may authorize at an early day the creation of a division of veterinary surgery for the investigation and prevention of diseases of domestic animals, and for the advancement and diffusion of veterinary science and for its most efficient and beneficent practical operation.

GRAPES AND WINE.

The production of grapes for table use and for wine making has become an interest of great importance. The introduction of new and improved varieties is rapidly cultivating a discriminating taste in the general public, which must be gratifying to those who have labored long and faithfully in its dissemination. The difficulties to be encountered, and the conditions most favorable to success, are now pretty well understood, and such as still remain in doubt cannot long escape the investigations of the many intelligent cultivators now engaged in solving these practical problems.

For many years this interest was greatly depressed from a general belief that our native grapes were incapable of improvement, or that the foreign wine-grapes were of so superior a quality as to supersede the fruits produced from American species. Vast sums of money, and much valuable time and labor, have been expended in the endeavor to make the foreign grape a success, but without exception it has proved a failure in open-air culture. These failures, however, have had a salutary effect in directing attention to the improvement of our indigenous species, and the progress of amelioration is both marked and rapid, and must certainly at an early day succeed (if it has not already succeeded) in producing varieties of equal merit to those famed for their excellence in Europe. Notwithstanding these well-ascertained facts, communications are frequently received from gentlemen of large European experience in making wine, who have come to this country for the purpose of entering upon grape culture, urging very strenuously the importation of the foreign varieties, and expending their own means in this futile effort. It is to be regretted that the hard-earned experience of others is not taken as a guide; but the fact will be learned, sooner or later, that east of the range of the Rocky Mountains no climate has yet been found suitable for the continued healthy growth of the foreign grape. On the Pacific coast the plant seems to find a perfectly congenial climate.

SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS.

Considerable attention is now being directed to the introduction and culture of tropical and sub-tropical fruits in the southern States. The climate of Florida is especially favorable to these productions. The Department has for some time past been collecting fruits of this descrip-

Н

tion for the purpose of introducing them into the most favorable regions, and is in the possession of much information with regard to the climate and its suitableness for these useful products.

CINCHONA PLANTING.

Among the "new and valuable plants" which the organic law of the Department requires it to propagate, cultivate, and distribute among agriculturists, there may be included not merely those useful as food stuffs, or for industrial arts and manufactures, but also those which subserve the sanitary interests of the people. European governments possessing intertropical colonies have already taken the lead in the introduction and acclimatization of medicinal plants within their own limits. I would especially call attention to the necessity which has arisen within the last few years for the initiation of prompt measures by the government to obviate the results of the extinction of the cinchona forests in the Andes, which is caused by the negligence of the governments of Peru, Ecuador, and more northern Andean states. The experiments of England, Holland, and other countries, have shown how readily new plantations of cinchona trees may be established in suitable localities, how rapidly the species becomes acclimated, and how early it yields satisfactory returns, and how easily such enterprises are popularized and rendered profitable. The supply of quinine has become a necessity of existence, not merely as a cure, but as a prophylactic agent. During the late war many thousand lives were saved by its use alone. In view of the approaching extinction of the cinchona species, (unless intelligent governments introduce the cultivation within their own territories,) I would earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress to introduce it, and to propagate and establish a cinchona plantation under the care of this Department. The attention of the public has already been called to this subject in the annual report for 1866, and the present is a fitting time for carrying into effect the plan there recommended.

THE STATISTICAL DIVISION.

The operations of the statistical division include the collection of the facts of agriculture in its widest range, from all the States and Territories of this country, and the gleaning of similar data, for purposes of comparison and instruction, from European records of experimental science, the transactions of societies, and official bulletins and publications. It involves the tabulation and systematic arrangement of this matter, and the publishing of condensations or deductions from it in a monthly report. The compilation, composition, revision, and publication of the annual volume is also intrusted to this division. The importance of this work will readily be acknowledged, and it is to be regretted that it has of late been cramped for means to carry out plans for its improvement and prompt issue. While the cost of publishing the last volume was about \$160,000, the appropriation for its preparation, together with the matter

for the monthly, the statistical data on file for reference, and all special statistical investigations whatever, was last year but \$10,000. It is in no sense commensurate with the objects to be accomplished, and would inevitably fail of realizing any valuable result but for the untiring industry and perseverance of those engaged in the work.

The crop statistics of the present year indicate a more than average condition of agricultural prosperity. The wheat crop is somewhat larger than last year, the increase being about equal to that of the population, and may be estimated at 220,000,000 bushels. The corn crop is much larger than last year, but may not be placed, on completion of the tabulation, at more than 900,000,000 bushels. The cotton crop, although of slightly reduced acreage, would have been excessive but for the damage from army and boll worms, yet the result will considerably exceed 2,000,000 bales. For details of crop reports, and numbers and condition of farm stock, reference is made to the report of the statistician.

THE CHEMICAL DIVISION.

During the spring and early summer of this year, the laboratory has been engaged in analyses of those samples which had been forwarded by correspondents from various parts of the United States. In great part these examinations were directly in the interest of farmers, or of those whose avocations are connected with agriculture. The variety of work has been similar to that of preceding years, embracing the examination of minerals, ores, earths, products from various manufactures, special investigations in technical branches of industry, and analyses of field products. The amount of work which flows in upon the laboratory is necessarily large, from the great extent of territory whence it is derived, and the number of our correspondents. In former reports the numerous instances in which parties seek to use the laboratory to further private interests have been alluded to, and I take occasion to repeat with emphasis that the proper aims of an agricultural laboratory caunot be subserved under a practice which admits of a constant and desultory occupation of the time of the chemists. A large force of practical analysts, with copyists and clerks, would be required to dispose of all the scientific work which has thus accumulated under the former interpretation of the duties of this division. In the future the increase of this species of service will not be deemed advisable, for, although it yields much information which is beneficial to localities, it absorbs attention which might otherwise be devoted to work of more general utility. From the month of July to the present time but little analytic work has been done, owing to the transfer of the laboratory from the Patent Office building, and the necessarily slow performance of the work of refitting.

In compliance with circulars from this office addressed to various State agricultural societies, requesting samples of average quality of the cereal crops of this year, for the purposes of chemical analysis to determine their relative richness in food elements, we are slowly receiving returns.

1144 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

When the number is complete, so as to represent the production of the whole country, this extensive investigation will be undertaken, and will form the burden of the work of the laboratory for the coming year. It is by means of such experiments, which no individual society or institution could successfully prosecute, that the Department may be made most useful to the country.

The appropriation destined for the laboratory has been nearly expended in the general fitting up of the laboratory with new cases, shelving, tables, and in the renovation of the old work.

Through the courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution, the Department has been enabled to purchase to advantage in Europe chemical apparatus and materials, which have been forwarded with care and have arrived in safety. The purchase was made in the most judicious manner, considering the sum which remained for use after the necessary expenditure in fitting up the cabinet, &c. The laboratory will be in a few weeks, when all shall have been put in place, in good working order, and well adapted for the general applications of chemistry to analytic purposes. As so much of the current appropriation has been expended on wood work, the chemist has been unable to obtain all of the fine chemicals and chemico-physical apparatus which a government laboratory needs in order to be prepared for that variety and amount of general or special work to which such an institution should be devoted. It is proposed that the appropriation of the coming year be allocated to this purpose.

The necessity of connecting a chemical laboratory with the Department of Agriculture has been admitted; but it may be affirmed that the direction in which it should be employed is hardly yet appreciated. It is only by reviewing the work done in European laboratories, which are fostered by the several governments, that the right application of an agricultural laboratory is rendered apparent. That chemical science may be brought in more immediate connection with agricultural experiences, there should be established an experimental garden as a portion of the general farm, having for its special object the cultivation of plants or crops, under certain specified conditions, in which every element of growth may be under observation. It is by such co-operation of garden and laboratory that those researches of Payen, Boussingault, Ville, Hoffman, Corenwinder, and others, have been carried out; and I would therefore recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

As an integral part of this division there has been commenced the formation of an economic mineralogical cabinet, which will serve not only to illustrate the relation of soils to the parent rock, but will also form the nucleus of an industrial collection, illustrating the lithological riches of the country which are available for architectural and other art purposes.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The labors of the entomological division have greatly increased during the past year. Letters of inquiry in regard to insects destructive to the crops have been far more numerous than formerly. The ravages of the cotton army-worm at the south, and of the potato-bug and locust at the west, have aroused the attention of farmers and cultivators generally, and excited an unusual degree of interest in the subject of practical entomology.

As lands are brought under cultivation, insects which formerly preyed upon indigenous weeds, finding cultivated plants more attractive and congenial food, have multiplied so rapidly as to alarm the farmer and stimulate inquiry into their habits and the means for their destruction. Letters on these subjects are daily received, many containing specimens of the insects either known or supposed to be injurious, with details of the damage done, the means used to prevent their depredations, and the success or failure attending them. This correspondence is filed as a record of the progress of entomology. All the insects thus received, if new or hitherto undescribed, have been figured by Professor Glover, and copies of the plates, 20 to 30 in number, have been added to the large collection in the museum, now comprising about 180 plates containing from 20 to 50 figures each. These insect illustrations, accompanied as they are by names and references to habits and means of destruction, form one of the most useful and instructive features of the museum of which they are a part.

THE MUSEUM.

In removing from the Patent Office to the new building of the Department it was found that many of the specimens of natural history were so much injured by dampness and consequent mould as to be unfit for the uses of the collection; these were destroyed, and it will be necessary to replace them with new and better types. It is also deemed important to procure type specimens of pure-bred domestic fowls and some of the smaller farm animals.

Now that adequate accommodations are furnished for the museum, it is hoped that greater interest will be shown by agricultural and horticultural societies of the different States, and that samples of grain, fruits, &c., will be more freely contributed than heretofore, so that each may be fully represented at the capital of our national government. It is designed as soon as possible to duplicate this collection, for the purpose of aiding the several States to establish museums of their own, in which the agriculture and natural history of the various sections may be correctly represented.

There are already collected some 1,500 samples of foreign cereals and vegetable seeds, which for want of room and proper conveniences have never been exhibited; and about the same quantity of native grains, seeds, &c., a portion of which were shown in the old rooms. It should be understood that this is not intended to be a mere collection of beautiful, unique, or curious specimens, but a cabinet of reference, where the merits of each group may be shown, together with their uses, habits,

and adaptability to various sections of the country. It has been planned with a design entirely utilitarian by the entomologist and naturalist of the Department, under whose special charge it is, and who has here created a substantial foundation for a great national agricultural and economic repository of useful knowledge. A glance at what has already been done, and a consideration of the scope and bearings of the plant cannot fail to recommend it to popular favor and insure its permanent as a most desirable adjunct of the Department, worthy of the fostering care of the government.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN.

The distribution of plants from the garden during the past year embraced 30,000 plants. Many thousands of scions and cuttings of fruit trees have also been disseminated. Great care is taken to preserve the nomenclature, to guard against errors in the numerous varieties cultivated. The utility of the garden is not confined to the propagation and distribution of useful plants. The information derived from observation of their growth is of great benefit to the Department in its correspondence. Questions relative to fruit trees, medical and other useful plants are daily considered, which could not be satisfactorily answered without the aid of the garden. The progress of horticulture has never been so rapid in the country as it is at the present time; and the great increase of new fruits and plants demands vigilant attention and considerable means to maintain and complete the collection, since the knowledge derived from experiments with new varieties to be useful must be prompt.

It is necessary that the legitimate operations of the garden should be kept in view. It cannot be either useful or expedient for the Department to propagate or disseminate plants indiscriminately, a supposition that seems prevalent, judging from its correspondence. Orders are received for almost every description of plant, entailing a vast amount of unnecessary correspondence, since all such orders are entirely out of place, and utterly beyond the means and inconsistent with the objects of the Department.

DEPARTMENT GROUNDS AND ARBORETUM.

The grounds connected with the new building are being rapidly improved. The adoption of a well-matured plan, before commencing active operations, has tended to facilitate the execution of the work at those points more immediately pressing. The roads and walks in close proximity to the building have been constructed as far as practicable with the time and means at command. A portion of the main road has been finished with a concrete surface, which has proved even more satisfactory than was anticipated. This road, while it is no more expensive than one of granite properly macadamized, has many and great advantages over one constructed in that mode. It at once presents a smooth, hard surface, which it constantly maintains; and its entire freedom from

vegetation, such as mosses and other weeds, will be an annual saving of many hundreds of dollars, with the additional advantage that there is no probability of any necessity for repairs.

The main feature of the plan is the arboretum. This it is proposed to make as perfect and complete in species and varieties as the climate will admit, and will prove of great benefit in the workings of the Department. With a strictly botanical arrangement the idea of landscape effect is happily combined; and in designing the roads the ultimate connection of the contiguous reservation has been kept in view, admitting of a uniform style of improvement with the surrounding grounds in the highest order of landscape gardening. This, in addition to the intrinsic utilitarian value of the collection, cannot fail in giving great attraction to these grounds.

The department is constantly engaged in procuring specimens of rare plants for practical uses. The most important of these are collections of both hardy and exotic plants used in medicine, the fine arts, dyeing, and in manufactures. In the arboretum will be found all that are sufficiently hardy to stand unprotected in this climate; but the most valuable will require protection—some constantly, others only during the progress of acclimatization. A commodious range of glass structures should therefore be provided at once for these purposes. A design with detailed plans of suitable buildings is in course of preparation, and will be submitted for consideration when completed.

CULTIVATION OF RURAL TASTE.

While all these improvements will be highly utilitarian in their aim, the love of rural life is worthy of the most careful culture. In this connection it is proper to observe that one of the most certain means of encouraging a taste for rural pursuits, both in agriculture and horticulture, and of instilling a desire for the study of botany and vegetable physiology, is that of proper embellishment of school-house and college grounds. Surround these seats of learning with an extensive variety of trees and shrubs, with the name of each conspicuously attached, arranged with artistic discrimination, and the minds of students will necessarily be drawn to the study of the vegetable kingdom. To know how to plant and cultivate a tree should certainly be a knowledge possessed by every person, whatever his proposed profession or aim in life. This is obvious to every reflecting mind; yet there is a total want of this variety of external attractions in these institutions, for which there is no possible excuse.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

• The seeds contracted for by my predecessor, (with the exception of the wheat, which was imported by myself,) under the very liberal appropriation of the past fiscal year, have been distributed extensively, and as judiciously as the nature of the case would admit. Among the thousands

of applicants for these favors from every portion of the United States it has been difficult always to discriminate, but great care has been taken to place them in the hands of those appreciating most fully the object of the government in the appropriation, and their obligation to the Department to make the most intelligent and careful test, to disseminate the product throughout the community in which they reside, and to report to the Department the results of experiments. While many recipients give little attention to the invariable request going forth with every package of seeds and plants, it is gratifying and encouraging to note the reports of many successful experiments, especially upon the staple cereal products. The result of a single importation of wheat has alone been worth more than an annual appropriation for the whole Department.

Our floral wealth has been enriched by the introduction of new and rare varieties of seeds and plants. Much attention has also been given to the extension of our knowledge of pharmaceutical plants, and their adaptation and acclimatization in various portions of our widely extended domain. The same may be said of the fibre-producing plants. The cell tivation of the citrus family, and other similar tropical productions, and their introduction into Florida and other portions of our country. Liverable to their growth, has received earnest attention.

From every portion of the globe seeds and plants, and information as to their culture, have been successfully obtained, and the results promulgated through the annual and monthly reports. The care bestowed upon this work, in reforming the former pernicious system, has been observed and difficult, but I trust will ultimately be properly appreciated even by those whose individual interest may have been affected, and approved by enlightened agriculturists of the country as one more worthy of the nation.

Every day's experience develops the importance of a more liberal appropriation for this particular branch than was given it for the present fiscal year, which was less than a third of the regular appropriation of the previous year. New objects in this connection have been developed demanding our special attention. The arrangements for an extended exchange with foreign countries of our valuable cereal and forest tree seeds properly come under this head, and will draw heavily upon this limited appropriation; but it is viewed as one of paramount importance, and destined to add greatly to our national wealth.

The economy of a judicious distribution of seeds by the national government is scarcely understood or appreciated. An illustration or two will prove suggestive in investigating its benefits. At a low estimate our wheat yield is reduced six bushels per acre by cultivation of two lands for ten years. If one bushel per acre only is accredited to said deterioration that might be remedied by a proper wheat distribution, the aggregate will be 18,000,000 bushels, worth \$30,000,000. Outs degenerate more rapidly than wheat, and it is perfectly practicable to increase be value of the crop ten per centum by change of seed, and this increase

should at least be equivalent to \$15,000,000. And so the benefit might be aggregated till it represented more millions than the seed distribution of this Department has ever spent in thousands in any year of its existence. If nine-tenths of the seed distributed is sheer waste, and a single tenth is judiciously used, the advantage to the country may be ten-fold greater than the annual appropriations for agriculture. This is fully shown by the records of the Department.

The following exhibits the disposition made of the seeds under the appropriation from the 1st December, 1867, to 1st December, 1868:

Total number of packages and papers distributed, 592,398, which includes 32,127 sacks of winter wheat imported by the present Commissioner, as follows: To members of Congress, 223,672; to agricultural and horticultural societies, 98,861; to statistical correspondents, 86,391; to individuals on applications, 183,474; total, 592,398.

FINANCIAL.

In presenting for your consideration the financial condition of the Department, it is gratifying to have it in my power to state that the expenditures under each appropriation have come within the sums appropriated.

There has been expended since December 4, 1867—the date of my entry upon the duties of Commissioner—\$217,400, leaving a balance unexpended of \$103,600 for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

The report of Mr. Cluss, the architect employed to superintend the erection of the building, and the necessary fitting and furnishing, shows the completion of the whole in a substantial and workmanlike manner, embracing the laboratory with its new and complete chemical apparatus, and the museum with its convenient and tasteful arrangement of cases, and the library, at a total cost of about \$140,000.

The balances under each head are deemed sufficient to meet all future demands of the present fiscal year.

In view of the completion of the building in all its internal arrangements, the sphere for the operations of the Department has been materially enlarged, and it is now prepared to assume its proper rank as the representative department of a largely predominating class.

The work of each division, with its modus operandi, has been outlined in this report, and new ideas suggested by the working of the Department have been advanced for your consideration as worthy the encouragement of Congress as a part of the whole system, and in fact indispensable to its successful operation. My estimates for the next fiscal year are based upon these important measures for the enlargement and diversification of the industrial interests of the country, and I trust they may be met in a liberal and justly appreciative spirit.

HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson,

President of the United States.



, ж.	D
Academy, Military, report of the Board of Visitors of the	Page.
inspector of the	478
inspector of the	644
report of the Board of Visitors of the	692 293
report, by Asistant Adjutant General Townsend	439
report, by Assistant Adjutant General Townsend. Agriculture, report of the Commissioner of: Alabama, amounts advanced to United States marshals in.	1136
Alabama, amounts advanced to United States marshals in	759
area of public lands in	786 83
operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in	520
Alaska, remarks of the President concerning	17
Secretary of the Treasury concerning	53 360
report of General Halleck concerning. Almanae, Nautical, report of the superintendent of the	· 717
Amendments to the Constitution proposed by President Johnson	20-25
Appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	1093
Apprentices, naval, remarks of Secretary of Navy on	170 645
Aqueduct, Washington, report of the engineer of the	625
Argentine Republic, diplomatic relations with	14
Arboretum of the Department of Agriculture	1146
Arizona, amount advanced to United States marshals in	760 369
statement about the public lands in	834
Arkansas, amounts advanced to United States marshals in	759
national banks in, statistics concerning	83 528
statement about public lands in	798
Army pensions.	205, 743
report of the General-in-chief of the	301 432
Asiatic squadron, operations of the.	633
Arsenals, report of the Chief of Ordnance of the army en.	476
Arsenal, Schuylkill, fire-proof store-house at.	451
Artificial limbs furnished to soldiers and seamen	464 487
Astoria, Oregon, custom-house at	159
Astronomical work at the Naval Observatory	712
Asylum, Naval, at Philadelphia. ▲uditor, report of the First.	706 120
Second	122
Third	126
Pourth Fifth	140 147
Sixth	149
Avenues and streets of Washington city	619
В.	
Bangor, Maine, custom-house at	159
Banks, national, remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury on	. 50
report of the Comptroller on	83 83-99
teretion of the	99
Barge office, New York.	171
Barnes, Surgeon General, report of	463
Blank agency of the Post Office Department	220 1098
Boston, assistant treasurers and post office at	169
court-house at.	168
custom-house at	160 6 01
navy yard at	703
Botanic garden at Washington, the	614
Bounties, settlement and payment of	124, 473 15
Brazil, diplomatic relations with	1094
mail steamship service with. Brice, B. W., Paymaster General, report of.	466
Bridges in the District of Columbia	611 160
Buffalo, New York, custom-house at	719, 654

Bureau of Freedmen, &c., report of the chief of the	-
Bureau of Freeding, &c., report of the ciner of the	61
Internal Revenue, report of the chief of the	20
Military Justice, report of the chief of the	42
Medicine and Surgery, report of the chief of the	C3
Navigation, report of the chief of the	225 ش
Ordnance, report of the chief of the	~ C
Navigation, report of the chief of the Ordnance, report of the chief of the Provisions and Clothing, report of the chief of the	7JU, 533
the Solicitor of the Treasury	361
Statistics, report of the director of the	¥.
Steam Engineering, report of the chief of the	7.0
Yards and Docks, report of the chief of the	
The Market Manager and and a property of the content of the conten	71. CI
Burlington, Vermont, custom-house at	-
C.	
	_
Cadets at the Annapolis Naval Academy	
West Point Military Academy	H1, (4)
Cairo, Illinois, custom-house at. California, advances to United States marshal in	16.
California, advances to United States marshal in	730
report of General Halleck concerning	367 620
	600
Canada smuggling from	119
Canada, smuggling from Capitol, report of the architect of the	100
statement of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the	
Centured and shandaned property	124
Captured and abandoned property Carson City, Nevada, branch mint at Cemeteries, national military Census of the District of Columbia Control Datifs Polity of Columbia	123
Venerus Vista visita Visita Milli Westernessessessessessessessessessessessessess	104
Cemerciaes, national minitally	13 78 74
Construction of the District of Columbia.	- 73
	7.4
Central redecining agency for national banks, proposition to establish a	20%
Charlotte, North Carolina, branch mint at	24
Central redeeming agency for national banks, proposition to establish a Charlotte, North Carolina, branch mint at Chelsea, Massachusetts, marine hospital at	104
Chicago, Illinois, custom-house at	140
marine hospital at)40 346
Chill, diplomatic relations with. Chemical division of the Department of Agriculture	٤
Chamical division of the Department of Agriculture	116
Original colonge of	
China, coinage of	20
Chronometer room of the Nava Observatory	7:5
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, internal revenue tax on	3
Cincinneti, Onio, custom-bouse at	1•1
Cincinneti, Ohio, custom-bouse at Civil service, remarks of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on	3-1
Claims in the Freedmen's Bureau	E-i
on the quartermaster's department	64
remarks of the Third Auditor of the Treasury on	19
Coal for the navy	7.00
Clothing and equipage of the army	453
пату	<u> </u>
Coast Survey, report of the Superintendent of the	217
Coinage, report of the Director of the Mint on.	- 4
unified system of	
Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report on the	
Committee institution for the Dear and Paint, report of the	2.5
Commissary General, remarks of the Secretary of War on the report of the	
report of the	\$ ne.
supplies furnished freedmen and refugees.	
Commissioner of Agriculture, report of the	1 *
Customs, report of the	
Indian Affairs, report of the	-
Internal Revenue, report of the	="11
Land Office, report of the	7. 7
Pensions, report of the	471
Public Buildings, report of the	e-11
Compromises, remarks of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on	r.
Comptroller of the Currency, report of the First, of the Treasury, report of the Second, of the Treasury, report of the	-:
First of the Transury report of the	1.
Sugard of the Transver report of the	
Common or non-littere for	1.9
Congress, expenditures for	74
Connecticut, advances to Chired States marshal is.	
Correspondence submitted with the report of the Secretary of War	• •
Constitution, amendments to, proposed by President Johnson	3.34
Contracts of the Post Office Department Conventions, postal, with Great Britain and European countries	7.7
Conventions, postal, with Great Britain and European countries	
Cuba, remarks of Fresident Johnson concerning	17
Currency, remarks of President Johnson on the	•
report of the Comptroller of the	:5
_	
D.	•
Dalles City, Oregon, branch mint at	177
Dend letters in the Post Office Department	1 39
Detail where in the Post Office Department.	r e
Debt of the United States.	
Decadence of American shipping.	1:2
Defences, report of the Chief of Engineers on Delaware, operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in	554
Jelaware, operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in	301
mail routes established in	110
Department of Agriculture, report of the Commissioner of	1136
low Meines, Iown, court house of	

•	Page.
Destruction of United States and National Bank notes	196
Diplomatic relations, remarks of President Johnson concerning.	161
Direct taxes, remarks of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on	14 275
Discipline of the army	309
Distilled spirits, internal revenue tax on	273
District, military, the first, report of	417
the second, report of	422
the fourth, report ofthe fifth, report of	427 430
Division, military, of the Missouri	342
of the Pacific	360
Dyer, A. B., General, Chief of Ordnance, report of	112
Dyer, A. B., General, Chief of Ordnance, report of	475
E.	
Earthquakes, destruction of vessels by	641
Eastingtenes, union custom-house at	161
Eastport, Maine, custom-house at Easton, A. B., Commissary General, report of. Election of President, proposition by the President to change the manner of	460
Election of President, proposition by the President to change the manner of	20
Engraving and printing, Treasury bureau of European squadron Executive department of the government, expenditures for the	61
European squadron	63 1 70
Expenditures of the United States.	3, 47, 69
Experimental garden of the Department of Agriculture	1146
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
F.	
•	
Parragut, report of Admiral, of passage to Europe	657
Parms, statistics concerning	1142
Fenians, report of General John Pope on	411 3
report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the	26
report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Fines and deductions by the Post Office Department.	1085
Florida, advances to United States marshals in	759
operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in	516
statement about public lands in.	1109 783
Foreign intercourse, expenditures for the	70
mail service.	1028
Fortifications, report of the Chief of Engineers on	538
-Fraudulent bounty claims, proposition for the detection of	125
Free banking, remarks of Comptroller Hulburd concerning	106 1096
delivery of letters. Freedmen's Bureau, report of the Commissioner of the	491
claim division of the	492
commissary supplies of the	462, 501
land division of the	491
medical supplies of the	498 502
schools under the supervision of	709
G.	
Constant of the army present of the	222
General of the army, report of the	333 759
operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in	518
Gloucester, Massachusetts, custom house at	161
Great Britain, diplomatic relations with	19
postal convention with	1090
	
н,	
Halleck, Major General H. W., report of	360
Hawaiian Islands, reciprocity treaty with the	18
Harbor, preservation of, Chief of Engineers' report on	555 538
Hawti relations of the United States with	17
defence of Hayti, relations of the United States with. Holt, J., Judge Advocate General, report of	437
Horses, claims for, for the army, cavalry and artillery	449
Hospitals for the army	450
freedmen and refugees	499 1031
statement of Secretary of the Interior concerning	763
Hospitals for the navy	736
Howard, Major General O. O., Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, report of	491
Hudson's Bay Company, relations with the	55 535
Humphreys, Brevet Major General, Chief of Engineers, report of	710
anj m vg-wjrnj ; M07 12	
I.	
	-
Idaho	921 269
Indebtedness of the United States	200
	_

Indian Affairs, report of the Commissioner of. statement of the Secretary of the Interior concerning. Indian hostilities, remerks of Secretary Schofield on. report of General Sherman on	X A R B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Indian hostilities, remarks of Secretary Schofield on	- S
report of General Sherman on	Ξ
Inspection service of the army, report. Inspector General of the army, report. Internal revenue, report of the Commissioner of. Internal revenue, remarks of the director of the mint.	2
Internal revenue, report of the Commissioner of	ē
International coinage, remarks of the director of the mint	- 5
Interior Department, statement of the President concerning. Interior Department, report of the Secretary of the. Capitol extension, architect's office.	·e
Capitol extension, architect's office	
District of Columbia affairs	. 75. W
House of Correction	12
Indian Bureau	74
Indian Bureau Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. Land Office Metropolitan Police Pacific railroad Patent Office Pension Office Pension Office United States jail Powa mail portes established in	26.20
Metropolitan Polica.	1.4
Pacific railroad	3
Pansion Office	7
United States jail	31, : id
Iowa, mail routes established in public lands in	
public lands in	60
AUU-CLEAT V CORDUM	***
J.	
Judge Advocate General of the army, report of the	c
	_
K.	
Kennebunk, Maine, custom-house at	34
Kansas, amount advanced to United States marshals in	73
Kennebunk, Maine, custom-house at Kansas, amount advanced to United States marshals in statements about the public lands in Kentucky, amount advanced to United States marshals in	16 17 18 28 28
operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in.	2
operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in. Ku-Klux Klan, remarks of General Thomas concerning	33
L.	
Laboratory, naval, at New York Lake defences, report of the Chief of Engineers on Lands, Freedmen's Bureau operations in	=
Lands defences, report of the Chief of Engineers on	33
public, remarks of President Johnson about the	1
public, remarks of President Johnson about the report of the Commissioner of statements of the Secretary of the Interior concerning. League island, statements of the Secretary of the Navy concerning.	7
statements of the Secretary of the Interior concerning.	7
Legacies and successions, internal revenue tax on	3
Legacies and successions, internal revenue tax on Legal-tender acts, remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning	:
Licenses, internal revenue tax on.	3
Licenses, internal revenue tax on. Light-house Board, report of the depot on Staten island	
	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in.	11
operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in. mail routes established in. statement about the public lands in.	7-
Louisville, Kentucky, custom-house at marine hospital at	
marine hospital at	1.5
·	
ж.	
Madison, Wisconsin, court-house at.	14
Madison, Wisconsin, court-house at Mail service, foreign and domestic Maine, improvement of rivers and harbors in the State of.	1 -
Maps of campaigns and battle-fields	•
Mare island, California, navy yard at	
Mare island, California, navy yard at Marine corps, report of Brigadier General Zeilin	
Maryland, amount advanced to United States marshals in operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in	
mail routes established in Massachusetts, amount advanced to United States marshals in	
Massachusetts, amount advanced to United States marshals in	•
Mende, Major General George G., report of	-
Freedmen's Rupeau report of the	<u>.</u>
navy, report of the chief of bureau on the	
Methodist church difficulties in Virginia, report of General Stoneman on	•
Message of the President to Congress. Meters, spirit, remarks of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on	
Meteorological observations at the Naval (Therestory	:.
Mighiern amount advanced to United States more held in	• • • •
Statements about the public lands in	
statements about the public lands in. Military Justice, Bureau of report of the chief of the. Military Academy, remarks of the Secretary of War concerning	4.7
report of the chief of the	4.7 300
Allitary Academy, remarks of the Secretary of War concerning	- A

	Page.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, custom-house at	162
Minissippi, amount advanced to United States marshals in	254 759
Freedmen's Bureau in, operations of the	522
statement about the lands in	788
Missouri, amount advanced to United States marshals in	759 796
Money-order postal system.	1100
Montana, postal service in	1109
N.	
Napoleon, Arkansas, marine hospital at	167
Nashville, Tennessee, custom-house at	163
Kational banks, securities of the	92 83
Nautical Almanac, and American Ephemeris.	717
Naval affairs, President's statement concerning.	13
report of the Secretary of the Navy	629 644-692
apprentices.	711
Asylum	706
bureausenlistments	653
hospitals	709 736
hydrography	710
iron-cladslaboratory	646
marine corps.	736 736
navy yards	703
navigation	709
operations, account of	712 656-692
ordnance.	706
pensionsseamen	649 709
Naval Asylum, report on the	706
Navy yard at Boston, report on the	703
Mare island, California, report on the	705 705
New York, report on the	703
Nerfolk, report on the	704
Pensacola, report on the	704 70 4
Philadelphia, report on the	700
Sackett's Harbor, New York, report on the	700
Washington, report on the	70- 75
postal service in	110
statements about the lands in	809
Nevada, amount advanced to United States marshals in	759 1109
report of General Hallock concerning	36
statements about the lauds in	82
New Bedford, Massachusetts, custom house at	16: 75:
postal service in	110
New Jersey, amount advanced to United States marshals in	75
postal service in	110: 76
postal service iu	110
statements about the lands in	81
stations of troops in	43 15
riots at, report of General Rousseau on	41
New York city, barge office at	17
custom-house at	16: 10:
post office at	110
State of, amount advanced to United States marshals in	75 110
postal service in	70
North Carolina, amount advanced to United States marshals in	75
operations of the Freedmen's Burean in	51 110
hasam me 100 m	110
0.	
Ocean steamers, statistics concerning	29
Ogdenaburg, New York, custom-house at	16
Ordnance, army, report of the chief of the	4/7: 204 65
Ordnance, Lavy, report of the chief of the bureau of the	706, 65 75
postal service in	110

P.

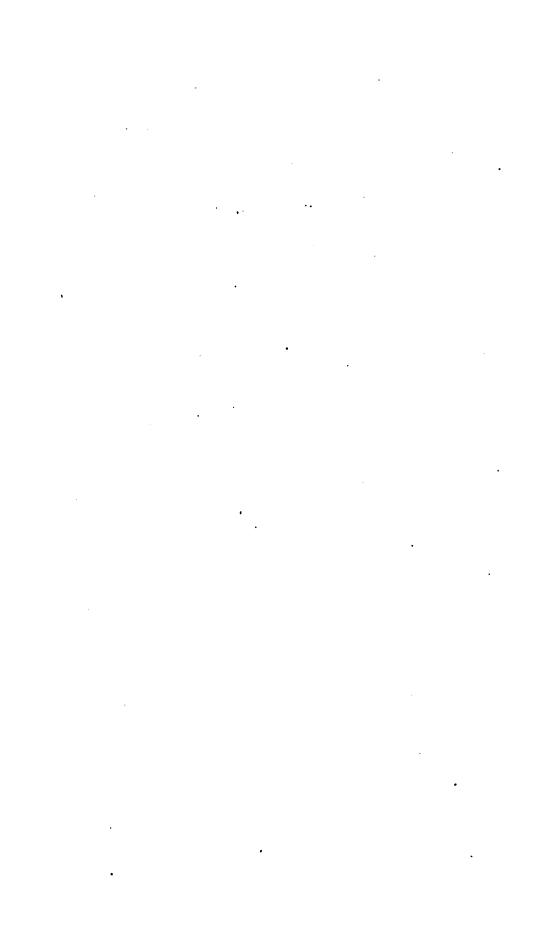
Pacific coast, survey of the rivers and harbors of the	3
railroads, remarks of President Johnson concerning	7.5
remarks of the Secretary of the Interior concerning	~
remarks of the Secretary of the Interior concerning squadron, north, remarks of the Secretary of the Navy concerning	C
south, remarks of the Secretary of the Navy concerning	44.
Panies in the New York money market and a proposed remedy for.	14
Paraguay, relations with	
Paraguay, relations with Patent Office, statement of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Pay department of the army, remarks of the Secretary of War on the	-
report of the chief of the	
Pay of clerks, observations concerning the	
Pennsylvania, amount advanced to United States marshals in	
postal service in	٠,
Possesses never model at	٠-,
Pensacela, navy yard at	•.*
Pensions, army	3
navy	ų.
report of the Commissioner of.	5
Secretary of Interior's statements concerning.	
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, appraiser's stores at	1.4
custom-house at	
mintat	24
navy yard at	7.4
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, custom-house at	. 4
Portland, custom-house at.	
Portsmouth, navy yard at.	•
Police, Metropolitan, report of the Commissioners of the	24 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
statement of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the	
Portland, Maine, marine hospital at	
Oregon, custom-house at	
Prize money disharament of by the Fourth Auditor	-7
Propagating garden of the Department of Agriculture. Public debt, payment of the tables showing the	
Public dute neumant of the	
ruone debt, payment of the	
(Roles Browning the	7.5
squares and reservations in Washington city	4.3
lands, remarks of President Johnson about the	
report of the commissioner of	7
Q.	
~	
Quartermaster's department, remarks of the Secretary of War concerning	25
report of the Quartermaster General	
report of the Sunttermister General	801
R.	
R.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific	<u> </u>
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific	77 134
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union. Western.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen	10 to
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California Northern. Union Western. Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California. Northern. Union Western. Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for. Redemption of National Bank notes.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Reduction of the national debt.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt. Revenue stamps.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt. Revenue stamps. Renort of the Assistant Adjutant General	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt. Revenue stamps. Renort of the Assistant Adjutant General	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disburrements for Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California Northern. Union Western. Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Reduction of the national debt. Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California. Northern. Union. Western. Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for. Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt. Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension. Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second.	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western. Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for. Reduction of the mational debt. Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Pourth	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Fourth Fifth	
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Pourth Fifth Sixth	With the with address to
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy.	· 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes. Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy, Naval Academy	新 10 日本中に10 BBB 4 BB 8 BB
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western. Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for. Reduction of the mational debt. Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Pourth Fifth Sixth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy. Naval Academy chairman of the Light-house Board	新 10 日本中に10 BBB 4 BB 8 BB
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Pourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Awal Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, may	新 10 日本中に10 BBB 4 BB 8 BB
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Equipment and Recruiting	新 1、 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, may Equipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Military Justice, army	新 10 日本中に10 BBB 4 BB 8 BB
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes. Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt. Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Equipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Medicine, navy	新 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the mational debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury Department First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Medicine, navy Navigation, mayy Navigation, mayy	新 1、 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy. Naval Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Equipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Medicine, navy Navigation, mayy Ordnance, army Ordnance, army	新 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Required and Recruiting Military Justice, army Medicine, navy Navigation, mavy Ordnance, army navy Ordnance, army navy	新 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacific, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, may Medicine, navy Medicine, navy Navigation, mavy Ordnance, army navy Provisions, navy Provisions, navy	新了。
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for. Redemption of National Bank notes. Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt. Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension. Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy. Naval Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Requipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Medicine, navy Navigation, mavy Ordnance, army navy Provisions, navy Provisions, navy Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandened Lands	新了。
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific Pacific, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Recognition of reedmen Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Report of the Assistant Adjutant General architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury — First Second Third Firth Firth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Requipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Navigation, may Provisions, navy Provisions, navy Provisions, navy Provisions, navy Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandened Lands	新了。
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for. Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt. Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Equipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Mediene, navy Navigation, mivy Ordnauce, army Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandened Lands Statistics, treasury Statistics, treasury Statistics, treasury Statistics, treasury Statis Engineering navy	新了。
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California. Northern. Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on. Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year. Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes. Reduction of the national debt. Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third Pourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Graphment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Medicine, navy Navigation, mavy Ordnance, army Navigation, mavy Provisions, navy Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands Statistics, treasury Steam Engancering, navy Resport of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, navy	新了。
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, may Equipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Medicine, mavy Navigation, mavy Ordnance, army Provisions, navy Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandened Lands Statistics, treasury Resport of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, navy Chief Engineer of the army	新 10 分类 * 6 2 6 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Reduction of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Equipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Mediene, navy Navigation, mavy Ordnauce, army Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandened Lands Statistics, treasury Steam Engineering, navy Chief Engineer of the army Commandant of the artillery school, marine corpe.	(2) なりまれるのは、これできるなどをないましていることにはなる。
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning. statement showing the disbursements for Reduction of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chief of the Bureau of Construction, navy Equipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Mediene, navy Navigation, mavy Ordnauce, army Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandened Lands Statistics, treasury Steam Engineering, navy Chief Engineer of the army Commandant of the artillery school, marine corpe.	(2) できまれることのはあるなりをはないとなっていることにおおける
Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific. Pacitic, Central of California Northern Union Western Railroads, internal revenue tax on Rations issued to freedmen. Receipts of the United States during the present fiscal year Reconstruction, remarks of the President concerning statement showing the disbursements for Redemption of National Bank notes Reduction of the national debt Revenue stamps. Report of the Assistant Adjutant General. architect of the Capitol extension Treasury Department Auditors of the Treasury—First Second Third. Fourth Fifth Sixth Board of Visitors of the Military Academy Naval Academy chairman of the Light-house Board chief of the Bureau of Construction, may Equipment and Recruiting Military Justice, army Medicine, mavy Navigation, mavy Ordnance, army Provisions, navy Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandened Lands Statistics, treasury Resport of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, navy Chief Engineer of the army	(2) なりまれるのは、これできるなどをないましていることにはなる。

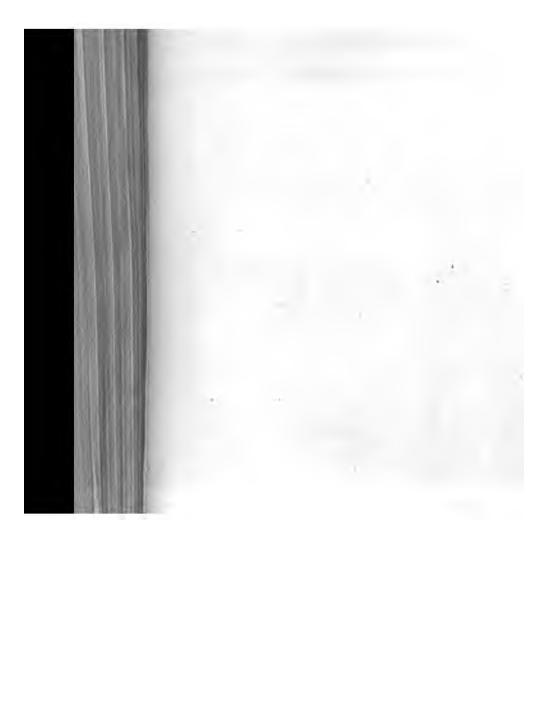
	Report of the Commissioner of Customs.	11
	Indian Affairs	99 25
	Land Office	76
	Pensions Public Buildings and Grounds	97
	Comptroller of the Currency	60: 8:
	First, of the Treasury	8: 10
	Second, of the Treasury	109 25
	Director of the Mint Directors of the Columbian Hospital and Lying-in Asylum	1079
	General of the armies of the United States	33
	Reports of the generals commanding divisions and departments: General C. C. Augur	353
	General C. C. Augur General E. R. S. Canby General George Crook	42
	General George Crook	38
	General A. C. Gillem	37: 42
	General H. W. Halleck	36
	General W. S. Hancock General I. McDowell	40- 40
	General G. G. Meade	38
	General E. O. C. Ord	379
	General John Pope	41 43
	General L. H. Rousseau	419
	General P. H. Sheridan	349 333
	General W. T. Sherman	417
	General A. H. Terry	356
	General G. H. Thomas	393 433
	Judge Advocate General Metropolitan Police Board of Commissioners	437
	Metropolitan Police Board of Commissioners	1044
	Paymaster General	466 1073
	Quartermaster General.	444
	Register of the Treasury	22 74
	Navv	629
	Treasury	20
	War	290 436
	Solicitor of the Treasury	24
	Superintendent of the Coast Survey	249 1031
	Insane Hospital	102
	Naval Academy	644, 699
	Naval Academy Surgeon General of the Army Treasurer of the United States Trustees of the House of Correction. (Not made.) Visitors to the Insane Asylum	460 171
	Trustees of the House of Correction. (Not made.)	
	Visitors to the Insane Asylum	1031 489
	Visitors to the Insaine Asylum Military Academy Naval Academy Warden of the United States jail Revenue cutters, remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning.	699
	Warden of the United States jail	106
	Revenue cutters, remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning	269, 277
	stamps	760
	Russia, trade-mark treaty with	18
	· S.	
	Salaries and fees of consuls general and of consuls	147
	Sales of public property by the supervising architect of the treasury	15: 16:
	marine hospital at	167
	Savannah, Georgia, custom-house at Schriver, Inspector General, report of	164 43 5
•	Schools for freedmen	509
	Schuvikili arsenal, fire-proof storehouse at	45
	Seed distribution	1147 117-118
	Selzures, by officers of customs Sherman, Lieutenant General W. T., report of Shipping interest, remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning.	33
	Shipping interest, remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning	119
	report of Joseph Nimms on	28
	report of Joseph Nimms on. Signal corps, remarks of the Secretary of War concerning	29
		43i 7i
	Smithsonian Institution, expenditures for the Smuggling, statement of the Commissioner of Customs concerning.	11'
	Solicitor of the Treasury, report of the	24. 76
	operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in	514
	mail service in	110
_	Spain, diplomatic relations with	2 10

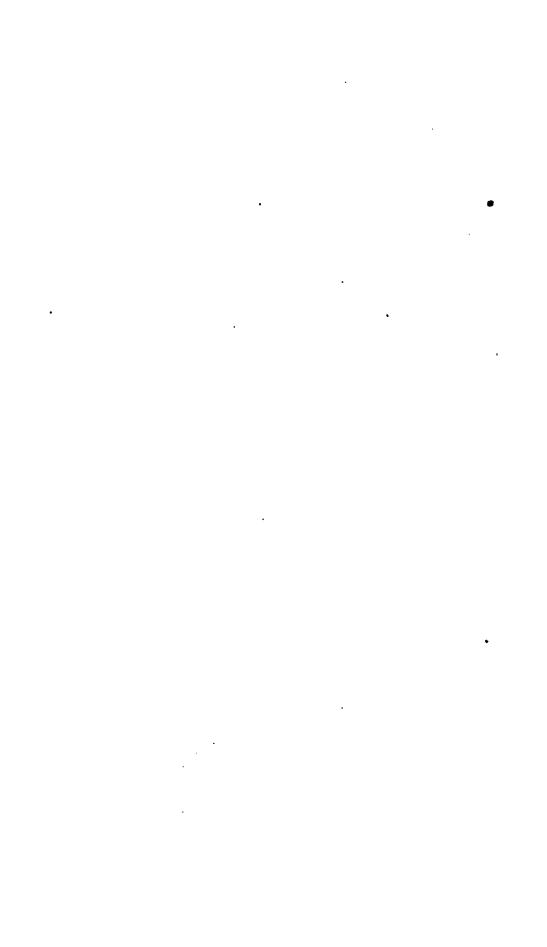
State war claims, settlement of
Staten island, New York, light-house depot at
Statistical Bureau, report of the director of the
Statistics of the Agricultural Department a army, quartermusters' department of the.
army, quartermusters' department of the.
freedmen and refugees and abandoned lands
internal revenue, nutional banks
medical department of the army
national banks
pay department
Post Office Department
Treasury Department
St. Louis, Missouri, custom-house at
marine hospital at.
Stock, diseases of farm
farms establishment of recommended
St. Paul, Minnesota, custom-house at. Subsistence department, remarks of the Secretary of War concerning report of the Commissary General.
Subsistence department, remarks of the Secretary of War concerning
report of the Commissary General
Suspension Bridge, New York, custom-house at
Supervisors of internal revenue
Surgeon General, report of the
Surveys of the coast, report on the the lakes, rivers, and harbors
the lakes, rivers, and harbors the public lands
the public lands
Surveyors of the customs
т.
Taxation. Tennessee, amount advanced to United States marshal in
Tennessee, amount advanced to United States marshal in
mail routes authorized in
Texas, amount advanced to United States marshal in
mail routes authorized in
operations of the Freedman's Bureau in
Toledo, Obio, custom-house at Transportation, Freedmen's Bureau
Transportation. Freedmen's Bureau
Treasury extension, report on the
Secretary of the, report of the.
Treasury extension, report on the Secretary of the, report of the Trust funds, remarks of the Treasurer of the United States on
U.
Union Pacific railroad United States marshals, sums advanced to
United States marshals, sums advanced to
Utah, amount advanced to United States marshal in
•
V.
Nancenela adjustment of claims with
Venezuela, adjustment of claims with Vermont, amount advanced to United States marshal in
mail routes authorized in
Virginia, amount advanced to United States marshal in
mail routes authorized in
operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in
W.
We are need between Siene Cliu and the Die Chevenne
Wagon road between Sioux City and the Big Cheyenne
Warehouse accounts. Washington city, report on public buildings and grounds in
Territory, amount alvanced to United States marshal in
statements about the public lands in
West India islands, remarks of the President concerning the
West India islands, remarks of the President concerning the West Virginia, amount advanced to United States marshal in
operations of the Freedmen's Durenu in
mail routes established in
Wiscasset, Maine, custom-house at Wisconsin, amount advanced to United States marshal in
Wisconsin, amount advanced to United States marshal in.
mail routes established in
statement about the public lands in
Wyoming, public lands in the Territory of

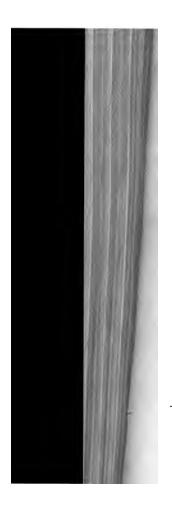
•, . • •

• . •











A Same